



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Japan



Photo Credit.

From Left to Right:

Photo 1: Riparian forest in Yamanashi (Credit by Hitoshi Fujishima for FSC Japan)

Photo 2: A shrine in Yusuhara, Kochi (Credit by Chisato Mishiba, FSC Japan)

Photo 3: A pile of FSC certified logs in Tenryu (Credit by Hitoshi Fujishima for FSC Japan)



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

FSC's vision: the true value of forests is recognized and fully incorporated into society worldwide. FSC is the leading catalyst and defining force for improved forest management and market transformation, shifting the global forest trend toward sustainable use, conservation, restoration, and respect for all.



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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of 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.

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 (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that 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 FSC Stewardship 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 compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of FSC Japan

FSC was first introduced to Japan in 1999 when Hayami Forest (SCS-FM/COC-00155P) applied for certification of its forests. The certification was awarded in 2000 and since then the number of FSC FM certificate holders in Japan has grown gradually to 35 at the end of 2017. The number of CoC certificate holders has grown at even higher pace counting up to almost 1,300 at the end of 2017.



Specified Nonprofit Corporation Forest Stewardship Alliance was established in Tokyo on August 23, 2006 and was officially recognized as FSC Japan Working Group (currently called FSC National Office) on September 17, 2007. By 2017, FSC Japan had 19 organizational, 24 individual national members as well as 5 supporting members. Its objective is to promote FSC in Japan. In order to do so, number of promotional activities and events are organized and development and revision of FSC normative documents are facilitated by FSC Japan to support certificate holders and certification bodies in Japan.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.2. below) of the standard. The FSC Principle and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the forest management unit (FMU) level.

With the approval of *FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN* the FSC *International Generic Indicators* (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national Indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- **FSC-PRO-60-006 (V2-0) EN** Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-2;
- **FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN** Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND



- **FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN** Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

While NFSS V1-0 based on the IGI V1-0 was finally approved in November 2018 and became effective in February 2019, IGI V1-0 was replaced by IGI V2-0, which was published in July 2018. Thus the NFSS was revised to incorporate the revision of IGI. This NFSS V1-1 is therefore based on IGI V2-0.

2.2. Scope of standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within Japan. The standard applies to all forest types and scales. The products that can be certified on the basis of this standard are timber, Non-Timber Forest Products and Ecosystem Services (for the latter, see Indicator 5.1.3 of this standard). For HCV-related requirements, the document titled National High Conservation Values (HCV) Framework of Japan (FSC-STD-JPN-01.1-2020a) shall be referred as a normative addendum document that supplements this NFSS, and shall therefore, be implemented together with this standard. With regards to Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), this standard allows FSC-certification of only those that are confined within the management unit. Additional requirements with respect to NTFP are set out in Annex E and shall be applied for their certification (in addition to all other requirements of this standard).

2.3. Background information on the standard development

NFSS development process based on the old P&C (V4) was in process for quite long time ending up with draft version 8 in 2007. The chamber balanced working group members for this process were approved by FSC in July 2013. With the approval of IGI and introduction of transfer procedure (FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0) in 2015, all members of the former working group except for one economic chamber member signed the ToR to form the new formal SDG for developing the NFSS based on P&C V5 and IGI. One member of the economic chamber resigned and was replaced by another member of the same chamber. The rest of the members stayed the same to ensure that discussions so far are indeed reflected in the future standard development.

The plan to develop the national forest stewardship standard was first announced in April 27, 2015 as a news article in the FSC Japan website: <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/157>. The members of the SDG, together with the timeline of the standard development, were announced in this news. Stakeholders were invited to join the consultative forum,



but there was almost no applicant. Instead of waiting for the applications, the SDG Coordinator compiled a list of major organizations and companies in Japanese forestry sector, including government agency, certificate holders, those who have attended FSC-related events, and those who have exchanged business cards with FSC staff. The stakeholder list included more than 250 emails from the start, and was later grown to include more than 330 emails. The list was used as a consultative forum to share any news in standard development thereafter.

The SDG first gathered in August 2015. Standard development process and the schedule was explained and ToR was signed by each member. A training by a PSU trainer was also conducted to the SDG in summer 2015.

From September to October 2015, three meetings were held in Tokyo to discuss social, economic, and environmental aspects of IGI respectively, inviting major stakeholders and identified experts on expected issues. Prior to these discussion sessions, the schedule of the discussion sessions was announced in FSC Japan website, so that any interested stakeholders could also attend: <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/195>. About 30 people including members of SDG attended each meeting. After each meeting, a news article was published as follows in the FSC Japan website, together with the summary of discussion:

Social (Principle 1-4): <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/212>

Economic (Principle 5, 7, 10): <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/213>

Environment (Principles 6, 8, 9): <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/219>

From November 2015 to May 2016, a series of SDG meetings were held to develop the first draft of the standard based on the discussion sessions. On May 30, 2016, the 1st draft was approved in consensus by the FSC Japan Board, which are comprised of almost the same members as the SDG. The Coordinator later confirmed with Mutai Hashimoto, the only member in SDG that was not in the FSC Japan Board, for his approval of the 1st draft.

After an approval from PSU, the first draft was published for the public consultation for 60 days from June 7 to August 6, 2016. The draft was published in the FSC Japan website (<https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/283>) and was distributed to stakeholders using the email list, which included about 300 emails then. During the consultation period, public hearing sessions were held in Tokyo, Sapporo, and Osaka. In total, approximately one hundred people attended the public hearing sessions. For each public hearing session, a news article was published together with the summary of discussion as follows:

Tokyo: <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/300>

Sapporo: <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/304>

Osaka: <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/308>

A webinar on the first draft was also conducted on June 21, 2016. After the webinar, the slides



and Q&A were published online in the FSC Japan website (<https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/289>). By the end of the first public consultation period, eight stakeholders submitted their opinions in documents. From September to October 2016, SDG meetings were held to discuss how to incorporate the stakeholder comments.

However, the time was not sufficient to finish discussion on all the comments collected from the 1st public consultation before the field tests. Because the field tests involved a number of entities, they needed to be scheduled well before the planned date before the winter in order to have meaningful evaluation of forests. For this reason, even though the 2nd draft incorporating opinions from the 1st public consultation had not been developed, field tests were conducted using the 1st draft in September and November. Therefore, there is no second draft separate from the forest-tested draft. The second draft developed after the field tests was the draft where the opinions from the 1st draft and results from the field tests were considered.

In September 2016, the first field test was conducted in the certified forests of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. in Hokkaido. The site was selected for the presence of Ainu Peoples to test Principle 3 of the standard. While all principles need to be tested, Principle 3 is practically applicable only in Hokkaido. The second field test was conducted in Shimantocho Forestry Association in Kochi Prefecture. The second site was selected considering the geographical balance and the variation in operation type; while the first field test was conducted in a company-owned forest, the subject of the second field test was a cooperative of forest owners having a group certificate. Both of the field tests were conducted by two auditors from two affiliates of certification body, Amita Corporation and SGS Japan Inc., which altogether manage most of FM certificates in Japan. A member of SDG and the SDG coordinator also attended the field tests. Due to time limitation and efficiency, indicators that were not present in the existing CB interim standards were identified in advance, and the field tests focused on such indicators. After the field tests, the report from the two field tests were published in the website news: <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/364>.

In January and February 2017, SDG meetings were held to develop the second draft by incorporating comments from the 1st public consultation and results of the field tests. The draft was approved by the SDG and the FSC Japan Board for the second public consultation. After the confirmation with PSU, the second draft was published for consultation from March 1 to April 30, 2017. The method of distribution was the same as the 1st public consultation; the website news was published (<https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/370>), and the standard was distributed to stakeholder email list. A webinar was conducted on April 7, 2017, and a public hearing session was held in Tokyo on April 19, 2017. The session was attended by 17 stakeholders, and the event was published as a news in FSC website: <https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/390>, together with the meeting minutes.



From June to October 2017, a series of SDG meetings were held to discuss the opinions gathered in the second public consultation. The final draft was approved in consensus by the SDG on October 23, 2017 and then by the FSC Japan Board on November 30, 2017. The final draft was submitted to the FSC Performance and Standards Unit on January 5, 2018 and version 1-0 of the standard was approved by the FSC International Board on May 21, 2018 with conditions. After final amendments were made to address the conditions, the standard was published on November 15th, 2018 and was made effective on February 15, 2019. The amendments made before the final approval involved the exclusion of non-timber forest products (NTFP) from the scope, reflecting the ADV-20-007-05. The latter requires NFSS to include specific indicators for NTFPs, to allow certification of the latter.

In the meanwhile, on July 1, 2018, IGI v2-0 was published. In the revised IGI, the requirements to implement ILO Core Labour Conventions were further elaborated, and new concepts such as intact forest landscape (IFL) and indigenous cultural landscape (ICL) were introduced. This new version of IGI had to be reflected in the national standards by June 30, 2020. Thus the revision of the NFSS was started in January 2019, even before the approved NFSS version 1-0 became effective.

The SDG that conducted the revision of this standard was comprised of the same members (i.e. those who developed the first version). After series of discussions at SDG meetings, the 1st draft of NFSS version 1-1 was published for a public consultation for 60 days from 5 August to 4 October, 2019. The news was published in FSC Japan website (<https://jp.fsc.org/jp-jp/news/technical-updates/id/601>), and stakeholders, including CBs and FM certificate holders, were notified by email.

After the public consultation, the SDG gathered to discuss the opinions submitted, and developed draft 2 of the NFSS version 1-1 in November 2019. The draft was then approved by the FSC Japan Board in December 2019 to be submitted to FSC Performance and Standard Unit for approval.

3. Version of the standard

The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Japan version 1-0 (FSC-STD-JPN-01-2018 V 1-0) based on IGI v1-0 was approved with conditions on May 21, 2018. After the conditions were addressed, the standard was published on November 15th, 2018 and was made effective on February 15, 2019.

Building upon the NFSS version 1-0, this NFSS Japan version 1-1 incorporated IGI V2-0. The revision focused on the changes from IGI v1-0 to v2-0, as well as on adding NTFP specific indicators.



4. Context

4.1. Japanese forestry

Japanese forestry has many unique aspects that may be seen as peculiar when compared with other countries. In developing this standard, such unique circumstances have been taken into consideration. The following is an overview of characteristics of forest* and forestry in Japan as a background of development of this standard.

Japan is one of the most forested countries in the world, with 66% of the land covered by forest. In Japan, limited area of flatlands and loose hills are used for other uses such as residential and agriculture, while the forests are located exclusively on hills and mountains. As such, the words "forest*" and "mountain" are often used interchangeably in the Japanese language. About 40% of the forests are plantations of conifers, which is managed by planting, thinning that is repeated several times, and clearcutting. Forestry in Japan is mostly limited to the conifer plantations; the commercial use of hardwood is limited at present.

Most Japanese plantations were established after the end of the World War II (1945), especially during the period of high economic growth in the 1960s and 1970s. In this period, conifers such as Sugi (Japanese cedar), Hinoki (Japanese cypress), and Japanese larch were planted nationwide to replace the secondary hardwood forest used to supply firewood, as the domestic energy use has rapidly shifted from the conventional fuelwood to fossil fuels. As such, the age distribution of plantations is considerably biased; currently more than 70% of the plantation stands are between the age 31 and 60. There are comparatively less young and old stands.

Regarding the ownership, 31% of the forests are owned by the national government, 11% by local governments, and 58% is privately owned. Ecologically valuable natural forests are mostly found in forest lands owned by the national or local governments, while the majority of private forests are plantations or secondary hardwood forests. The majority of the private forests are small; while forests owned by 75% of the forest owners are less than 5 ha, only 0.4% of the private forest owners own 100 ha or more. Smallholders generally cooperate with local forestry associations to manage their forests. As a private owner, only nine companies have ownership of forests over 10,000 ha. Thus there is a considerable gap in scale from the large-scale forest ownership in the international setting.

