



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC Interim National Standard of the Republic of Paraguay

FSC-STD-PRY-01-2022 EN



Photo credit

From left to right:







Photo 1: Savinja river, Slovenia. ©Milan Reška

Photo 2: Pile of sawn boards. ©Arturo Escobar

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

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the official version of the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International Center, and it is available at www.fsc.org. Any translation of this version is not an official translation approved by FSC International Center. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the approved English version and any translated version, the English version shall prevail.

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

Foreword

(Informative section)

1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

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

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

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

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

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

2 The FSC Principles and Criteria

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

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

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with the IGI provide the basis for the development of National Forest Stewardship Standards (NFSS) and Interim National Standards (INS).

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A Preamble

A.1 Objective

(Informative section)

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

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

A.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Paraguay
Forest types	All forest types, including natural forests and plantations
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private and others
Scale and intensity categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of management units, including small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) <i>(Note: see section C for the applicable SLIMF eligibility criteria for this country)</i>
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFPs: mushrooms, honey, conifer fruits and seeds, essences, palms, leaves, lichens, mosses and ferns, rattan, latex, and other natural resins.

A.3 Responsibility for Conformance

(Normative section)

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

In terms of geographical space, the requirements in this standard apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the criteria and indicators apply

beyond the boundary of the Management Unit. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

National standards are to be used in conjunction with international, national and local laws and regulations.

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

Responsibility for ensuring conformity with the requirements in this standard lies with the person(s) or entities that is/are the certification applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification, these person(s) or entities are referred to as 'The Organization'.

The Organization is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit.

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

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

A.4 Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers

(Normative section)

The following elements of this standard are normative:

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

The following elements of this standard are provided for guidance only and are not normative:

Explanatory notes.

Normative elements that have been greyed out are not applicable in the country but are kept in the standard for transparency.

Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as SLIMF (small or low-intensity managed forest(s)) shall conform with all indicators in the standard, except those indicated as "Not applicable for SLIMF". Where specific SLIMF indicators exist (marked as e.g. "SLIMF 3.5.1"), the Organizations above shall conform with them instead.

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

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all indicators in the standard. Where specific NTFP indicators exist (marked as e.g. “NTFP 3.5.1”), the Organizations above shall conform with them in addition.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions [Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*]

“shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard; ‘shall not’ indicates a prohibition.

“should”: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required. The Organization can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.

“may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard; ‘need not’ indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.

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

In the text of the sections D and E, the terms for which a definition is provided in the annex of Glossary of terms are formatted in *italics* and marked with an *asterisk*^{*}.

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

A.5 Interpretations and Disputes

(Normative section)

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

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

B Context

B.1 General description of the forestry sector

(Informative section)

According to the World Bank², Paraguay's forests are portions that continue from other major regional biomes, containing important biodiversity and ecosystem value. Paraguay has two very different natural regions, which are divided by the Paraguay River; the Eastern region that represents 40% of the country and 14% of the remnant forest cover and Occidental region that represents 60% of the country and 86% of the remaining forest cover. Each of these regions has different climatic characteristics and forest ecoregions. The most distinct are the Chaco Seco in western Paraguay, which consists mainly of semi-deciduous sparse forests interspersed with savannas, and the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest, a mainly semi-deciduous tropical rainforest in eastern Paraguay. Among these ecoregions are the Humid Chaco, a subhumid riparian forest and black palm savannas along the Paraguay River, and the Cerrado, a tropical savannah adjacent to the border with Brazil.

The largest forest ecoregion is the Chaco Seco, with 10.2 million ha, or 62% of Paraguay's forest cover, followed by the Chaco Húmedo, with 4 million ha, or 24% and the Atlantic Forest, with 2.2 million ha or 13%. The Paraguayan Chaco represents 25% of the Gran Chaco, the second largest forest biome in South America after the Amazon, as per Veit and Sarsfield 2017 in World Bank. The Atlantic Forest of Alto Paraná in the eastern region is part of the Atlantic Forest, one of the most threatened forest ecosystems in the world, which occurs in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. Both make up key habitats for biodiversity, including the remaining small patches of the Atlantic Forest contain important habitats for endemic and endangered species (Esquivel, Tiffer-Sotomayor, et al. 2019 in World Bank). The Chaco is also home to many endemic and unique species and, until recently, contained large tracts of contiguous and undisturbed forests, constituting Intact Forest Landscapes (Potapov et al. 2017 in World Bank).

Forests are essential to conserve Paraguay's biodiversity, which includes between 6,500 and 7,000 species of plants, 708 species of birds (including 79 endemic species, of which 23 are threatened), between 63 and 75 species of amphibians, up to 150 species of reptiles and about 167 species of mammals (Kernan et al. 2010 in World Bank). The structural analyses of the Chaco and the Atlantic Forest, carried out during the development of the Reference Level (for Greenhouse Gas Emissions) for the Forest of Paraguay (Republic of Paraguay 2016a in World Bank), reveal different climatic and ecological characteristics. The Chaco Seco is a semi-deciduous xerophytic sparse forest that is interspersed with savannas. The height of the trees is relatively low and the tree cover is sparsely covered, with an average level of aerial biomass of 50 tons per hectare (t/ha). In contrast, the forests in galleries and subhumid riparian of the Chaco Húmedo, is characterized by forest islets that include palm groves and aerial biomass levels of 141 t/ha. The Atlantic Forest is a subtropical rain forest, with tree heights that can reach 34–40 meters and whose structure has three layers and a very rich understory in species. These forests are well populated with an aerial biomass of 111 t/ha.

² World Bank (2020). A Forest's Worth: Policy options for a sustainable and inclusive forest sector in Paraguay. Washington, DC. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34988>. Visited on April 2022.

According to government data (INFONA 2020; Republic of Paraguay 2016a in World Bank), between 2001 and 2018 the average forest loss amounted to 322.793 ha/yr., resulting in a cumulative loss of 5.8 million ha, or a 26 percent decrease in the forest cover. Of these, 64 percent was lost in the Chaco Seco (3.7 million ha) at an average rate of 205,775 ha/yr., notably in the departments of Boquerón, Alto Paraguay, and Presidente Hayes. Another 17% of the loss occurred in the Chaco Húmedo. The Eastern Region accounted for 19% of the forest loss over the same period. Drivers of forest loss emerge from specific conditions existing in the country.

According to World Bank (2020), "with 95 percent of Paraguay's land under private ownership, forests are embedded in productive (predominantly agricultural) landscapes and the responsibility for (as well as the costs of) forest management rests on private landowners". World Bank further summarizes that land tenure is highly concentrated, giving rise to political and economic challenges. At the same time, environmental agencies do not have sufficient capacity to manage forests effectively and engage other sectors. Forest law enforcement is weak, transparency low, and systematic land use planning that incorporates forest values is lacking. The sector also lacks sound fiscal, financial, and regulatory incentives. The National Plan for Reforestation in 2012 set the objective of establishing 450,000 ha of plantations over 15 years, primarily to satisfy energy demand. By 2019, Paraguay had 177,000 ha of plantations, representing an 11% increase since 2018, and a 46% increase since 2015 as per INFONA 2020 in World Bank. Yet this falls short of the 330,000–430,000 ha of plantations needed to satisfy the domestic demand for wood, particularly firewood, in a sustainable manner (Borsy et al. 2013 in World Bank).

As the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the UNDP and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in the 2018 National Forestry Strategy for Sustainable Growth (Estrategia Nacional de Bosques para el Crecimiento Sostenible)³ describe, since the 1960s, meat production was the largest volume, followed by charcoal production, and family farming was represented by cotton. In this period, the National Wheat Plan promoted by the State was launched, giving a more entrepreneurial approach to cultivation. As a complementary item, soybeans began to be planted in spring and summer, a crop that over time was more successful and was replacing cotton. At the beginning of the 1990s, soybean production soared, and in return, cotton production practically disappeared, relegating family farming, but only in 2000 did corporate agriculture skyrocket, due to good commodity prices, which registered high prices, until 2012. Thus, the crop went from a production of 3,000,000 tons in 1,176,448 hectares in 2000, to a production close to 10,000,000 tons using an area of 3,500,000 hectares, in 2014. Paraguay ranked fourth in 2012 as a world producer of soybean (FAOSTAT, 2016 in Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, PNUD & FCPF).

The previously mentioned productive activities exerted strong pressure and continue to do so on some native forests, mainly in the Eastern Region, despite the validity of a law that prohibits the change of land use. Currently, the change in land use in the Western Region or Chaco is very significant, the authorized areas are intended for livestock. It should be recognized that there is a good experience gained in recent years - a growing demand, a high endogenous consumption of biomass and some forestry projects that are allowing forestry practitioners to learn to manage local soils

³ Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, PNUD & FCPF (2018). Estrategia Nacional de Bosques para el Crecimiento Sostenible. 41 p. Asunción; Paraguay.
https://redd.unfccc.int/files/estrategia_nacional_bosques_para_el_crecimiento_sostenible.pdf. Visited on April 2022.

(and fertilization), species adapted to the conditions, seeds, clones and growth rates in the country. Finally, forest projects of diverse magnitude and approach are emerging and are expected to bring a positive impact on the plantation sector and to promote its takeoff as one of the relevant sectors in Paraguayan production and economy.

By the end of 2021 a total area of approximately 60,000 hectares were FSC certified, out of which nearly 15,000 hectares can be identified to be natural forests since they are classified as managed with the primary objective of conservation. None of the existing FSC certificates issued in Paraguay before the end of 2021 covers exclusively natural forests.

B.2 Background information on the standard development

(Informative section)

The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) are made at a global level to apply in different types of forests, plantations, ecosystems and in cultural settings, including dissimilar political and social conditions, that is, they are not specific to conditions specific to regions or countries. The International Generic Indicators (IGI), which are based on the P&C, are therefore to be adapted in order to become tailored indicators that can give a measurement of the level of conformance with P&C in the Management Units in specific contexts.

The underlying standard has been developed by GFA Certification on behalf of FSC International in line with the following normative documents developed by FSC International: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN *FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship*, FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-2 EN *Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards* and FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN *International Generic Indicators*.

GFA conducted one public consultation of the draft INS between January and February 2020. Where relevant, the feedback received during this consultation was considered in the drafting of the final version. The final version of the draft INS was submitted to PSU on 18 May 2020 for final assessment before approval. PSU concluded assessment and GFA completed the final amendments to the final draft. The final draft was presented at the 22nd Policy Steering Group meeting on 16 December 2021. The present INS was approved by the PSU Chief Policy Officer on 5 April 2022.

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

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

D Principles*, criteria* and indicators*

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

1.1 The Organization* shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged *legal registration**, with written authorization from the *legally competent** authority for specific activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the Management Unit are carried out in compliance with:

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

NTPF 1.3.1.1 All activities including harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products undertaken in the Management Unit are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements,

- 2) Legal and customary rights; and
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice.