While many plantations reach maturity for the harvest, the forestry industry of Japan has been sluggish for a long time. Under the pressure from imported wood from overseas, the price of logs has dropped to about 1/3 for Sugi (Japanese cedar) and 1/4 for Hinoki (Japanese cypress)

compared with their peak price in 1980. On the other hand, workers' wages have increased dramatically. For the Japanese forestry in steep mountainous areas has limitations in cutting costs, most forestry management organizations have been dependent on government subsidies. According to the 2016 Forestry White Paper compiled by the Forestry Agency, the forest management of the forestry organizations owning 100 ha or more forests is making negative earnings on average. Some large forest owner companies manage their forests as a CSR project for the public benefit, rather than as a business. In Japan, there is currently hardly a case that a large company exploits resources, exerting heavy environmental and social impacts to pursue profits in forest management. Since Japanese forest management organizations are in difficult financial situation regardless of their scale, requirements are not made different depending on the scale of organizations in this standard.

Regarding problems threatening Japanese forests, the abandonment of plantation management due to unprofitability of forestry should be raised as a prime problem. When necessary management such as thinning is not conducted in plantations, the sunlight does not reach the forest floor, and the understory vegetation is lost. As a result, the soil is exposed, and becomes susceptible to erosion. Due to the frequency and impact of natural disasters, the disaster prevention and mitigation function of forests is considered very important in Japan, and the authority provides subsidy for forest operations e.g. thinning in order to preserve the ecosystem function. Dependence on such subsidies is the reality of the current Japanese forest industry. In terms of ecosystem preservation, the damage caused by pest herbivorous animals, especially deer has become a major problem. Deer has long been protected, but in recent years the population has increased dramatically, having serious impact on not only agriculture and forestry but also on the ecosystem. The authorities provide subsidies and actively support hunting of deer and wild boar etc. In Hokkaido, rats bring serious damages to plantations and zinc phosphide is widely used to prevent the damage.

In the social aspect, due to the modernization of life, fewer and fewer people live a life closely tied to forests. The rural areas suffer from depopulation and aging, and it is rare to have conflicts over the use of forests. Instead, increasing number of forests with unknown ownership and abandonment of plantation forests are the common issue. Even in the field of certification audits, limited number of interested stakeholders expressing their opinions due to lack of interest in forest and forestry, is a common challenge CBs face.

4.2. The Standard Development Group

Name	Role/ Chamber in SDG	Qualification/Resume
Dr. Takehiko Ota	Chair	Professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo, he

Name	Role/ Chamber in SDG	Qualification/Resume
		has been engaged in research and education in the field of forest hydrology, forest environment and erosion control studies. He has been a chairperson of the Society of Erosion Control, Japan Society of Forest, and Society of Greening Engineering and has been engaged with a number of national and prefectural governments. He became the chair of SDG after the predecessor, Shuhei Tomimura resigned.
Mutai Hashimoto	Environmental	A leader of forest team of WWF Japan and has led many campaigns and projects about forest conservation in WWF Japan since 2004, especially concerning deforestation in Southeast Asia. The projects he has managed include promoting public awareness for forest issues and forest certification in Japan.
Junichi Mishiba	Environmental	Administration Chief of Friends of Earth (FoE) Japan, a leading environmental NGO in Japan. Together with other environmental NGOs, FoE leads a campaign called “Fair Wood”, which promotes responsible sourcing of wood.
Shuhei Tomimura	Environmental	Mr. Tomimura is a Director at Tomimura Environment Research Office and Forest Revitalization Systems Co. Ltd. He has been a consultant specializing in forest ecosystem and management for over 40 years, and has been involved in promotion of FSC since its first introduction into Japan. He has been also serving as a forest auditor for FSC FM certification, and has evaluated a number of forests in Japan. He played a central role in developing the draft national forest stewardship standard up to 2007. He was the first SDG chair, before the position was taken over by Dr. Ota.
Toru Hayami	Economic	President of Hayami Forest, the first FSC certified forest management enterprise in Japan. He has

Name	Role/ Chamber in SDG	Qualification/Resume
		held many public positions in the field of forestry, including president of a forest cooperative, Central forest council committee member of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and MAFF Forestry Policy Council expert committee, Mie Prefectural Forestry Promotion Measures Council committee; Forest, forestry and timber industry basic Policy Review Committee member, and the chairman of the Japan Forestry Management Association. He is an FSC member (economic chamber) and a board member of FSC Japan.
Dr. Toru Katsura	Economic	CSR advisor to Mitsubishi Paper Mills Ltd, an FSC certificate holder and the first Japanese paper company certified for FSC COC. Toru Katsura has Ph.D. in agriculture, and has been involved in number of research about paper. He played a major role in the first production of FSC certified paper in Japan in 2001, since when he has been promoting FSC certification. He was also involved in company verification of Controlled Wood of wood suppliers in Tasmania, Australia in 2008. He has been an FSC member (economic chamber) and a director of FSC Japan since 2009.
Daisuke Kondo	Economic	Manager of Corporate Forest and Environmental Fund Office, CSR Department at Mitsui Bussan Corporation, an FM and CoC certificate holder. He has been supervising the management of the company's FSC certified forest.
Dr. Daisuke Naito	Social	Special Assistant Professor at Research Institute for Humanity and Nature with specialty in Southeast Asia Regional Study and Political Ecology, Kyoto University. His specialty is indigenous people's rights and social issues of forest management. He is a member of Japan Forest Society

Name	Role/ Chamber in SDG	Qualification/Resume
		and Society of Tropical Ecology.
Dr. Masami Shiba	Social	Professor at Ryukyu University in Okinawa, his specialty include forest management forest informatics, forest resources management, and forest use. He is a member of various academic societies, including Japan Society of Forest, Japan Society of Forest Planning, International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO).
Dr. Norihiko Shiraishi	Social	Professor at the University of Tokyo Ph.D. Department of Agriculture with specialization in forest metrology and forest finance. He has been involved in FSC FM certification since 1999, when he first joined an assessment as an assessor. Since then, he has evaluated many forest management enterprises for FSC FM certification. He has published many research papers and made many presentations about forest certification. He has held many public positions such as board member of the Society of Forest Planning, board member of Japan Forest Society among many others.

4.3. List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the committee (SDG members are excluded from the list)

Name	Organization	Description
Seiichi Dejima	The Nature Conservation Society of Japan	HCV framework development Working Group member
Yukito Nakamura	Tokyo University of Agriculture	HCV framework development Working Group member
Toshihiro Hazumi	Private consultant	HCV framework development Working Group member
Yukio Sato	Ainu Association of Hokkaido	HCV framework development Working Group member; Indigenous Peoples Working Group member

Name	Organization	Description
Kazushi Abe	Ainu Association of Hokkaido	HCV framework development Working Group member; Indigenous Peoples Working Group member
Hirokazu Yamamoto	Tokyo University	HCV framework development Working Group member
Yoji Natori	Conservation International Japan	HCV framework development Working Group member
Kanna Mitsuta	FoE Japan	Working Group formed to discuss on radiation contamination issue
Yoshiyuki Segawa	Takagi School	Working Group formed to discuss on radiation contamination issue
Kazumasa Aoki	Chikurin	Working Group formed to discuss on radiation contamination issue
Hideaki Uemura	Keisen University	Indigenous Peoples Working Group member

5. References

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-01-004	Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-POL-20-003	The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401	FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions
FSC-POL-30-602	FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)
FSC-STD-01-002	Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-20-007	Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005	FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-STD-60-002	Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-60-006	Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme



FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-DIR-20-007	FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-GUI-60-005	Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-JPN-01.1-2020a	National High Conservation Values (HCV) Framework of Japan (addendum to this NFSS)

6. Note on the use of indicators

For each criterion, a number of indicators are listed. Each indicator is intended to be applicable to all sizes and types of forest and plantation.

There are also specific words and phrases used in the writing of indicators which have designated definitions for the purpose of this standard. Such words or phrases are followed with (*) symbol whereas the definition, meaning and its context of interpretation for the purpose of this standard are available in the Glossary section.

The following elements of this standard are normative: scope, effectiveness date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria and indicators, tables and annexes.

The following elements of this standard are not normative and can be used for guidance only: notes, guideline and examples which are attached to some of the indicators (as well as other guidance/applicability notes which might be produced in association with this standard).

7. Scale Intensity and Risk (SIR)

FSC principles and criteria V5 introduced Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) as a new concept into the FSC system. SIR primarily is related to the impact of management activities and it is linked to an analysis of what is potentially at risk in each criterion, and the related likelihood of unacceptable environmental and social impacts.

However, members of the Standard Development Group as well as many stakeholders agreed that SIR is not very relevant in Japanese forestry. The assumption behind the SIR approach is that large scale organizations conducting intensive forest management have more economic and human resources and have higher impact on the environment and society, thus the requirement should be made more stringent. Yet this assumption does not hold in Japan, where the forestry has been stagnant for decades and dependent on government subsidy. Many stakeholders opposed SIR-specific indicators which were proposed in the first draft published for consultation lasting from 7 June to 6 August 2016. Large forest owning companies argued that they are currently managing forests as CSR program and are not making profit at all. Thus, making higher requirement for large scale organizations based on the forest area they own is not reasonable. After discussion, SDG decided not to use SIR specific indicators in this standard.



8. Principles, Criteria and National Indicators

<p>PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</p> <p>The Organization* shall comply with all applicable <i>laws*</i>, regulations and nationally-ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.1.1</p> <p>The Organization* has documented, unchallenged legal* authority to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.1.2</p> <p>Legal registration* is granted by a legally competent* authority according to legally prescribed processes.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.2.1</p> <p>Legal* tenure* and use right* to manage and use resources within the scope of certificate is documented.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.2.2</p> <p>Legal* tenure* and use right* are granted by a legally competent* authority according to legally prescribed processes or other evidence on customary basis.</p> <p><i>Note: Legal* and customary rights* of tenure* and use rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities* are required to be documented and/or mapped according to indicators 3.1.2 and 4.1.2 respectively.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 1.2.3</p> <p>The Organization* shall satisfy both a) and b) below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The boundaries of the Management Unit*s* are clearly documented on maps. b) The boundaries of the Management Unit*s* are identifiable on site. <p><i>Note: Where the cadastral survey has not been completed, all the stakeholders* shall be in agreement with the boundaries on maps and on site.</i></p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>



<p>Indicator* 1.3.1</p> <p>All activities undertaken in the Management Unit* are carried out in compliance with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Applicable laws* and regulations and administrative requirements, 2) Legal* and customary rights*; and 3) Obligatory codes of practice*. <p><i>Note: Managers and responsible personnel understand requirements of relevant laws and regulations etc.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 1.3.2</p> <p>Payment is made of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest* management before the due date as specified in a contract or other agreement document.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.3.3</p> <p>Activities covered by the management plan* are designed to comply with all applicable laws*.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.4.1</p> <p>Measures are implemented to provide protection* from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.4.2</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.4.3</p> <p>If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.5.1</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.5.2</p> <p>Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.</p> <p><i>Note: The Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Japanese national law for implementing CITES, prohibits capture, collection, killing and harming of the endangered species of wild fauna and flora, unless permitted by the law.</i></p>
<p>Criterion* 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*.</p>



<p>Indicator* 1.6.1</p> <p>A publically available* dispute* resolution process (complaint handling procedure) is in place; developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with affected stakeholders*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.6.2</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.6.3</p> <p>Up to date records of disputes* related to issues of applicable laws* or customary law*, are held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Indicator* 1.6.4</p> <p>Operations cease in areas where disputes* exist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Of substantial magnitude*; or 2) Of substantial duration*; or 3) Involving a significant* number of interests.
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.7.1</p> <p>A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.</p> <p><i>Note: Commitment to comply with FSC principles* and criteria or to comply with laws is not sufficient to satisfy this requirement.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 1.7.2</p> <p>The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.7.3</p> <p>The policy is publicly available* at no cost.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.7.4</p> <p>Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.</p>
<p>Indicator* 1.7.5</p> <p>If corruption does occur, reformation is made and a system to prevent recurrence of corruption is established.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>



Indicator* 1.8.1

A written policy, endorsed by the senior-level management, includes a long-term* commitment to forest* management practices consistent with FSC Principles* and Criteria* and related Policies and Standards.

Indicator* 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*.

Note: Workers not only includes the people who are directly employed by the Organization*, but also subcontractors who conduct forest* management operation within the forest* Management unit* under the scope of the certification.*

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 2.1.1

The Organization* does not use child labour.