NTFP 1.3.1.2 When non-timber forest products are aimed to human or animal consumption, all applicable legal and administrative requirements for hygiene and food safety are complied with.

- 1.3.2 Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.
- 1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.

1.4 *The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.*

- 1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide protection from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.
- 1.4.2 Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities within the scope of The Organization's civil liability.
- 1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.

1.5 *The Organization* shall comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale.*

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

NTFP 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transportation and trade of NTFPs up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

- 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species. This includes compliance with INFONA provisions where Palo Santo is harvested.

NTFP 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any NTFPs species. This includes compliance with INFONA provisions where Palo Santo is used as NTFPs.

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Operations cease in areas where disputes exist:

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

1.7 The Organization* shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization* shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption.

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

SLIMF 1.7.1 A written or verbal declaration not to give or receive bribes (money) or to engage in other forms of corruption is communicated to neighbours and customers.

1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

SLIMF 1.7.2 The declaration meets or exceeds related legislation.

1.7.3 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

SLIMF 1.7.3 The declaration, where written, is publicly available at no cost.

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

1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

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

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

1.8.2 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

2.1.1 The Organization shall not use child labour.

2.1.1.1 The Organization shall not:

- 1) employ workers below the age of 15;
- 2) employ workers between the ages of 15 and 18 more than 4 hours per day or 24 hours per week and;
- 3) employ workers below the age of 18 that are still attending school, more than 2 hours per day.

Explanatory note: See provisions of the Labour Code 1993, Art. 119-125 regarding labour of minors.

2.1.1.2 Employment of persons between 13 and 15 years of age is only allowed:

- 1) in light work in organizations in which only family members of the employer are occupied;
- 2) if such work does not interfere with schooling nor, is harmful to their health or development; and
- 3) If children work only outside school hours during normal day-time working hours.

Explanatory note: See provisions of the Labour Code 1993, Art. 119-125 regarding labour of minors.

SLIMF 2.1.1.2 Persons between the ages of 13 and 15 that help their families from time to time in forestry work:

- 1) work only outside school hours;
- 2) are not exposed to any hazardous work; and
- 3) are always under permanent adult supervision while working.

Explanatory note: See provisions of the Labour Code 1993, Art. 119-125 regarding labour of minors. 2.1.1.3 No person under the age of 18 is employed in hazardous or heavy work except for the purpose of training within approved national laws and regulation.

2.1.1.4 The Organization shall prohibit worst forms of child labour.

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.3.1 Employment and occupation practices are non-discriminatory.

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

2.1.4.1 Workers are able to establish or join worker organizations of their own choosing.

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

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

2.1.4.4 Collective bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.

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

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

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

2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, Non-Timber Forest Product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

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

- 2.2.5 Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.
- 2.2.6 Maternity leave complies with national legislation and is no less than a six week period prior and an additional six week period after childbirth.
- 2.2.7 Paternity leave is available for at least two weeks and there is no penalty for those who take it.
- 2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.
- 2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.

2.3 *The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.**

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

SLIMF 2.3.1. Each worker is informed about the health and safety measures corresponding to his/her activity and these measures meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

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

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

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

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

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

SLIMF 2.3.4 The use of health and safety measures by workers is checked and known.

2.3.5 The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest industry averages.

SLIMF 2.3.5 Accident level is low compared to national forest industry averages.

- 2.3.6 The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.
- 2.4 *The Organization* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest* industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization* shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*.***
- 2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed legal minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.
- 2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:
- 1) Minimum forest industry standards; or
 - 2) Other recognized forest industry wage agreements; or
 - 3) Living wages that are higher than legal minimum wages.
- 2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through culturally appropriate engagement with workers and/or formal and informal workers organizations.
- 2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.
- 2.5 *The Organization* shall demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities.***
- 2.5.1 Workers have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.
- NTFP 2.5.1 Workers, including workers harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products, receive specific job training in line with Annex B and are supervised to contribute safely and effectively to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.
- 2.5.2 Up to date training records are kept for all relevant workers.
- 2.6 *The Organization* through engagement* with workers* shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organization*.***
- 2.6.1 A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.
- 2.6.2 Workers grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.
- 2.6.3 Up-to-date records of workers grievances 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

3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

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

PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS**

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

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

3.1.1 Indigenous Peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified. (Annex H contains a list of Best Available Information sources possible for consultation).

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

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

NTPF 3.1.2 Through culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples identified in 3.1.1, the following issues 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, non-timber forest products and ecosystem services;
- 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization;

- 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement* between The Organization* and the Indigenous Peoples* shall be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples* of The Organization's* compliance with its terms and conditions.

3.3.1 Where control over management activities has been granted through Free Prior and Informed Consent based on culturally appropriate engagement of the Indigenous Peoples' since the planning of the

management activities, the binding agreement in written form contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

3.3.2 Records of binding agreements are maintained.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.4 Local communities give their Free, Prior and Informed Consent to management activities that affect their rights identified through a process that includes:

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

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

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

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

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

SLIMF 4.3.1 Preference is given to local people and services.

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

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

SLIMF 4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified and implemented.

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

SLIMF 4.4.2 Local products and services are used.

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.**

4.5.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, measures are implemented, including a face to face meeting every three years, to identify, avoid, and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

SLIMF 4.5.1.1 Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities on affected communities.