2.1.1.1 The Organization* does not employ children until the end of the first 31st of March that occurs on or after the day when they reach the age of 15 years. (Labor Standards Act, Article 56)

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

2.1.1.3 The Organization* prohibits worst forms of child labour*.

Indicator* 2.1.2

The Organization* has eliminated all forms of forced and compulsory labour.

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

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

Physical and sexual violence

Bonded labour

Withholding of wages /including payment of employment fees and or payment of deposit to commence employment

Restriction of mobility/movement

Retention of passport and identity documents

Threats of denunciation to the authorities.

Indicator* 2.1.3

The Organization* has ensured that there is no discrimination in employment and occupation.

2.1.3.1 Employment and occupation* practices are non-discriminatory.



<p>Indicator* 2.1.4</p> <p>The Organization* respects freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.</p> <p>2.1.4.1 Workers* are able to establish or join worker organizations* of their own choosing.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.1.4.4 Collective bargaining* agreements are implemented where they exist.</p>
<p>Criterion* 2.2. The Organization* shall promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.1</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.2</p> <p>Opportunities for employment and promotion are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.3</p> <p>Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture*, Non Timber Forest Product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.4</p> <p>Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.5</p> <p>All workers* including women 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.6</p> <p>Maternity leave and childcare leave is provided in accordance with the Labor Standards Act and Childcare and Caregiver Leave Act. In all cases, maternity leave with the duration of no less than six-weeks after childbirth is guaranteed.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.7</p> <p>In accordance to Childcare and Caregiver Leave Act, paternity leave is available and can be used without any penalty.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.2.8</p> <p>Organization* strives to develop a system friendly to pregnant workers* and workers* with children. (E.g. introducing flexible working hours and home-working, and allocation of physically less intensive work).</p>



Indicator* 2.2.9

Men and women are encouraged and given equal opportunity to participate in meetings, management committees and decision-making forums.

Indicator* 2.2.10

Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for handling and resolving fairly, cases of sexual harassment, maternity harassment, and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation in cooperation with relevant organizations.

Guideline: For small and middle scale organizations, workers* are informed of the consultation services of the local authority. The phrase "in cooperation with relevant organizations" has been added because often the management itself is involved in a problematic unfair treatment. In order to have fair settlement, it is crucial to involve relevant external party in such sensitive issue.*

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 2.3.1

The Organization* shall meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work by satisfying at least all of a), b), and c) below:

- a) Responsible person for health and safety is assigned.
- b) The responsible person understands laws and regulations on health and safety, and provides workers* with such information in cooperation with relevant regulatory organizations.
- c) The Organization* has developed and implements a policy and practices that meet or exceed requirements of laws and regulations on health and safety, depending on the risk* of the work.

Note: This includes, but not limited to, bee antibody test, medical checkup including hearing, carrying portable emergency kit to the field, ensuring emergency communication means, prevention of heat stroke, and implementation of risk assessment and safety courses and training.*

Indicator* 2.3.2

The Organization* enforces the use of regularly maintained protective equipment as defined by ILO Code of Practice or equipment of the equivalent safety level, appropriate to their tasks, to every person engaged in forest* management operation equivalent to workers* including subcontractors, volunteers* and trainees.

Note 1: In areas suspected of high risk of radioactive contamination*, workers* are protected from internal exposure from dust suction and other negative impacts on their health, by wearing masks and other protective gear.*

Note 2: When the protective equipment in line with the ILO Code does not fit the situation on the ground, equipment that is considered more suitable and safer can be used.

Note 3: When volunteers not under the direct control of The Organization* are engaged in hazardous work, The Organization* provides instructions to ensure utmost safety.*



<p>Indicator* 2.3.3</p> <p>All forest* operations conducted are fully covered by applicable insurances (e.g. Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance, volunteer* insurance).</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.4</p> <p>Forestry work-related accident records are kept and updated, including the situation of the accident occurred, cause, number of work days missed for the leave, and the use of occupational accident* insurance system.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.5</p> <p>Allowance for leave due to occupational accidents* is paid.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.6</p> <p>The frequency and severity of occupational accidents* are lower than the national forest* industry averages.</p> <p><i>Note: This does not have to be considered in a single year. For the comparison with the national forest* industry average, the frequency rate*, severity rate*, and casualty rate per thousand* in the occupational accident* statistics provided by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, can be used, for example.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.7</p> <p>The level of health and safety is continually improving and the number of occupational accident* shows decreasing trend, if there has been an accident at all.</p> <p><i>Note: This does not mean that the number of accidents always need to be smaller than the previous year. The improving trend of safety level shall be verified for the period of five years not only based on number of accidents but also taking their severity into consideration.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.8</p> <p>The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as necessary after major incidents or accidents.</p> <p><i>Note: Here, major accident refers to fatal accident and an accident resulting in leave of 4 days or more.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.9</p> <p>A system is in place to improve health and safety by checking with the people working in the field.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.10</p> <p>Volunteers* and trainees engaged in forestry work equivalent to workers* are provided with the same level of health and safety environment as workers*, and are properly supervised on health and safety.</p>
<p>Indicator* 2.3.11</p> <p>Based on the best available latest information*, The Organization* engages with stakeholders* to ensure the safety and health of workers* with regards to radiation contamination in the area suspected of high risk* of radioactive contamination*.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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*.</p>



Indicator* 2.4.1

Wages paid meet or exceed the minimum wage established by the prefectural government.

Note: In case where workers bear expense necessary to carry out the work, the net income after deducting the expense from the paid wage shall be considered.*

Indicator* 2.4.2

The Organization ensures that wages meet or exceed the living wages, appropriate to the working pattern of the workers.

*Note: Where applicable, local public contract ordinances * etc. are referred. Wage level of similar work in the same region can be used as a guide.*

Indicator* 2.4.3

Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Criterion* 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.



Indicator* 2.5.1.

Workers* with specific job responsibilities receive relevant training so that the applicable following management activities are implemented:

- 1) Comply with applicable legal* requirements related to forestry operations (Criterion* 1.5);
- 2) Understand and apply the content and meaning 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) Train new workers* on Health and Safety (Criterion* 2.3);
- 6) Implement regular Health and Safety training and upskilling training (Criterion* 2.3);
- 7) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion* 2.5);
- 8) Identify where Indigenous Peoples* have legal* and customary rights* related to management activities (Criterion* 3.2);
- 9) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion* 3.4);
- 10) 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);
- 11) Identify where local communities* have legal* and customary rights* related to management activities (Criterion* 4.2, Indicator* 4.2.1);
- 12) Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments* and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion* 4.5);
- 13) When The Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding ecosystem services* according to the Indicator* 5.1.3, implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of the declared ecosystem services* (Criterion* 5.1);
- 14) Handle, apply and store pesticides* (Criterion* 10.7); and
- 15) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials* (Criterion* 10.12).

Indicator* 2.5.2

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

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 2.6.1

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



Indicator* 2.6.2

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

Indicator* 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 dispute* resolution processes including fair compensation*; and
Unresolved disputes*, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Indicator* 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.

Note: This principle shall be applied in Hokkaido with regards to Ainu Peoples in Hokkaido, as well as other places as necessary. Ryukyu Peoples and other indigenous peoples shall be examined as necessary.*

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 3.1.1

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

Note: In Hokkaido, Ainu Peoples that may be affected by the management activities is identified through consultation with the Ainu Association of Hokkaido, Ainu Peoples and their groups in the area. When it is difficult to identify affected indigenous peoples, The Organization* should inquire the Ainu Association of Hokkaido. Efforts should be made to identify Ryukyu Peoples and possibly other indigenous peoples as necessary.*

Indicator* 3.1.2

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

When Indigenous Peoples* determine that physical identification in documentation or on maps would pose a threat* to them, then other means are used:

- 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 of Indigenous Peoples*;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples*, national government, local government, enterprises and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal* and customary rights* and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization*;
- 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples* related to management activities, Intact Forest Landscapes* and Indigenous cultural landscapes*.

Note: In Hokkaido, when it is difficult to identify Ainu peoples in the area that may be affected by the management activities, The Organization should be engaged with groups of Ainu Peoples such as the Ainu Association of Hokkaido and Ainu Associations in the district. Efforts should be made to identify Ryukyu Peoples and possibly other indigenous peoples, as necessary.*



Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 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*.

Note: The Organization sets up a point of contact to correspond to Indigenous Peoples'* and their groups' requests and inquiries in the area, and establish a system to convey the necessary requests and inquiries from them to the responsible manager.*

Indicator* 3.2.2

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

Note: Presence or absence of violation should be verified through engagement with the Indigenous Peoples* and/or their groups identified in 3.1.1. In so doing, The Organization* confirms that the engaged Indigenous Peoples* fully understand their legal* and customary rights*.*

Indicator* 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* and/or through the dispute* resolution process as required in Criteria* 1.6 or 4.6.

Note: Dispute resolution procedure developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with Indigenous Peoples* and/or their groups identified in 3.1.1 is in place in advance. The situation of infringement is verified with engagement* with the indigenous peoples* and their groups identified in 3.1.1, and the record of the dispute* resolution is kept by the parties involved.*

Indicator* 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.

Indicator* 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.



Criterion* 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.

Note: This criterion is meant to cover a situation where a delegation is made by the Indigenous Peoples to The Organization*.*

Indicator* 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.

Indicator* 3.3.2

Records of binding agreements* are maintained and the agreement is respected.

Indicator* 3.3.3

The binding agreement* contains the provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples* of The Organization*'s compliance with its terms and conditions.

*Note: The compliance with the **agreement** is checked by the Indigenous Peoples*. The agreement is evaluated and reviewed cooperatively at the frequency agreed by the parties.*

Criterion* 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).

Indicator* 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*.

Note: This shall be confirmed through engagement with the Indigenous Peoples* and their groups identified in 3.1.1. According to the UNDRIP, Indigenous peoples* have the rights to the land and resources, rights to restore* them and receive compensation, and rights to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs, including the use of forest* resources and ecosystem services* that supports economic independence and development, as well as use of lands and territories* for traditional hunting and gathering, fishing and rituals.*

Indicator* 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. Documenting the violation and developing the procedures is made through engagement* with Indigenous Peoples* and their groups identified in 3.1.1.

Note: This includes restoration of natural ecosystem* and cultural landscape* that the Indigenous peoples* have used for hunting and gathering as well as for practicing cultural tradition and customs, and maintenance and protection* of religious and cultural sites (sacred sites, ruins, relics, burial grounds, and burial goods, etc.).*

Indicator* 3.4.3

Indigenous peoples* do not face discrimination in respect of employment and occupation as assured by UNDRIP (2007) and ILO Convention 169, and flexible working forms are adopted to respect their customs and needs. Indigenous peoples* in the area are provided with equal opportunities for employment and training and encouraged to take the opportunities.

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 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*.

Note: In Hokkaido, such sites shall be identified through engagement with Indigenous Peoples* and their groups identified in 3.1.1. Such sites include tangible and intangible cultural heritage such as ruins of castles and castles, cultural properties designated by the national or local governments, cultural landscape*, historic sites, place of scenic beauty, ruins, buried cultural property, and the Ainu place names, etc. Information sources to be used includes (Also see the National HCV* Framework of Japan):*

- *List of cultural property designated or selected by the national government, List of cultural property designated by the prefectural and municipal governments (Division of Cultural Property and Museum, Hokkaido Prefectural Board of Education)*
- *Important Cultural Landscape “Cultural Landscape of the Saru River Basin by the Ainu traditions and modern development”*
- *List of Candidate Places related to Ainu Culture for designation of scenic beauty (Hokkaido Prefectural Board of Education)*
- *List of Ainu Peoples Relics (Division of Cultural Property and Museum, Hokkaido Prefectural Board of Education, 2015)*
- *List of Ainu place names (Hokkaido Prefecture Office of Ainu Measures Promotion)*
- *“Shiretoko World Natural Heritage”*
- *“Jomon Ruins with a focus on Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku” (Included in the temporary list of World Heritage)*

Indicator* 3.5.2

Measures to protect the sites identified in 3.5.1 are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate* engagement* with Indigenous Peoples*, with their proactive involvement in the management ensured. 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.

Indicator* 3.5.3

Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, the Indigenous Peoples* and their groups identified 3.1.1 are immediately informed, and 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*.



Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 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*.

Indicator* 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* (including the knowledge on forest management system) and intellectual property*.

Note: The compensation should be determined through engagement with the potentially affected Indigenous Peoples* and their groups identified in 3.1.1.*



PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 4.1.1

Local communities* that exist in the Management Unit* and those that are affected by management activities are identified.

Note: Affected communities include but not limited to directly affected communities, communities with legal* and customary rights* of tenure*, communities with legal* and customary* access to, and use rights*, of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*.*

Indicator* 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.

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 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.

Indicator* 4.2.2

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



<p>Indicator* 4.2.3</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.2.4</p> <p>Free, prior and informed consent* is granted by local communities* prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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; and4) Informing the local communities* of the current and future planned forest* management activities.
<p>Indicator* 4.2.5</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.3.1</p> <p>Opportunities appropriate to the scale* of The Organization* are communicated and provided to local communities*, local contractors and local suppliers for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Employment,2) Training3) Other services <p><i>Note: Training can be educational or technical, including hosting seminars and workshops, or providing information. Other services can include preferential treatment in business transaction, provision of environmental education and places for recreation, and allowing collection of resources for subsistence.</i></p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.4.1</p> <p>Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate* engagement* with local communities* and other relevant organizations.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.4.2</p> <p>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.</p>



Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 4.5.1

The Organization*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, identifies the potential negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities and assesses the risk*, and when negative impacts are identified, implements measures according to the risk* to mitigate the negative impacts.

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 4.6.1

A publicly available* dispute* resolution process (grievance procedure) is in place, developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with local communities*.

Indicator* 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.

Indicator* 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) For unresolved disputes*, the reasons why they are not resolved, how they will be resolved and its progress.

Indicator* 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.

Criterion* 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*.



<p>Indicator* 4.7.1</p> <p>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*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.7.2</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.7.3</p> <p>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*.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.8.1</p> <p>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*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 4.8.2</p> <p>Where traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* is used, local communities* are compensated according to the binding agreement* reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.</p>



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.

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 5.1.1

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

Note: This includes NTFPs, valuable but not well utilized tree species, places for fishing and recreation, for example.*

Indicator* 5.1.2

Consistent with management objectives*, The Organization* produces or promotes production of the identified benefits and products to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Indicator* 5.1.3

When The Organization* uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization* complies with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

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

Indicator* 5.2.1

The timber harvesting level* is based on current best available data reflecting growth, stock, mortality rates and natural calamities.

Note: This does not necessarily mean that yield cannot exceed the growth. What is important is to demonstrate the direction and plan for the long-term forest* management and its sustainability.*

Indicator* 5.2.2

Based on the data specified in 5.2.1, an allowable annual cut (AAC) for timber is determined. The AAC is determined for each operational unit, and does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained.

Note: Organizations with significantly smaller amount of actual (planned) harvesting level on regular basis compared to the growth rate referred in 5.2.1 (less than 30% of the growth rate) are exempted from determining the AAC.*



<p>Indicator* 5.2.3</p> <p>Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the actual harvest over five years (or for any length of time where record is available, in case of a new operation that does not have the record accumulated for five years), does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.</p> <p><i>Note: Non-commercial thinning for the purpose of improving the quality and growth of remaining stand is considered as a silvicultural treatment and the cut volume is not counted for the harvested amount.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 5.2.4</p> <p>For extraction of commercially harvested ecosystem services* and non-timber forest products* under The Organization*'s* control, a sustainable harvest level is calculated based on Best Available Information* and adhered to.</p>
<p>Criterion* 5.3. The Organization* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 5.3.1</p> <p>Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are included in the management plan*.</p> <p><i>Note: This includes the following costs for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost for efforts to substitute pesticides* • Additional costs associated with the use of biodegradable chain oil • Cost for controlling invasive alien species* • Cost to take measures to prevent accidents and disasters in dangerous places within the Management Unit* • Cost of personal protective equipment (PPE) • Compensation for stakeholders* in fishery
<p>Indicator* 5.3.2</p> <p>Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan*.</p> <p><i>Note: This includes job creation, contribution to the local economy, and maintenance of ecosystem services* such as watershed protection* function for example. The benefits do not necessarily need to be quantified.</i></p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 5.4.1</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: When The Organization* does not use the existing local processing facility, this is justified by a valid reason.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 5.4.2</p> <p>Where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available, reasonable* efforts are made to establish the capacity or to improve the existing facility to make it available for use.</p>



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

Indicator* 5.5.1

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

Indicator* 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*.

Indicator* 5.5.3

The balance of income and expenditure is in line with the management objectives* and strategy, and a plan is in place to maintain the long term* economic viability*.

Note: Income and expenditures from forestry should be balanced for The Organization that manages forests* mainly for commercial purpose. For forests* managed for non-commercial purpose such as CSR or research, expenditures should be balanced with the fund allocated for forest* management.*

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.

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 6.1.1

Best available information* is used to identify and evaluate environmental values* within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit*.

Note: The evaluation does not need to be quantitative. Environmental values to be evaluated includes for example:*

- *Ecosystem functions* (including carbon sequestration and storage);*
- *Biological diversity* (fauna and flora, status or possibility of existence of rare*, threatened, and endangered species);*
- *Water resources;*
- *Soils;*
- *Atmosphere;*
- *Landscape values* (including cultural and spiritual values).*

The following information sources can be used for the evaluation. For the conservation status of a species, preference is given to information from municipalities over prefectures, and prefectures over the national level.

- *Japan Integrated Biodiversity Information System (including Red Data Book, National Survey on Natural Environment, Biodiversity information Clearing-House Mechanism);*
<http://www.biodic.go.jp/J-IBIS.html>
- *Red Data of local governments;*
(Available at Search System of Japanese Red Data
<http://www.jpnrdb.com/>)
- *National Land with Water Information*
- *Data Management Center;*
<http://www5.river.go.jp/>
- *Soil Information Browsing System;*
- http://agrimesh.dc.affrc.go.jp/soil_db/*Publicly available* water quality survey result from local governments;*
- *National cultural heritage database;*
http://kunishitei.bunka.go.jp/bsys/index_pc.html
- *Relevant departments of local governments;*
- *Universities and research institutions;*
- *Environmental NGOs, nature conservation groups;*
- *Literature including academic paper;*
- *Consultation with affected stakeholders* including local communities* and indigenous peoples*.*

Indicator* 6.1.2

Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency sufficient for implementation of Criteria 6.2 and 6.3 and Principle 8.

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 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.

Note: The management activities that can be evaluated for their impacts include for example:

- *Road construction and maintenance;*
- *Site preparation;*
- *Planting;*
- *Weeding;*
- *Felling;*
- *Log extraction;*
- *Use of pesticides* and fertilizers*;*
- *Hunting, fishing, and collecting of forest* products.*

Possible impact includes for example but not limited to:

- *Change in fauna and flora;*
- *Change in forest* structure;*
- *Degradation of animal and plant habitat*;*
- *Soil erosion;*
- *Water quality degradation;*
- *Change in carbon storage;*
- *Impact on recreational value;*
- *Impact on cultural value.*

Indicator* 6.2.2

The impact of management activities is predicted through the environmental impact assessment* (pre-assessment) for the forest* land where management activities are planned prior to the start of the operation.

Note: The vulnerable places to be identified in this pre-assessment can include for example:

- *Important habitat* for animals and plants including endangered species;*
- *Places that are easily affected, such as vulnerable soil and riparian zones*;*
- *Degraded area;*
- *Areas affected by invasive alien species*.*

Potential negative impacts can include for example:

- *Habitat* degradation of wild animals and plants;*
- *Population decline of endangered species;*
- *Soil erosion;*
- *Water quality degradation.*

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 6.3.1

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

<p>Indicator* 6.3.2</p> <p>Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 6.3.3</p> <p>Where negative impacts to environmental values* occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated* and/or repaired*.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 6.4.1</p> <p>Rare* and threatened species*, including CITES listed species and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare* and threatened species* and their habitats* that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit* are identified.</p> <p><i>Note: For the assessment, the following examples of best available information* source can be used. For the conservation status of a species, preference is given to that of municipality level over prefectural level, and prefectural over the national level.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search System of Japanese Red Data (A site where Red Data of local governments are integrated); http://www.jpnrdb.com/ • Japan Integrated Biodiversity Information System (including Red Data Book, National Survey on Natural Environment, Biodiversity information Clearing-House Mechanism); http://www.biodic.go.jp/J-IBIS.html • Experts; • Environmental NGOs, nature conservation groups; • Literature including academic papers; • Consultation with affected stakeholders* including local communities* and indigenous peoples*.
<p>Indicator* 6.4.2</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 6.4.3</p> <p>Identified rare* and threatened species* and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones*, protection areas* and species' recovery programs.</p>
<p>Indicator* 6.4.4</p> <p>Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare* or threatened species* is prevented.</p>



Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 6.5.1

Best Available Information* is used to identify native ecosystems* that exist, or would exist under natural conditions*, within the Management Unit* *.

Note: For the identification, difference in environmental conditions, including topography, geology, hydrology, and biota shall be taken into consideration.

Indicator* 6.5.2

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

Indicator* 6.5.3

Where Representative Sample Areas* do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems*, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management Unit* is restored* to more natural conditions*.

Note: This includes leaving certain forest areas, such as plantations* that have been established in area unsuitable for forestry and are developing native species* composition and forest* structure and immature plant communities that are very likely to develop into natural forest*, to the natural succession to restore* the natural condition*.*

Indicator* 6.5.4

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

Indicator* 6.5.5

The conservation areas network* (including the representative Sample Areas* and/or restoration* areas identified in 6.5.1 to 6.5.3, conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* areas and High Conservation Value Areas*) in total comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit*.

Note: As provided in the glossary definition, "Conservation" does not necessarily mean that logging is forbidden. In group certifications, SLIMF FMUs do not have to have 10% conservation area each, as long as conservation area occupies at least 10% of the total certified area at the group entity level.*

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 6.6.1

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



<p>Indicator* 6.6.2</p> <p>Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features*, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats* are implemented.</p>
<p>Indicator* 6.6.3</p> <p>Management maintains, enhances, or restores* habitat features* associated with native ecosystems*, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.</p> <p><i>Note: This Indicator* does not necessarily require quantitative monitoring of biological diversity*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 6.6.4</p> <p>Hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities are managed in cooperation with the authority and the local communities* to ensure that naturally occurring native species*, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.</p> <p><i>Note: Measures include control of hunting for wildlife conservation as well as promotion of hunting to control overpopulated pest animals.</i></p>
<p>Criterion* 6.7. The Organization* shall protect or restore* natural watercourses, 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 6.7.1</p> <p>Environmental values* associated with natural watercourses*, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity* are identified and measures are implemented to protect them.</p> <p><i>Note: Protection* measures can include the following measures for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Establishing buffer zones along the both sides of permanent water courses depicted in the map of 1:25,000 and around waterbodies*. The buffer zones should be identified in maps;</i>• <i>Preventing slash from entering into valleys and streams after forestry operation;</i>• <i>Vehicles and heavy machinery do not cross streams without establishing a proper crossing;</i>• <i>Not disturbing the natural water flow by road construction;</i>• <i>Not washing machinery with water from streams;</i>• <i>Not applying pesticides* or fertilizers* around streams and waterbodies*;</i>• <i>Restricting handing of fuel and oil in the buffer zones;</i>• <i>Transporting fuel or oil with secure containers and measures to prepare for the leakage in storing.</i>
<p>Indicator* 6.7.2</p> <p>Where watercourses*, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, water quantity or water quality are degraded or damaged, restoration* activities are implemented and if necessary, additional protection* measures are conducted.</p>
<p>Indicator* 6.7.3</p> <p>Where continued degradation exists to watercourses*, 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.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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*.</p>



Indicator* 6.8.1

A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales*, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape*. The size of clearcutting is appropriate considering the impact on the landscape*, the environment, disaster prevention, and the society.

Note: The upper limit of clearcutting Hoan-rin (meaning forest reserve in Japanese, a designated forest* area based on the Forest Act), which in general is considered as the limit not to damage the function of forest* reserve, can be used as a guideline to determine appropriate size of clearcutting.*

Indicator* 6.8.2

Where the mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales*, and regeneration cycles have not been maintained appropriate to the landscape*, measures for restoration* are implemented relevant to each case, ensuring that the restoration* is achieved in due time.