SLIMF 4.5.1.2 Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners. 99

NTPF 4.5.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, measures are implemented, including a face to face meeting every three years, to identify, avoid, and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities, including impacts on non-timber forest products.

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

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

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

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

SLIMF 5.1.1 The Organization is aware of the range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy.

NTFP 5.1.1 The range of resources, non-timber forest products and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

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

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

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

5.2.1 Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information (Annex H) at that time on growth and yield; inventory of the forest; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions.

5.2.2 Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.

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

5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested non-timber forest products and for the commercial utilization and/or consumption of services under The Organization's control, a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on Best Available Information (see Annex H).

- 5.3 *The Organization** shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*.**
- 5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan.
- 5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.
- 5.4 *The Organization** shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of *The Organization** where these are available, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk**. If these are not locally available, *The Organization** shall make *reasonable** attempts to help establish these services.**
- 5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used for rough wood and for non-timber forest products.
- 5.4.2 Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.
- 5.5 *The Organization** shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk**, its commitment to *long-term* economic viability**.**
- 5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.
- SLIMF 5.5.1 Sufficient funds or hand work is allocated to implement the management plan and ensure long term economic viability.
- 5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

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

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

6.1.1 Best Available Information (Annex H) is used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit.

NTFP 6.1.1 Best Available Information (Annex H) is used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by NTFP management activities, outside of the Management Unit.

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

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

SLIMF 6.1.2 Evaluations of environmental values are carried out at a level of detail and frequency that allows

- 1) to identify environmental values within and outside the management unit that may be affected by management activities;
- 2) to know the potential risks of these values;
- 3) to define the necessary conservation measures to protect values, which can be defined in the stand management model and
- 4) to monitor environmental impacts or changes according to Principle 8.

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

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

SLIMF 6.2.1 Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities an assessment is conducted to identify possible adverse impacts from planned management activities.

NTPF 6.2.1 An environmental impact assessment identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values and non-timber forest products, from the stand level to the landscape level.

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

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

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

NTPF 6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values and non-timber forest products.

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.

NTPF 6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values and non-timber forest products.

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

NTPF 6.3.3 Where negative impacts to environmental values and non-timber forest products occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

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

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

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

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

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

6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species is prevented.

SLIMF 6.4.4 A system is in place to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species.

NTPF 6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species including non-timber forest products is prevented.

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

6.5.1 Best Available Information (Annex H) is used to identify native ecosystems that exist, or would exist under natural conditions, within the Management Unit.

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

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

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

6.5.5 Representative Sample Areas in combination with other components of the conservation areas network comprise more than 10% area of the Management Unit.

Explanatory note for 6.5.4 and 6.5.5: This area is expected to be increased depending on the size of the management unit, intensity of management, and level of protection in the landscape (Consistent with the Conservation Area Network Conceptual Diagram, Principle 6, Annex D-1).

Explanatory note for SLIMF: More details for SLIMF organizations on possible ways to conform with indicator 6.5.5 are available in interpretation INT-STD-01-001_09 and in the interpretation INT-

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

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

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

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

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

NTPF 6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species including non-timber forest products, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

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

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

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

6.6.8 Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that workers do not increase hunting trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish.

6.7 The Organization* shall protect* or restore* natural 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.

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

6.7.1.1 Buffer zones are established around water bodies in accordance with national legislation, but in no case less than five metres.

6.7.1.2 The design and construction of roads (including forest roads) considers topography and allows minimizing impacts on watercourses caused by erosion, sedimentation or blockage of watercourses. Where erosion is likely to occur, adequate drainage is installed, for example sewers, ditches and cross-drains.

Explanatory note: The FAO Guidelines provide useful guidance for planning, construction and maintenance of forest roads. They can be found at www.fao.org.

6.7.1.3 The Organization adapts its management system to avoid sedimentation and contamination of water bodies and soil erosion during harvesting.

Explanatory note: Protective measures include but are not limited to:

- Definition of acceptable levels of impacts.
- Machinery and equipment to be used.
- Maximum size of clear-cutting areas adjacent to each other.
- Conditions (e.g. soil moisture, etc.) for harvesting activities.

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

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

6.7.4 Where continued degradation exists to 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.

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

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

6.8.2 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is restored where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information (Annex H), accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

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

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

PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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

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

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

SLIMF 7.1.1 The Organization confirms its commitment to meet the requirements of this standard and to manage its forests responsibly.

Explanatory note: Such confirmation can be a written policy, the formal acceptance of respective policies at the level of a group scheme (SLIMF groups) or a verbal statement (in case of individual SLIMF certification).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.2.2 The management plan addresses the elements listed in Annex E-1, and is implemented.

NTFP 7.2.2 The management plan of NTFPs addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented.

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

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

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

Explanatory note for 7.3.1 and NTFP 7.3.1: Examples of verifiable targets to be set include:

- Site productivity, yield of all products harvested;
- Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna;
- Water quality and quantity;
- Soil erosion, compaction, fertility and carbon content;
- Wildlife populations, biodiversity and status of High Conservation Values;
- Sensitive cultural and environmental resources;
- Stakeholder satisfaction with engagement;
- Benefits of management operations provided to local communities;
- Number of occupational accidents;
- Area of Intact Forest Landscape protected as Core Areas;
- Overall economic viability of the Management Unit.

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

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

- 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
- 2) Evaluation results;
- 3) Stakeholder engagement results;
- 4) New scientific and technical information, and
- 5) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SLIMF 7.6.1 The SLIMF organization informs affected and interested parties about management planning and monitoring

7.6.2 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to:

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

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

SLIMF 7.6.3 Culturally appropriate engagement is completed with affected stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities.

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

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NTFP 8.5.1 It is demonstrated based on Best Available Information (Annex H) or pollen analysis that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from within the FSC certified MU before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

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

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

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

- 1) Common and scientific species name;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source of the origin of the NTFP;
- 5) Sourcing date of the NTFP;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

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

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

PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

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

9.1 *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following *High Conservation Values** in the *Management Unit**, proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the *High Conservation Values**:

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.1.1 An assessment in line with Annex G 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 on which they depend; and their condition.

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

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

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

9.2.1 Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information (Annex G).

- 9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed in line with Annex G to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.
- 9.2.3 Affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to protect core areas.
- 9.2.5 The vast majority of each Intact Forest Landscape is designated as core area.
- 9.2.6 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.7 Management strategies allow limited industrial activity within core areas only if all effects of industrial activity including fragmentation:
 - 1) Are restricted to a very limited portion of the core area;
 - 2) Do not reduce the core area below 50,000 ha, and
 - 3) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, long-term conservation and social benefits.

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

- 9.3.1 The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.
- SLIMF 9.3.1 The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, to the extent they are affected by or are dependent upon the management unit, including by implementing the strategies developed.
- 9.3.2 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.
- 9.3.3 Core areas are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2
- 9.3.4 Limited industrial activity in core areas is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.
- 9.3.5 Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

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

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:

- 1) Implementation of strategies;
- 2) The status of High Conservation Values, including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend; and
- 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values, to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

SLIMF 9.4.1 The organization periodically monitors the High Conservation Values and the implementation of plans to maintain and/or improve the values identified in the management unit and assesses their effectiveness.

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

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

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

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

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NTPF 10.3.1 Alien species, including non-timber forest products, are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

- 10.3.2 Alien species are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.
 - 10.3.3 The spread of invasive species introduced by The Organization is controlled.
 - 10.3.4 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization.
- 10.4 The Organization* shall not use *genetically modified organisms** in the Management Unit*.**
- 10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used.
- 10.5 The Organization* shall use *silvicultural** practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.**
- 10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.
- 10.6 The Organization* shall minimize or avoid the use of *fertilizers**. When *fertilizers** are used, The Organization* shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of *silvicultural** systems that do not require *fertilizers**, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values**, including soils.**
- 10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

Explanatory note: Natural fertilizers are preferred over not-natural fertilizers. The Indicators in this Criterion do not prevent the use of “organic” fertilizers, such as animal waste or composted plant material or other organic waste in forest management.
 - 10.6.2 When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.
 - 10.6.3 When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.
 - 10.6.4 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.
 - 10.6.4.1 Application of fertilizers in forestry or intercropping does not occur within buffer zones along natural water bodies (as established in Indicator 6.7.1.1).
 - 10.6.5 Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizers use is mitigated or repaired.

10.7 *The Organization** shall use integrated pest management and *silviculture** systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical *pesticides**. *The Organization** shall not use any chemical *pesticides** prohibited by FSC policy. When *pesticides** are used, *The Organization** shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values** and human health.

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

NTFP 10.7.1 (applicable to honey only) Sickness of the bees is treated physically such as with steam or fire to disinfect the beehives. For treatment of varroa mites, the following substances are used:

1) formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid.

2) menthol, eucalyptol and camphor.

10.7.2 Chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit unless FSC has granted derogation.

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

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

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

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

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

10.7.7 When pesticides are used:

1) The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and

2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are assessed.

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

SLIMF 10.9.2 Where capacity and resources allow, management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of natural hazards. If capacity or resources do not allow, The Organization or manager communicates with government or relevant local organizations about mitigation capacity and possibilities.

NTPF 10.9.2 (applicable to honey only) Feeding of bees only takes place in cases of lack of natural food sources, due to climatic conditions or alike, e.g., during winter periods. When bee families are fed, a log book is kept for each bee family/bee hive, including:

1) food product fed, e.g., sugar

2) amount fed

3) date/period fed

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

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

10.10 *The Organization shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and *silviculture** so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems** and *landscape values** are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.**

10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

NTPF 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values and non-timber forest products identified in Criterion 6.1.

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

NTPF 10.10.2 Silviculture activities are managed to ensure protection of the environmental values and non-timber forest products identified in Criterion 6.1.

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.

NTPF 10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to water courses, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, non-timber forest products and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

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

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

10.11.1.1 When machinery is used for wood extraction, a regular system of skid trails is established that meets the following requirements:

- 1) The orientation of the skid trails is designed to prevent erosion.
- 2) The skid trails are clearly identifiable and maintained.
- 3) A minimum distance between skid trails of no less than 20 m regular distance is kept in order to avoid soil compaction and other negative impacts.

Explanatory note: The FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practices should be considered.

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

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

Explanatory note: In the case of plantations, only non-merchantable woody debris (thin branches, foliage, sawdust, shavings, chips) should be left in the harvesting area, in a minimum amount that covers the soil surface, when they do not represent a potential problem of damage to the forest by fire or pests and diseases.

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

NTFP 10.11.4 The use of NTFPs is carried out in a way that minimizes negative impacts on the survival or vitality of trees, applying the best known techniques.

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

10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1, and non-timber forest products.