Criterion* 6.9. The Organization* shall not convert natural forest* to plantations*, nor natural forests* or plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest* land use, except when the conversion:

- a) Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and
- b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term* conservation benefits in the Management Unit*, and
- c) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.

Indicator* 6.9.1

There is no conversion of natural forest* to plantations*, nor conversion of natural forests* to non-forest* land use, nor conversion of plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest* land use, except when the conversion:

- 1) Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and
 - 2) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term* conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*; and
- Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.

Note: When implementing this indicator, it is important that precise definitions of 'Natural Forest*' and 'Plantation*' specified in the Glossary of Terms of this standard, are used.*

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

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

Indicator* 6.10.1

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



Indicator* 6.10.2

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

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

Note: When implementing this indicator, it is important that precise definitions of 'Natural Forest*' and 'Plantation*' specified in the Glossary of Terms of this standard, are used.*



PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Organization* shall have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*s 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.

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 7.1.1

Policies (vision and values) in line with FSC principles* and criteria* are defined.

Indicator* 7.1.2

Specific, operational management objectives* that are in line with the established policies mentioned in Indicator* 7.1.1 are defined.

Indicator* 7.1.3

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

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 7.2.1

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

Indicator* 7.2.2

Responsible personnel for managing FSC certification is appointed. There is a procedure in place for the handover of this responsibility when the relevant personnel changes.

Indicator* 7.2.3

The management plan* addresses the elements listed in Annex B, and is implemented.

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



Indicator* 7.3.1

Verifiable targets*, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the implementation of the management plan* and progress towards each management objective*.

Note: Verifiable targets can include for example:*

- *Volume of harvested wood and NTFP*;*
- *Forest* inventory (regeneration, growth etc.);*
- *Environmental conservation activities (Impact assessment on biological diversity*, soil, and water, restoration* of degraded sites etc.);*
- *Implementation of forestry operations;*
- *Efficiency and productivity of the operations;*
- *Engagement* with affected stakeholders*;*
- *CSR programs (environmental education, activities involving the local communities*);*
- *Work environment and occupational health and safety;*
- *Financial conditions and budget.*
- *Area of Intact Forest Landscape* protected* as Core Areas**

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 7.4.1

The management plan* is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex C 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.

Note: See Principle 8 for the content of the monitoring.*

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 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.

Indicator* 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.

Criterion* 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.



Indicator* 7.6.1

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

- 1) Dispute* resolution processes (Criterion* 1.6, Criterion* 2.6, Criterion* 4.6);
- 2) Determining working condition of workers* (Principle* 2);
- 3) Identification of indigenous peoples** and local communities** rights (Criterion* 3.1, Criterion* 4.1), Indigenous Cultural Landscapes* (Criterion* 3.1), significant* sites for them (Criterion* 3.5, Criterion* 4.7) and impacts of management activities on them (Criterion* 4.5);
- 4) Local communities** socio-economic development activities (Criterion* 4.4); and
- 5) High Conservation Value* assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion* 9.1, Criterion* 9.2, Criterion* 9.4).

Indicator* 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.

Indicator* 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.

Indicator* 7.6.4

Upon request, interested stakeholders* are provided with opportunities for engagement* on monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests, if there is no conflict of interest and considering confidentiality of the information.



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*.

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 8.1.1

Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the management plan*, including progress of activities written in the management plan* and achievement of verifiable targets* established in the Indicator* 7.3.1 for each management objective*.

Indicator* 8.1.2

Monitoring procedures and tools are sufficiently practical for implementation in the field, replicable, and appropriate to monitor changes over time.

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

Indicator* 8.2.1

The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored* consistent with Annex C.

Indicator* 8.2.2

Changes in environmental conditions are monitored* consistent with Annex C.

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

Indicator* 8.3.1

Through implementation of adaptive management* procedures, monitoring results are analyzed regularly, considered and reflected in the management planning*.

Note: When data are not sufficient, a plan is in place to collect additional data (to the satisfactory level) and then to complete the analysis.

Indicator* 8.3.2

Non-conformities with the FSC Standard identified through monitoring are properly addressed; the management plan*, including the verifiable targets*, as well as management objectives* as necessary, are revised to reflect the monitoring results.

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



Indicator* 8.4.1

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

Note: Confidential information includes information of rare*, threatened and endangered or valuable species* that may be threatened by the publication of the information.*

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 8.5.1

All forest* products that are sold or given as FSC certified can be tracked and traced from certified forest* until the ownership of the product is transferred. 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.

Indicator* 8.5.2

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

- 1) Japanese name of the species, and in case of international sales scientific species name;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block;
- 5) Logging date/ period;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest*, the date/period and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Note: When various tree species are harvested and it is difficult to document species and volume of each log in case of pulpwood harvesting, The Organization may document the main species and their approximate proportion.*

Indicator* 8.5.3

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

- 1) Name and identifier such as address of purchaser;
- 2) The date of sale;
- 3) Japanese name(s) of main species, and in case of international sales 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.



Indicator* 8.5.4

FSC trademark use follows the most up-to-date version of the trademark standard FSC-STD-50-001.

Indicator* 8.5.5

Based on the best available latest information*, The Organization* ensures that the forest* products it sells or supplies has low risk* of radioactive contamination.

Note: Sale or transfer of forest products originated in areas suspected of high risk* of radioactive contamination* is avoided.*



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*.

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 9.1.1

Consistent with the National HCV Framework of Japan, an assessment is completed using Best Available Information* that records the location and status of high Conservation Value* Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion* 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas* they rely upon, and their condition.

Indicator* 9.1.2

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

Indicator* 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*.

Indicator* 9.1.4

The locations and/or areas of the identified HCV* are mapped.



<p>Indicator* 9.1.5</p> <p>The assessment for HCV* identification is reviewed as necessary on the basis of every five years as appropriate based on environmental changes etc. even when no HCV* is identified as a result of the assessment according to 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.2.1</p> <p>Threats* to High Conservation Values* are identified using Best Available Information*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.2.2</p> <p>Management strategies and actions are developed through engagement* with affected and interested stakeholders*, experts, and other relevant parties 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.2.3</p> <p>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*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.2.4</p> <p>Management strategies are developed to protect* core areas*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.2.5</p> <p>The vast majority* (at least 80%) of each Intact Forest Landscape* is designated as core area*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.2.6</p> <p>The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.2.7</p> <p>Management strategies allow limited industrial activity* within core areas* only if all effects of industrial activity* including fragmentation*:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 9.3.1</p> <p>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.</p>



Indicator* 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.
Indicator* 9.3.3	Core areas* are protected* consistent with Criterion* 9.2.
Indicator* 9.3.4	Limited industrial activity* in core areas* is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.
Indicator* 9.3.5	Activities that harm High Conservation Values* cease immediately and actions are taken to restore* and protect the High Conservation Values*.
Criterion* 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.
Indicator* 9.4.1	A program of periodic monitoring assesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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*.
Indicator* 9.4.2	The monitoring program includes engagement* with affected* rights holders, affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts.
Indicator* 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*.
Indicator* 9.4.4	Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values*.
Indicator* 9.4.5	Monitoring records are kept.



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.

Criterion* 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*.

Indicator* 10.1.1

Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner* that:

- 1) Protects environmental values* affected by the harvesting operations; and
- 2) Is suitable to recover vegetation to at least the same degree of naturalness (in terms of species composition and forest* structure) as the pre-harvest* condition. When timely regeneration is not realized as planned, the cause is analyzed and measures are taken to realize regeneration.

Indicator* 10.1.2

Regeneration activities* are implemented in a manner that:

- 1) For harvest of existing plantations*, regenerate to the vegetation cover at least the same level of naturalness as the pre-harvest conditions*; or better, using ecologically well-adapted species or
- 2) For harvest of natural forests*, regenerate to pre-harvest* or to more natural conditions*. Re-planting does not degrade biological diversity* and forest* structure as compared to the pre-harvest conditions*.
- 3) For harvest of degraded natural forests*, regenerate to more natural conditions*.

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 10.2.1

Species* chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site.

Note: While using native species especially those which have been used in the area is desirable, non-native species* can be used when there is a valid reason and its non-invasiveness is demonstrated by the history of its use in the area. For the use of non-native species*, see 10.3.1.*

Indicator* 10.2.2

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

Criterion* 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.



<p>Indicator* 10.3.1</p> <p>Alien species* are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.3.2</p> <p>The spread of alien species* introduced by The Organization* is controlled.</p> <p><i>Note: This is not only limited to tree species for forestry but also include horticultural plants planted within the Management Unit*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 10.3.3</p> <p>Management activities are implemented, in cooperation with the local government and/or authorized organizations based on the Invasive Alien Species Act, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species* that were not introduced by The Organization*.</p> <p><i>Note: This includes alien plants used as cover-crops on logging road slopes managed by a third party. Even when The Organization* has no control over the selection of the species and variety, The Organization* can request the responsible organization to use non-invasive plants.</i></p>
<p>Criterion* 10.4 The Organization* shall not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.4.1</p> <p>Genetically modified organisms* are not used.</p> <p><i>Note: This is not only limited to forestry tree species, but also agricultural crops, horticultural plants, and biological control agents*.</i></p>
<p>Criterion* 10.5 The Organization* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.5.1</p> <p>Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.6.1</p> <p>The use of chemical fertilizers* is minimized or avoided. This includes nurseries within Management Unit*s*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.6.2</p> <p>When fertilizers* are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.6.3</p> <p>When fertilizers* are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.</p>



<p>Indicator* 10.6.4</p> <p>When fertilizers* are used, environmental values* are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.6.5</p> <p>Damage to environmental values* resulting from fertilizer* use is mitigated or repaired.</p>
<p>Criterion* 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.</p> <p><i>Note: In Japan, pesticides* are used under the guidance of the government to control the pine wood nematode that infects and kills pine trees, and to alleviate damage caused by rats in Hokkaido. Zinc phosphide used for control of the rats is listed as a highly hazardous pesticide* prohibited by FSC, but the government encourages its use as a safe chemical with minimum environmental impact. In order to minimize the use, a preliminary survey is conducted at many sites in Hokkaido under the guidance of the government, and an appropriate amount to be used is determined based on the population dynamics and sprayed. Currently FSC Pesticide Policy is under a revision process. After the revision, the Indicators* of this Criterion* will be reviewed as necessary.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 10.7.1</p> <p>Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture* systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate the use of chemical pesticides* in forest resources management including NTFP production, resulting in non-use or overall reductions in the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide* applications (taking into consideration the imminent threat of outbreak of pests and diseases).</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.7.2</p> <p>Chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit* unless FSC has granted derogation.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.7.3</p> <p>When The Organization* has a derogation for the use of prohibited pesticides* from FSC, in accordance with the Pesticide Policy, the pesticides* use follows the conditions prescribed in the derogation, and efforts are made and measures are in place to reduce and stop the use.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.7.4</p> <p>Records of pesticide* usage are maintained, including trade name, quantity used, period of use, location and area of use, user, reason/rationale for the use, quantity remained (and stored).</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.7.5</p> <p>The use of pesticides* complies with both of the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" and Agricultural Chemicals Control Act regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.</p>

<p>Indicator* 10.7.6</p> <p>If pesticides* are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection* to surrounding landscapes*.</p> <p><i>Note: It includes but not limited to measures such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Equipment for transportation, storage, and application of pesticides* are all kept in safe, leak-free condition;</i> • <i>Storage of pesticides* is kept in a safe condition without any problems such as leakage;</i> • <i>Pesticides* are not used around water courses and water bodies*;</i> • <i>Seedlings treated with pesticides* are not washed in drains or water courses before planting;</i> • <i>Pesticides* are not applied if heavy rain is forecasted.</i>
<p>Indicator* 10.7.7</p> <p>Damage to environmental values* and human health from pesticide* use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.7.8</p> <p>When pesticides* are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Criterion* 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*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.8.1</p> <p>The use of biological control agents* is minimized, monitored* and controlled.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.8.2</p> <p>Use of biological control agents* complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols*.</p> <p><i>Note: See “Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control Agents” by FAO, Agricultural Chemicals Control Act, and “Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline Relating to Biological Control Agents” by the Ministry of the Environment for reference.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 10.8.3</p> <p>The use of biological control agents* is recorded including type, quantity, period, location, reason for use, effect and impact.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.8.4</p> <p>Damage to environmental values* caused by the use of biological control agents* is prevented and mitigated or repaired with specific measures where damage occurs.</p> <p><i>Note: Following the “Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline Relating to Biological Control Agents” by the Ministry of the Environment, monitoring is conducted continuously after introduction of biological control agents*.</i></p>



<p>Criterion* 10.9 The Organization* shall assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.9.1</p> <p>The Organization* analyzes the local history and recent trends in larger area of natural hazards* such as fire, landslide, mudslide, flood, wind throw, snow, avalanche, and pest and disease to assess their potential impact on infrastructure*, forest* resources and local communities* and identify the high risk* hazard.</p>
<p>Indicator* 10.9.2</p> <p>Based on the risk* identified in 10.9.1, forest* management activities are designed to mitigate the impact of the natural hazards*.</p> <p><i>Note: The management activities can include the following for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Analysis of wind path and employment of silvicultural method to enhance tolerance to wind throw;</i> • <i>Controlled burning of damaged trees for pest management;</i> • <i>Flood prevention by preserving natural patterns of drainage and wetlands*;</i> • <i>Genetic diversification of planted trees to minimize the damage from pest and disease;</i> • <i>Timely thinning to facilitate growth of understory vegetation and prevent soil erosion;</i> • <i>Development of disaster-resistant road network considering geology and topography.</i>
<p>Indicator* 10.9.3</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Example: Road construction and clear-cut can increase the risk* of landslide, avalanche, and wind throw in surrounding stands.</i></p>
<p>Indicator* 10.9.4</p> <p>Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks*.</p> <p><i>Note: This includes the following for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fire management plan* including training, establishing firebreaks and reservoirs to prevent spread of fire, organizing a fire brigade;</i> • <i>Employment of effective drainage structure to prevent landslides and floods;</i> • <i>Controlled burning of damaged trees for pest management;</i> • <i>Mapping of wind paths to prepare for wind throw;</i> • <i>Managing road density and gradient and drainage structure at the time of road development and maintenance.</i> • <i>Use of insurance</i>
<p>Indicator* 10.9.5</p> <p>When natural disasters considered to have been caused by forest* management activities (e.g. logging road construction caused landslides) occur, the cause is analyzed, and measures are taken to improve the situation by the forest* management operation thereafter.</p>



Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 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.

Note: This includes development and maintenance of roads (forest roads, logging roads, work trails) that The Organization* is responsible for. Specific measures can include for example:*

- *Development and maintenance of roads are planned in advance with topographic maps where water courses are clearly depicted;*
- *Roads are not built in environmentally vulnerable area (e.g. narrow valleys with steep slopes, slippery unstable terrain, natural drainage and riparian zones*);*
- *Embankments and road slopes are stabilized to prevent erosion;*
- *Water crossings are planned and clearly shown on maps before the work starts;*
- *The number of water crossings is minimized;*
- *Roads are built to cross water courses at a right angle;*
- *Roads in valleys are built as far as possible from water courses;*
- *New roads are not built in streambeds;*
- *Set up a waterway that does not impede fish movement and does not form river beds or fast flow that are unfavorable to fish;*
- *Water does not drain directly to natural water courses.*

Indicator* 10.10.2

Silviculture* activities are managed to ensure protection* of the environmental values* identified in Criterion* 6.1.

Indicator* 10.10.3

Disturbance or damages to water courses*, water bodies*, soils, rare * and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner*, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

Criterion* 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.

Indicator* 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.

Note: This includes the following measures for example:

- *Identify places that needs protection* by a pre-harvest* survey;*
- *Forestry machineries do not enter watercourses except at pre-determined crossings;*
- *Avoid placing remaining woody debris in watercourses;*
- *Avoid transporting logs when soils are eroded away.*
- *Cleaning before thinning is minimized for work safety and efficiency, to avoid excessive exposure of the soil.*



Indicator* 10.11.2

The Organization* strives to optimize the use of each tree species and to maximize the volume used, and optimize the use of non-timber forest products*.

Note: This includes transporting of logs soon after felling in order to avoid their degradation in the forest. Natural drying of logs in forests* is allowed.*

Indicator* 10.11.3

Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest* structure are retained to conserve environmental values*. Unusable woody debris and snags are left in forests*, when there is no issue with safety and pest and disease etc.

Indicator* 10.11.4

Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values*.

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

Indicator* 10.12.1

All waste materials* are collected, cleaned up, transported in an appropriate way that conserves environmental values* as identified in Criterion* 6.1 and are disposed of outside the forest Management Unit* in accordance with the provisions of the relevant local authority.

Note: Appropriate waste management in accordance with the provisions of the relevant local authority includes, but not limited to, adherence to obligations of waste generators and adherence to obligation of confirmation in case of outsourcing waste treatment (such as confirmation of competency of contractors including transporting containers and transporting vehicles of waste collecting and transporting contractors).

Indicator* 10.12.2

Waste materials* are not left within forest Management Units*.

Indicator* 10.12.3

When there are many waste materials* dumped by individuals such as hikers, measures are in place to control them.

9. Annexes to the Standard

Annex A	List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements
Annex B	Elements of the Management Plan
Annex C	Monitoring Requirements
Annex D	List of rare and threatened species in the country
Annex E	Additional indicators for non-timber forest products (NTFPs)

Annex A: List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

The following is a list of applicable laws*, obligatory codes of practice* and legal* and customary rights* at the national level.

1. Legal* rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure* and management rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Code (Act No. 89 of 1896) Article 92, 206, 207, 263, 265-269, 294 • Real Property Registration Act (Act No. 123 of 2004) • Commercial Registration Act (Act No. 125 of 1963) • Forestry Cooperative Act (Act No. 36 of 1978) • Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) Article 238 • Act Concerning Revision of Rights for Common-Forest Use (Act No. 126 of 1966) • Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land (Act No. 246 of 1951) • Act on Utilization of National Forests (Act No. 108 of 1971) • Act on Special Measures concerning Shared Forest (Act No. 57 of 1958) • Compulsory Purchase of Land Act (Act No. 219 of 1951) • Forest Management Control Act (Act No. 35 of 2018)
1.2 Concession licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land (Act No. 246 of 1951)
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Act (Act No. 249 of 1951) • Forest and Forestry Basic Act (Act No. 161 of 1964) • Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land (Act No. 246 of 1951) • Forest Management Control Act (Act No. 35 of 2018)
1.4 Harvesting permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Act (Act No. 249 of 1951) • Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Act No. 81 of 1997)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act on Special Measures concerning Assurance of Stable Supply of Timber (Act No. 47 of 1996) • Act on Special Measures concerning Advancement of Implementation of Forest Thinning, etc. (Act No. 32 of 2008) • Forest Management Control Act (Act No. 35 of 2018)
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land (Act No. 246 of 1951)
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption Tax Act (Act No. 108 of 1988)
2.3 Income and profit taxes	Not applicable. Income Tax Act (Act No. 33 of March 31, 1965), Corporation Tax Act (Act No. 34 of March 31, 1965), and Consumption Tax Act (Act No. 108 of 1988) are generally applicable to Japanese organizations, but they do not have provisions specific to forest products and forest* management.
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Act (Act No. 249 of 1951) • Ordinance for Enforcement of Forest Act (Government Ordinance No. 276 of 1946) • Forest Act Enforcement Rule (Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 54 of 1946) • Natural Parks Act (Act No. 161 of 1957) • Act on Special Measures concerning Assurance of Stable Supply of Timber (Act No. 47 of 1996) • Act on Special Measures concerning Advancement of Implementation of Forest Thinning, etc. (Act No. 32 of 2008)
3.2 Protected sites and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Parks Act (Act No. 161 of 1957) Article 20, 21 • Nature Conservation Act (Act No. 85 of 1972) • Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Act (Act No. 88 of 2002) Article 29 • Act on Conservation of Endangered Species and Wild Fauna and Flora (Act 75 of 1992) Article 1 and 10 • Act on Protection of Cultural Properties (Act 214 of 1950) Article 109 • Landscapes Act (Act 110 of 2004) Article 28-35 • Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (The World Heritage Convention) • Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) • Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds (Japan-US, Japan-Russian Federation, Japan-Australia, Japan-China)
3.3 Environmental requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Act (Act No. 249 of 1951) Article 10-2, Article 25 • Ordinance for Enforcement of Forest Act Annex 3 about

	<p>EIA of forest road (Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 24 of 2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Act on Biodiversity (Act No. 58 of 2008) • Invasive Alien Species Act (Act No. 78 of 2004) • Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Act No. 81 of 1997) • Agricultural Chemicals Control Act (Act No. 82 of 1948) • River Act (Act No. 167 of 1964) • Act on Special Measures concerning Improvement of Public Health Function of Forests (Act No. 71 of 1989) • Forest Pest Control Act (Act No. 53 of 1950) • Act on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (Act No. 97 of 2003) • Forestry Seeds and Seedlings Act (Act No. 89 of 1970) • Basic Environment Act (Act No. 91 of 1993) • Forest Road Rules (Notification of Forestry Agency No. 107, April 1, 1973) • Convention on Biological Diversity (including Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol)
<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Standards Act (Act No. 49 of 1947) Article 75 • Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Act (Act No. 50 of 1947) Article 1 • Industrial Accident Prevention Organization Act (Act No. 118 of 1964) • Industrial Safety and Health Act (Act No. 57 of 1972) Article 1, 10, 14, 24, 59 • Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labour No. 32 of September 30, 1972) • Agricultural Chemicals Control Act (Act 82 of 1948) • Ordinance for Enforcement of Agricultural Chemicals Control Act (Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry No. 21 of 1951) • Act on Prevention of Radiation Disease Due to Radioisotopes, etc. (Act No. 167 of 1957) • Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards (Ministry of Labour Ordinance No. 41 of 1972) • Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation in relating to works etc. to decontaminate the soil etc. contaminated by radioactive materials generated by the Great East Japan Earthquake (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance No. 152 of 2011) • ILO C115 - Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No.115)
<p>3.5 Legal* employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Standards Act (Act No. 49 of 1947) • Labor Union Act (Act No. 174 of 1949) • Labor Contracts Act (Act No. 128 of 2007)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Safety and Health Act (Act No. 57 of 1972) • Minimum Wage Act (Act No. 137 of 1959) • Act on Securing, Etc. of Equal Opportunity and Treatment between Men and Women in Employment (Act No. 113 of 1972) • Act on Employment Promotion etc. of Persons with Disabilities (Act No. 123 of 1960) • Health Insurance Act (Act No. 70 of 1922) • Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act (Act No. 50 of 1947) • Act on the Collection, etc. of Insurance Premiums of Labor Insurance (Act No. 84 of 1969) • Employees' Pension Insurance Act (Act No. 115 of 1954) • Act against Delay in Payment of Subcontract Proceeds, Etc. to Subcontractors (Act No. 120 of 1956) • Act on Promoting the Resolution of Individual Labor-Related Disputes (Act No. 112 of 2001) • Act on Special Measures for Improvement of Working Hours Arrangements (Act No. 90 of 1992) • Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Act No. 76 of 1991) • Act on the Succession to Labor Contracts upon Company Split (Act No. 103 of 2000) • Act on Ensuring Wage Payment (Act No. 34 of 1976) • Act for Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers (Act No. 88 of 1985) • Act on Improvement, etc. of Employment Management for Part-Time Workers (Act No. 76 of June 18, 1993) • Act of Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in Workplace (Act No.64 of 2015) • ILO C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) • ILO C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) • ILO C098 - Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) • ILO C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) • ILO C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) (Not ratified* by Japan) • ILO C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Not ratified* by Japan) • ILO C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) • ILO C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
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4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act on General Rules for Application of Laws (Act No. 78 of 2006) Article 3 • Act on Advancement of Modernization of Rights in Relation to Forests Subject to Rights of Common (Act No. 246 of 1951) Article 19 • Civil Code (Act No. 89 of 1896) Article 92, 263, 294 • Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land (Act No. 246 of 1951) Article 18-24 • Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) Article 238-6
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Not ratified* by Japan) • United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) • Convention on Biological Diversity COP10 Nagoya Protocol (2010)
4.3 Indigenous Peoples** rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act on Protection of Cultural Properties (Act 214 of 1950) Chapter 1 General Provisions, Article 109, 134 • Act on Promoting Measures to Realize a Society in which the Pride of Ainu Peoples Is Respected (Act No.16 of 2019) • The Nibutani Dam Judgement (Sapporo District Court, March 1997) • International Bill of Human Rights (1966) Article 1, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 26, 27 • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969) General Recommendation No. 23: Indigenous Peoples (1997, CERD) • Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (ILO No. 169) (Not ratified* by Japan) • The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Code (Act No. 48 of 1899) Article 526
5.2 Trade and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Traffic Act (Act No. 105 of 1960) • Road Transportation Act (Act No. 183 of 1951) • Customs Act (Act No. 61 of 1954) • Motor Truck Transportation Business Act (Act No. 83 of 1989) • Motor Truck Transportation Business Safety Regulation