E Annexes

(Normative section)

Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and international treaties, conventions and agreements ratified at the national level (Principle 1)

The relevant normative references to Paraguay are listed below. This annex does not intend to be a complete list of all national and international legislation relevant to forest management. Rather, it is intended to be a primary source for certification bodies and forest management organizations that intend to implement this standard. Given the ongoing evolution of the applicable legislation, the websites of compliance and regulatory authorities working in areas related to society, the environment, forestry and international conventions should be consulted, as these are the main topics addressed in this standard:

<https://forestlegality.org>
<http://mades.gov.py/>
<http://www.infona.gov.py/>
<http://www.mag.gov.py/>

National Laws and Conventions Applicable to the Forestry Sector:

National Constitution: <http://www.presidencia.gov.py>
Civil code: (law 1183/85) : <http://www.tramitesparaguay.gov.py>
Criminal code: (law 1160/97): <http://www.Lawes.com.py/>

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments. Law 536/95; 1639/00; 1968/02. Of promotion to the forestation and reforestation with its consequent modifications. Law 4.890/13. Real right of forest area or forest flight. Law 1561/00. Which creates the national system of the environment, the national council of the environment and the Secretary of the Environment. Law N°369/72. To create the National Environmental Sanitation Service (SENASA). Law N° 816. That it takes measures to defend natural resources. Law 2524/04; 3139/ 06; 3663/08; 5.045/13; 6256/18. A ban in the Eastern Region on the processing and conversion of forested areas, and relevant extensions and extensions.

	<p>Law 294/93. Establishes the activities subject to environmental impact assessment, forest holdings, when they take place on land with more than 50 hectares of use.</p> <p>Decree 3929 – 2010. By which Law 3464/08 is regulated, creating the "National Forestry Institute".</p> <p>Decree 11681 – 1975. Regulates the Forest Act 422.</p> <p>Decree 7031-2017. "By which article 42 of Act No. 422/1973 "Forestry" is regulated.</p> <p>Decree N14889-2001. Regulating the issue and placement of national treasury bonds authorized by Law 1639 of 20/12/00 "Amending and extending Law 536 of 16/01/1995 on the Promotion of Forestry and Reforestation and establishing complementary provisions.</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 536/95; 1639/00; 1968/02. Of promotion to the forestation and reforestation with its consequent modifications.</p> <p>Law 4.890/13. Real right of forest area or forest flight.</p> <p>Law 1561/00. Which creates the national system of the environment, the national council of the environment and the Secretary of the Environment.</p> <p>Law N°369/72. To create the National Environmental Sanitation Service (SENASA).</p> <p>Law N° 816. That it takes measures to defend natural resources.</p> <p>Law 2524/04; 3139/ 06; 3663/08; 5.045/13; 6256/18. A ban in the Eastern Region on the processing and conversion of forested areas, and relevant extensions and extensions.</p> <p>Decree 3929 – 2010. By which Law 3464/08 is regulated, creating the "National Forestry Institute".</p> <p>Decree 11681 – 1975. Regulates the Forest Act 422.</p> <p>Decree 7031-2017. "By which article 42 of Act No. 422/1973 "Forestry" is regulated.</p>
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments</p> <p>Law 3464/08. To create the National Forestry Institute.</p> <p>Decree 11350 – 2007. By which the canon of exploitation of private forests is updated.</p> <p>Decree 18831 – 1986. By which norms of environmental protection are established.</p>

	<p>Decree 13418 -2001; 878 – 2003 Establishing the environmental impact assessment procedure for forest management plans and land use change plans.</p> <p>Decree 17303- 2002. Establishing the environmental impact assessment procedure for forest management plans and land use change plans.</p> <p>Decree 4066 – 2010. By which Article 17 of Decree 14281 dated July 31, 1996, which regulates Law 294 on "Environmental Impact Assessment" is extended.</p> <p>Decree 453/2013; By which the law n° 294/1993 "of environmental impact evaluation" and its modification, law n° 345/1994, is regulated and the decree n° 14.281/1996 is repealed.</p> <p>Decree 453/2013; 954/2013. By which articles 2°, 3°, 5°, 6° Subsection e), 9°, 1 o, 14 and the annex to decree no. 453 of October 8, 2013, by which law no. 294/993 "of Environmental Impact Assessment" and its amending law, law no. 345/1994, are modified and extended, and decree no. 14.2811996 is repealed.</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Decree 11350 – 2007. By which the canon of exploitation of private forests is updated.</p> <p>Decree 2438 – 2009. Establishing the period of validity of guides to forest products and by-products and authorizing the National Forestry Institute to establish their format.</p> <p>Decree 1743-2014. "By which the regime of forest infractions and sanctions and the regulation of administrative proceedings related to administrative summaries for infractions to the forest legislation are established and several articles of decree 3929/2010 are repealed".</p> <p>Decree 2598/2014. By which article so of Law No. 5146/2014 "which grants administrative powers to the Secretariat of the Environment (SEAM) [now Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES)], in matters of collection of canons, fees and fines" is regulated.</p>