	<p>(Ministry of Transport Ordinance No. 22 of 1990)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consigned Freight Forwarding Business Act (Act No. 82 of December 19, 1989) • Outline for Quarantine of Imported Wood (Notification of Agricultural Administration Offices No. 1843, November 22, 1951) • Convention on International Trade of Endangered Flora and Fauna • Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of December 24, 1947) Article 6
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs Act (Act No. 61 of 1954) • Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949) • Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation (Act No. 26 of 1957)
5.4 Custom regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs Act (Act No. 61 of 1954)
5.5 CITES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora • Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949) • Export Trade Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 378 of 1949) Article 2
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<p>For international guideline on due diligence, see “Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011)”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act on Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities (Act No.100 of 2000) • Act on Promotion of Distribution and Use of Legally Harvested Wood etc. (Act No. 48 of 2016)
7. Ecosystem Services*	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Act (Act No. 249 of 1951) • Natural Parks Act (Act No. 161 of 1957) • Erosion Control Act (Act No. 29 of 1897) • Landslide Prevention Act (Act No. 30 of 1958) • Act on Prevention of Disasters Caused by Steep Slope Failure (Act No. 57 of 1969) • Civil Code (Act No. 89 of 1896) Article 92, 263, 294 • Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land (Act No. 246 of 1951) Article 18-24 • Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) Article 238-6 • Act Concerning Revision of Rights for Common-Forest Use (Act No. 126 of 1966) • Mountain Villages Development Act (Act No. 64 of 1965) • Act on Special Measures concerning Improvement of



	<p>Public Health Function of Forests (Act No. 71 of 1989)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Act on the Promotion of Nature Restoration (Act No. 148 of 2002)• Basic Act on Water Cycle (Act No.16 of 2014)• Act on Special Measures concerning Water Quality Conservation at Water Resources Area in Order to Prevent the Specified Difficulties in Water Utilization (Act No. 9 of 1994)• Fishery Act (Act No. 267 of 1949)• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
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Annex B: Elements of the Management Plan

1. The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6 and Principle* 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle* 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9;
 - iii. Intact Forest Landscapes* and core areas*, as identified in Principle* 9;
 - iv. Indigenous cultural landscapes*, as identified with affected rights holders* in Principle* 3 and Principle* 9.
 - v. Major social and environmental risks* in the area, as identified in Principle* 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9; and
 - vi. 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:
 - i. Workers** rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality*, as identified in Principle* 2;
 - ii. Indigenous Peoples*, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in Principle* 3, Principle* 4 and Principle* 5;
 - iii. Stakeholder engagement* and the resolution of disputes* and grievances, as identified in Principle* 1, Principle* 2 and Principle* 7;
 - iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle* 10;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle* 5.

3. Measures to conserve* and/or restore*:
 - i. Rare* and threatened species* and habitats*;
 - ii. Water bodies* and riparian zones*;
 - iii. Landscape* connectivity*, including wildlife corridors;
 - iv. Declared ecosystem services* as identified in Criterion* 5.1;
 - v. Representative Sample Areas*, as identified in Principle* 6; and
 - vi. High Conservation Values*, as identified in Principle* 9.

4. Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - i. Environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6 and Principle* 9;
 - ii. Declared Ecosystem services* as identified in Criterion* 5.1;
 - iii. Social Values and Indigenous cultural landscapes*, as identified in Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9.
 - iv. Intact Forest Landscapes* and core areas*, as identified in Principle* 9.

5. A description of the monitoring program, as identified in Principle* 8, including:
 - i. Growth and yield, as identified in Principle* 5;
 - ii. Declared Ecosystem services* as identified in Criterion* 5.1;
 - iii. Environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6;
 - iv. Operational impacts, as identified in Principle* 10;



- v. High Conservation Values*, as identified in Principle* 9;
- vi. Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement* planned or in place, as identified in Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 7;
- vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management Unit*;
- viii. 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*;
- ix. 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
- x. 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 C: Monitoring Requirements

Indicator*	Monitoring frequency
1) The Organization's monitoring is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities including taking records of applicable activities listed below :	
i. The state of forest* regeneration (Criterion* 10.1)	Once a year
ii. Species and varieties of trees used for regeneration are ecologically well adapted. (Criterion* 10.2)	Once a year
iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species* and extent of their presence within and outside the Management Unit*(Criterion* 10.3)	Once a year
iv. The use of genetically modified organisms* to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion* 10.4)	Once a year
v. The results of silvicultural activities including pruning and thinning (conditions after the operation etc.) (Criterion* 10.5)	Once a year
vi. The use of fertilizers* and their adverse impacts on environmental values*. (Criterion* 10.6)	Once a year
vii. The use of pesticides* and their adverse impacts on environmental values*. (Criterion* 10.7)	Once a year
viii. The use of biological control agents* and their adverse impacts on environmental values*. (Criterion* 10.8)	Once a year
ix. Damages and impacts from natural hazards* (Criterion* 10.9)	Once a year
x. Infrastructural development, transport activities, and silvicultural operation (e.g. status of road development, gradient and density of logging roads, extent of modification of terrain and condition of creek crossings) and their impacts to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems*, landscape values*, water and soils.	Once a year
xi. Felling and extraction of logs and their impacts on other forest products*, environmental values*, merchantable wood waste and other products and services. (Criterion* 10.11)	Once a year
xii. Disposal of waste materials* (Criterion* 10.12)	Once a year
2) The Organization* takes records of applicable management activities listed below and evaluate their socio-economic impacts.	
i. Illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion* 1.4)	Once a year

Indicator*	Monitoring frequency
ii. Compliance with applicable laws*, local laws*, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice* (Criterion* 1.5)	Once a year
iii. Disputes* and grievances, and correspondence to them including the extent of resolution. (Criterion*1.6, 2.6, 4.6)	Once a year
iv. Programs and activities regarding workers** rights (Criterion* 2.1)	Once a year
v. Gender equality*, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion* 2.2)	Once a year
vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety, including records of occupational accidents* (Criterion*2.3)	Once a year
vii. Payment of wages (Criterion* 2.4)	Once a year
viii. Training given to those engaged in work (workers* as well as volunteers* and trainees) (Criterion*2.5)	Once a year
ix. The health of workers* exposed to pesticides* (Criterion*2.5, 10.7)	Once a year
x. Legal* and Customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities*(Criterion*3.1, 4.1)	Once a year
xi. Implementation of the terms in binding agreements* with Indigenous Peoples*, local communities* and other stakeholders (Criterion*3.2, 4.2)	Once a year
xii. Communication and engagement* with Indigenous Peoples* and local communities* (Criterion*3.2, 3.3, 4.2)	Once a year
xiii. Protection* of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples* and local communities*(Criterion*3.5, 4.7)	Once a year
xiv. The persistence of Indigenous cultural landscapes* and associated values of significance to Indigenous Peoples* (Criterion* 3.1, Criterion* 3.5);	Once a year
xv. The use of traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* (Criterion* 3.6, 4.8)	Once a year
xvi. Local economic and social condition (Criterion*4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5)	Once a year
xvii. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion*5.1)	Once a year
xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services* and environmental values* (including condition of habitats* and biodiversity at stand and landscape* level, including occurrence of snags) (Criterion*5.1)	Once a year
xix. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services* (Criterion*5.1)	Once a year



Indicator*	Monitoring frequency
xx. Comparison of annual growth, actual and projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products* (Criterion*5.2)	Once a year
xxi. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion*5.4)	Once a year
xxii. Financial conditions, annual budget, and medium to long- term* financial plan (Criterion*5.5)	Once a year
xxiii. High Conservation Values* 5 and 6 identified in Criterion* 9.1	Once a year
3) Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:	
i. The condition of the declared ecosystem services* (Criterion* 5.1)	Once a year
ii. Condition of resources for NTFP* production (Criterion* 5.2, 6.1)	Once a year
ii. Tree height, diameter, stand density (by sampling) and age structure (Criterion*5.5)	Once in five years
iii. Environmental values* and ecosystem functions* identified in Criterion* 6.1 and the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values* (Criterion* 6.3); (Criterion*6.1, 6.3)	Once a year
iv. Understory vegetation	Once a year
v. The status of identified rare* and threatened species* and their habitats* , and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats* (Criterion*6.4)	Once a year
vi. The status of conservation and restoration* of representative sample areas* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion*6.5)	Once a year
vii. The status of conservation and restoration* of native species* and biological diversity*, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion*6.6)	Once a year
viii. The condition of water courses and water bodies*, including proper treatment of oil etc. and dumping of waste and scrap into water courses* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them. (Criterion*6.7) Note: For the water quality and water quantity etc., the data available from local governments can be used.	Once a year
ix. Changes to surrounding landscapes* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore* them (Criterion*6.8)	Once a year
x. Land use changes (Criterion*6.9)	Once a year



Indicator*	Monitoring frequency
xi. The status of plantations* established after 1994 (Criterion* 6.10)	
xii. Status of protection* of high conservation values* identified in Criterion* 9.1	Once a year
xiii. Conditions of residual trees and soil after forestry operation (Criterion*6.1, 10.10)	Once a year
xiv. Residual waste materials* (Criterion* 10.12)	Once a year

Annex D: List of rare and threatened species in the country

The list of threatened species* known as the Red List was first developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and then spread globally. In Japan, after the Nature Conservation Society of Japan (NACS-J) and the WWF Japan first published the Plant Red Data Book in 1989, the database is maintained by the administrative agencies. The Ministry of Environment publishes the Red Data book on vertebrates, invertebrates, vascular plants as well as other plants, while the Fisheries Agency publishes the book on aquatic organisms. Prefectural governments as well as various biological academic societies also develop their own red data books.

- The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

The red list managed by the IUCN. Information of species around the world can be searched online. Depending on the threat* to extinction, species evaluated with adequate data are classified into seven categories: least concern (LC), near threatened (NT), vulnerable (VU), endangered (EN), critically endangered (CR), extinct in the wild (EW), and extinct (EX). The data at global scale* may not be very suitable for the purpose of studying a specific species' distribution or their status at the local level.

- Biodiversity Center of Japan, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

<http://www.biodic.go.jp/>

- Japanese Red Data Search System

<http://jpnrdp.com/index.html>

This database integrates the information from red data books and red lists by the national and prefectural governments. The link page (<http://jpnrdp.com/link.html>) provides links to the websites on red data books managed by prefectural governments.



Annex E: Additional indicators for non-timber forest products (NTFPs)

The following indicators* shall be applied to NTFPs* that are included in the certificate scope to be sold/provided by the Organization*. They are not applicable to those that are harvested by third parties and those that are not included in the certificate scope. The NTFPs* that can be certified using this standard includes bark, latex, flower, leaf, fruit, seedlings, bamboo, herbaceous plants (including wild vegetables and medicinal plants) and mushroom (excluding fungal bed cultivation) - i.e. the products that are confined within a Management Unit.

For the certification of NTFP, The Organization* shall comply with all the indicators* of this standard, including the specific indicators of this annex.