2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 125/91; 3703/09. Tax Reform Law, establishes incentive mechanisms for reforestation by reducing income tax for reinvestment in forest replanting.</p> <p>Law 3703 expands on Article 8 of Law 125/91. It establishes the new tax regime, modified by Law 2421/04. It provides for administrative reorganization and fiscal adjustment.</p>
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Decree 2598/2014. By which article so of Law No. 5146/2014 "which grants administrative powers to the Secretariat of the Environment (SEAM) [now Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES)], in matters of collection of canons, fees and fines" is regulated.</p>
2.3 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Decree 2598/2014. By which article so of Law No. 5146/2014 "which grants administrative powers to the Secretariat of the Environment (SEAM) [now Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES)], in matters of collection of canons, fees and fines" is regulated.</p>
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 422/73 Forestry Law. It establishes that people who develop forestry activities will enjoy all the releases referring to fiscal taxes and exchange surcharges, for the import of necessary elements for the afforestation and reforestation of the country. In addition, it declares forest lands that are necessary for soil erosion control, regulation and protection of watersheds and springs to be of public utility.</p> <p>Law 96/92. Wildlife.</p> <p>Law 352/94. Wildlife Protected Areas.</p> <p>Decree 9425 – 1995. Promotion of forestation and reforestation. Governed by Law 536/95.</p>
3.2 Protected sites and species	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 422/73 Forestry Law. It establishes that people who develop forestry activities will enjoy all the releases referring to fiscal taxes and exchange surcharges, for the import of necessary elements for the afforestation and reforestation of the country. In addition, it declares forest lands that are necessary for soil erosion control, regulation and protection of watersheds and springs to be of public utility.</p>

3.3 Environmental requirements	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 96/92. Wildlife.</p>
3.4 Health and safety	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 352/94. Wildlife Protected Areas.</p> <p>Law N° 1 / 1989. That it approves and ratifies the American Convention on Human Rights or the Pact of San José, Costa Rica.</p> <p>Law N° 4.223/2010. Approving the Ibero-American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security.</p> <p>Law N° 3.540 / 2008. That it approves the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Law N° 3.452 / 2008. Approving the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.</p> <p>Decree 5537/2016. Reduced use of polyethylene plastic.</p> <p>Decree 6538. /2011 By which Law No. 3361 on waste generated in health and related facilities is regulated.</p> <p>Decree 2.048/04. By which Decree No. 13,861/96 is repealed and the use and management of agricultural pesticides established in Law No. 123/91 is regulated.</p> <p>Decree 14390/92. By which the general technical regulation of security, hygiene and medicine in the work is approved.</p> <p>Decree 6.285/2014. Executive Branch Approving the National Strategy for the Prevention of Forced Labour 2016-2020.</p>
3.5 Legal employment	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law N° 1 / 1989. That it approves and ratifies the American Convention on Human Rights or the Pact of San José, Costa Rica.</p> <p>Law 98/92. Establishing the unified system of retirement and pensions and amending the provisions of Decree-Law No 1860/50, approved by Law No 375/56 and supplementary laws No 537 of 20 September 1958, No 430 of 28 December 1973 and No 1286 of 4 December 1987.</p> <p>Law 5804/2017. Law on the Prevention of Occupational Risks.</p>

	<p>Law Nº 3.338 / 2007. Approving Convention 156 on Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities.</p> <p>Law Nº 3.117 / 2006. Approving the Slavery Convention; the Protocol to amend the Slavery Convention and its Annex; and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.</p> <p>Law Nº 2.292 / 2003. Adopting the amendment to article 43, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>Law Nº 2.128 / 2003. That it adopts the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>Law Nº 1.925 / 2002. Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Law Nº 1.683 / 2001. That it adopts the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>Law Nº 1.657 / 2001. That it approves Convention No. 182 and the recommendation on the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour and immediate action for their elimination.</p> <p>Law Nº 1.215 / 1986. That it approves the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>Law Nº 67-68. Which approves the Convention on Employment Policy (Convention 122).</p> <p>Law Nº 1.331-67. Whereas it approves and ratifies the Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (Convention 105) adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its fortieth session in Geneva on 5 June 1957.</p> <p>Law Nº 942-64. Approving and ratifying Convention No. 30 concerning the Regulation of Hours of Work in Commerce and Offices, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its fourteenth session, held in Geneva on 28 June 1930.</p> <p>Law Nº 945-64. Approves and ratifies Convention No. 14 concerning the application of the weekly rest period in industrial undertakings, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its third session, held in Geneva on 25 October 1921.</p> <p>Law Nº 946-64. Approving and ratifying Convention No. 1, limiting working hours in industrial undertakings to eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Washington on 29 October 1919.</p>
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	<p>Law N° 944-64. Approving and ratifying Convention No. 52 concerning annual holidays with pay, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its 20th session. Meeting, held in Geneva on 24 June 1936.</p> <p>Law N° 935-64. Approving and ratifying Convention No. 95 concerning the Protection of Wages, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-second session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, on 8 June 1949.</p> <p>Law N° 925-64. Approving and ratifying Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-fourth session, Geneva, Switzerland, on 6 June 1951.</p>
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 213/93. Labour Code.</p> <p>Law 836/99. Health Code.</p> <p>Law 1.248/31. Rural Code.</p>
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 904/81. Statute of indigenous communities.</p> <p>Law 234/93. Approving the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.</p> <p>Decree 1039/2018. By which the "Protocol for the process of consultation and free, prior and informed consent with the indigenous peoples living in Paraguay" is approved.</p>
4.3 Indigenous Peoples' rights	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 904/81. Statute of indigenous communities.</p> <p>Law 234/93. Approving the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.</p> <p>Law N° 234 / 1993. That it approves Convention No. 182 and the Recommendation concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. That it adopts Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, adopted during the 76th International Labour Conference, held in Geneva on 7 June 1989.</p> <p>Law No. 5469/15 "On the Health of Indigenous Peoples</p>