NTFP indicator number	Criterion	Requirements
1	1.3	The management and use of NTFP* complies with all applicable laws and regulations including any existing customary rights*. Note: Regarding the collection of wild vegetables and mushrooms, particular attention is paid to local rules or agreements (related to customary or traditional rights of local people) that are made to sustain the resources and avoid conflicts with stakeholders (typically this relates to the collection time (season), amount, methods and area of harvest)
2	1.3	The Organization* maintains any permits or licenses necessary for the management of NTFP* in their valid state and makes payment of the relevant fees.
3	1.5	Compliance with applicable national laws*, local laws*, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice* relating to the transportation and trade of NTFP* up to the point of first sale is demonstrated. <i>Note: Edible forest products with radioactive substance concentration exceeding the standard limit (100 becquerels/kg) are not collected or sold.</i>
4	2.3	Health and safety risks associated with NTFP* management and harvest are identified and evaluated, and the health and safety practices appropriate to the risk are implemented. (e.g. encounter with wildlife, getting lost, fall, avalanche, etc.)
5	2.3	Appropriate protective equipment is used for NTFP* management and harvest operations.
6	2.3	Efforts are made to ensure on-site safety after NTFP* management operations.
7	2.5	Workers are provided with training on the following topics in relation to the management, harvest and use of NTFP*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable laws* and regulations and local rules • Risk and health and safety in management and harvesting operations. • Risk to the environment and measures for risk mitigation.

NTFP indicator number	Criterion	Requirements
8	3.6	<p>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* leading to commercial use of NTFP*.</p> <p><i>Note: The compensation should be determined through engagement* with the potentially affected Indigenous Peoples* and their groups identified in 3.1.1.</i></p>
9	4.2	<p>Agreements on methods, time, area and quantity of harvest of NTFPs such as wild vegetables and mushrooms are established through culturally appropriate manner with local communities*, documented and/or mapped, and are adhered to by the Organization*.</p>
10	5.2	<p>A sustainable harvest level of NTFP* is calculated based on Best Available information* and adhered to. When a reliable growth data is not available, The Organization* employs methods that are considered sustainable to use the resources based on existing information and precautionary approach*.</p> <p><i>Note: This can include, for example, collection methods that take into consideration the life history of the target species, establishing social rules of collection, and methods that are empirically supported.</i></p>
11	6.2	<p>Prior to the start of NTFP* management and harvesting activities, the impact of the activities on the environment is assessed.</p>
12	6.3	<p>Measures are taken to minimize or avoid negative environmental impacts of NTFP* management and harvesting activities. Where negative impacts already occur, measures are taken to prevent further damages, and the negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.</p>
13	7.2	<p>The management plan* includes following elements in relation to NTFP* species under management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Management objectives* 2) Legal* and social conditions relevant to NTFP management, harvest and use (e.g. legal* and customary rights*, local rules on harvesting) 3) Description of management systems based on forest condition (including management, harvest and regeneration methods) 4) Map showing the distribution and management of NTFP* 5) Resource condition and expected harvest level 6) Operational plan (including information on time and place) 7) Measures to prevent and mitigate negative impacts on the environment 8) Monitoring program

NTFP indicator number	Criterion	Requirements
14	7.3	Verifiable targets*, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective* related to NTFP*.
15	8.2	Monitoring program includes following items with regards to NTFP*: 1) Amount of harvest (e.g. number, volume, weight); 2) Condition of resources for NTFP* production (including condition of regeneration); 3) Impact of the management activities on other forest products and the environment; 4) Social impact of the management activities (e.g. engagement* with local communities* and stakeholders*).
16	8.5	For all NTFP* that are sold or provided as FSC certified, a management system is established to avoid mixture with uncertified products, and the records are kept.
17	8.5	For all NTFP* that are sold or provided as FSC certified, records including the following information are kept for a minimum of five years: 1) Japanese name of the species; 2) Product name or description 3) Amount (e.g. number, volume, weight) 4) Information to trace the NTFP* to the source of the harvesting block: 5) Date/period of harvest; 6) Certificate code and 7) FSC claim.
18	8.5	Sale or transfer of NTFP* originated in areas suspected of high risk of radioactive contamination* is avoided, taking into consideration the species-specific characteristics related to radioactivity and the risk that radioactive contaminants may be concentrated locally due to topography.
19	10.7	Use of chemical pesticide in NTFP* management and production is minimized or avoided.
20	10.11	NTFP* harvest is conducted in a manner that conserves the environmental values.
21	10.11	The Organization* strives to optimize the use of NTFP*.



10. 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.

The glossary for the national standard of Japan is based on the glossary in the International Generic Indicators* (FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN), but there are terms that are added or for which international definition is modified for the domestic use. Such unique descriptions specific to Japan are underlined.

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

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

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.

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). In Japan, species introduced before 1868 are not included as they commonly lack clear records of introduction by humans. Thus alien species refers to species and subspecies or lower taxon that have been introduced since 1868 outside their original distribution there before and established population.

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)).

Area suspected of high risk of radioactive contamination: Areas with more than the effective dose of 1 mSv per year, which is the dose limit for the public according to 1990 Recommendation by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

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

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

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

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

Child: Any person under the age of 18 (ILO Convention 182, Article 2). In the Japanese legal context, it is any person under the age of 20 (The Civil Code, Article 4).

Casualty rate per thousand: (Annual) casualty rate per thousand is the number of casualties that occur in a year per 1,000 workers, and is expressed by the following equation:

Annual casualty rate per thousand = number of casualty in a year/ average number of workers in a year x 1,000 (Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. Occupational accident statistics. Annual casualty rate per thousand (at least four days off))**Collective bargaining:** a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and workers' organization*, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available*,



might put at risk* *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

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

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

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

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the Management Unit* for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include *representative sample areas**, *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity** areas and *High Conservation Value Areas**.

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

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

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

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



has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

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. In the Indicator* adapted to Japan, it has been rephrased as “by means agreed by stakeholders” or “means that fully respect stakeholders’ right”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



- The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions

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

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

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

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Fibre testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products.

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

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

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

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

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

FSC transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source:



FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Frequency rate: The frequency rate is the number of fatalities and injuries caused by occupational accidents per one million actual working hours, and represents frequency of occurrence of accidents. However, the frequency rate in the occupational accident trend survey of the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare is calculated by limiting the number of casualties to fatalities and injuries that resulted at least one day of absence or loss of body parts or function.

[Calculation method] Frequency rate = the number of fatalities and injuries due to occupational accidents / total actual working hours x 1,000,000

(Note) When the same person suffers more than once, the number of accidents is counted as the number of casualties (When one person suffers twice, it is counted as two casualties.)

(Edited from: Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare. Labor accident trend survey 2018. Explanation of main terms)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- *Forest** openings attributable to natural disturbances;



- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands*, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous child* labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child* being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. In determining the type of hazard child labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child* is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

(Source: ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

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

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following 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*, 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 na-

tional 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**.

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

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

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

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

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

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *Management Unit** complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion*. Indicators* and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest* management at the level of the *Management Unit** and are the primary basis of forest* evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous cultural landscapes: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interested stakeholder: 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: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples*, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

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

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

Large scale forest Management Unit*: Forest Management Unit* that is over 10,000 hectares in Japan. This includes not only a tract of connected land, but also collection of scattered land areas.

Large scale organization: Forest* management organizations that manage over 10,000 hectares of forests*, excluding group certifications comprised of small or medium scale forest Management Unit*s.

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

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

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

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit* is classified according to law. In terms



of tenure*, it means the category of tenure*, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit* is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2). **Living wage:** The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit*, and also those that are close enough to have a significant* impact on the economy or the environmental values* of the Management Unit* or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly* affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Low intensity forest management: Forest Management Unit*s may be classified as low intensity forest Management Unit*s when:

- a) the rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest* area of the unit, AND
- b) EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest* area is less than 5000 cubic metres,
- c) OR the average annual harvest from the total production forest* is less than 5000 m³ / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits. (Source: FSC-STD-01-003 v1-0 SLIMF Eligibility criteria)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Medium scale forest Management Unit: Forest Management Unit* that is larger than 100 hectares and no more than 10,000 hectares in size in Japan.

Medium scale organization: Organization that is neither small scale nor large scale. See the definitions for 'small scale organization*' and 'large scale organization*' as well as 'scale'.

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

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

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

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

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest* affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temper-



ate 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.

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

In Japan, the following types of forests mainly comprised of native species are regarded as natural forests and their conversion into plantation* or other land use is prohibited:

- 1) Climax forest: Forest developed as the final stage of the succession, constituting multi-layered hierarchical structure and diverse species composition. It corresponds to the vegetation naturalness of 9 in the National Survey on the Natural Environment conducted by the Ministry of the Environment.
- 2) Semi-natural (secondary) forest: Forest naturally regenerated by re-sprouting or from seeds, having species composition and well-developed structure close to the natural vegetation. It corresponds to the vegetation naturalness of 8.

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

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

This standard is applicable to NTFPs whose movement is confined within the Management Unit*. The NTFP products that are included in the FSC certification scope within the framework of this standard include: bark, latex, flower, leaf, fruit, seedlings, bamboo, herbs (including wild vegetables and medicinal plants) and mushroom (excluding fungal bed cultivation).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the forest* enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests*. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

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

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

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

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

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material



(Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fishermen, 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, larvacides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

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

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems*, may be classified as natural forests*.
- Plantations managed to restore* and enhance biological and habitat* diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem* functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests*.
- Boreal and north temperate forests* which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest* of the same native species*, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems* of that site, may be considered as natural forest*, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

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

In Japan, artificially established forest vegetation developed in place of the original vegetation inherent to the land is referred to as plantation. The plantation category also includes secondary forests in their early stages of succession.

- 1 Plantation: Forests artificially established for specific purpose of use such as timber production. It corresponds to the vegetation naturalness of 6 in the National Survey on the Natural Environment conducted by the Ministry of the Environment.
- 2 Secondary forest
 - 2.1 Secondary hardwood forest: Hardwood forests (e.g. *zouki-bayashi* - mixed forests) maintained by periodic harvesting and regeneration mainly by coppicing for specific purpose (e.g. production of pulp, substrate wood for mushroom cultivation, firewood, medicinal ingredients, traditional craft). It corresponds to the vegetation naturalness of 7. However, when the natural succession of the forest* continues to the stage where it has reached to the condition that shows sufficient forest* structure, species composition etc. to qualify for the vegetation naturalness of 8, the forest* is then classified as natural forest* (see also the definition of natural forest* 2).
 - 2.2 Early successional forest: Forests at a relatively early stage of succession, regenerated after felling or abandoning a plantation, with species composition in-



cluding pioneer tree species and underdeveloped hierarchical structure. It corresponds to the vegetation naturalness of 7.

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

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

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

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Public contract ordinance: A local government's ordinance that stipulates that, in a contract in which the state or a local government is a party, contractors ensure payment of a specified wage exceeding the minimum wage to their employees. It can also be considered as a definition of the substantive living wage based on the local market prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Japan, organizations that manage no more than 100 hectares of forest* are considered small scale, while those that manage over 10,000 hectares are considered large scale. However, group certifications comprised of small or medium scale forest Management Units* are not considered as large scale. Organizations* that neither fit into the definition of small scale nor large scale organizations* are considered medium scale.

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

Severity rate: Severity rate is the total number of work days lost per 1000 actual working hours. It represents the degree of severity of occupational accidents.

[Calculation method] Severity rate = Total number of work days lost / Total actual working hours x 1,000

(Source: Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare. Labor accident trend survey 2018. Explanation of main terms)

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

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

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

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests* and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of land-owners 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).

SLIMF (Small or Low Intensity Managed): A forest Management Unit* which meets specific FSC requirements related to size and/or intensity. (Source: FSC-STD-01-003 V1-0)

Small scale forest Management Unit: Forest Management Unit* that is smaller than 100 ha in Japan.

Small scale organization: Forest management organization that manages less than 100 ha of forest* in Japan.

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

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

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

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

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal** significance) and to local conditions and



population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest* conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

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

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

Volunteer: Individuals and groups that offer labor, skills, or time to enhance welfare of local communities*, individuals or groups without an intention to receive compensation. Even when some payment is provided, the activity can be considered as volunteer activity if it is only to compensate for the actual expense such as transportation fee. (Edited from 'Social life basic survey report', General Affairs Agency, 2011.)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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