5. Trade and transport	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 123/91. For phytosanitary control of the entry and exit of plants and plant products; control of phytosanitary products, pesticides and chemical fertilizers for agricultural use; technical assistance and protection of beneficial biological agents; creation of the national fund for phytosanitary protection.</p> <p>Decree 789 – 1998. Partially regulating Act No. 751/95, approving the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating the Illicit Trade in Timber.</p> <p>Law Nº 1.508 / 1999. Approving the Gaborone amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).</p>
5.2 Trade and transport	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 515/94; 2848/05 Which prohibits the export and traffic of rolls, logs and wooden beams (Law 515). Law 2848 repeals Articles 2 and 3 of Law 515/94.</p> <p>Decree 8463 – 1991. prohibiting the export of sawn wood, including planed wood, of the species: Cedrela spp. (cedar); Tabebuia spp. (lapacho), Myrcarpus spp. (frankincense) and Cordia trichotoma (peterevy).</p> <p>Decree 13960 – 1996. By which these entities are designated as authorized to issue certificates of origin of national products for export.</p> <p>Decree 789 – 1998. Partially regulating Act No. 751/95, approving the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating the Illicit Trade in Timber.</p> <p>Decree 13652 – 2001. Establishing the exporter's one-stop shop.</p> <p>Decree 19225 – 2002. Amending article 1 of Decree No. 13960/96, "designating the entities authorized to issue certificates of origin for national products for export".</p> <p>Decree 27329 -1988. Adopting measures to simplify export procedures.</p> <p>Decree 113-1998. laying down temporary measures for certain tariff headings.</p> <p>Decree 11065-2000. By which VAT withholding agents are appointed from their suppliers to exporting companies.</p> <p>Decree 12829-2001. Appointing agents to withhold VAT from their suppliers to certain enterprises.</p>

5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law N° 260 / 1993. Approving the Protocol of Accession of the Republic of Paraguay to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in Geneva, Switzerland, on 1 July 1993.</p>
5.4 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 42/90. That prohibits the import, deposit and use of products classified as hazardous industrial waste or toxic waste and establishes the corresponding penalties for non-compliance.</p> <p>Decree 8463 – 1991. prohibiting the export of sawn wood, including planed wood, of the species: Cedrela spp. (cedar); Tabebuia spp. (lapacho), Myrocarpus spp. (frankincense) and Cordia trichotoma (peterevy).</p> <p>Decree 18105 – 1993. By which the cutting and use of palo santo is restricted.</p> <p>Decree 5055 – 1994. Exempting the obligation to submit forestry guides for the export of certain manufactured products.</p> <p>Law N° 583-76. That approves and ratifies the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.</p>
5.5 CITES	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 96/92. Wildlife.</p> <p>Law 352/94. Wildlife Protected Areas.</p> <p>Law N° 1.508 / 1999. Approving the Gaborone amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).</p> <p>Decree 789 – 1998. Partially regulating Law No. 751/95 "Approving the Agreement on Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Timber".</p> <p>Law N° 2.721 / 2005 . Approving the International Plant Protection Convention.</p> <p>Law N° 2.309 / 2003. Approving the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Law N° 2.135 / 2003. Approving the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.</p> <p>Law N° 253 / 1993. That approves the convention on biological diversity, adopted during the United Nations</p>

	<p>conference on environment and development - The Earth Summit -, held in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</p> <p>Law Nº 48 / 1992. That approves the amendments introduced to the international convention on plant protection.</p> <p>Law Nº 61 / 1992. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer", adopted in Vienna on 22 March 1985; the "Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer", concluded in Montreal on 16 September 1987; and the "Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer", adopted in London on 29 June 1990, during the second meeting of the States Parties to the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>Law Nº 21 / 1990. That it approves and ratifies the Convention on the Establishment of the Regional Committee on Plant Health (COSAVE).</p>
6. Due diligence / due care	
<p>6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures</p>	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 515/94; 2848/05 Which prohibits the export and traffic of rolls, logs and wooden beams (Law 515). Law 2848 repeals Articles 2 and 3 of Law 515/94.</p> <p>Law 3742/09. Control of phytosanitary products for agricultural use.</p> <p>Decree 8463 – 1991. prohibiting the export of sawn wood, including planed wood, of the species: Cedrela spp. (cedar); Tabebuia spp. (lapacho), Myrocarpus spp. (frankincense) and Cordia trichotoma (peterevy).</p> <p>Law Nº 583-76. That approves and ratifies the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.</p>
7. Ecosystem Services	
	<p>Applicable Acts, Subsidiary Acts, Regulations and Commitments.</p> <p>Law 4241/10. On the re-establishment of forests that protect watercourses.</p> <p>Law 3239. Paraguay's Water Resources.</p> <p>Law 3556/08. Fishing and aquaculture.</p> <p>Law 5146/2014. Granting administrative powers to the Secretariat of the Environment (SEAM) [now Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES)], in relation to the collection of fees, charges and fines.</p>

	<p>Law 3001/06. Valuation and remuneration of environmental services.</p> <p>Law 521/14. Air Quality.</p> <p>Law 1100/97. Noise pollution prevention.</p> <p>Law 5414/15. From promotion to reduction of the use of polyethylene plastic.</p> <p>Decree 4056-2015. To establish certification, control and promotion schemes for the use of bioenergy.</p>
8. Non-Timber Forest Products	
	<p>Law 422/73 Forestry Law. It establishes that people who develop forestry activities will enjoy all the releases referring to fiscal taxes and exchange surcharges, for the import of necessary elements for the afforestation and reforestation of the country. In addition, it declares forest lands that are necessary for soil erosion control, regulation and protection of watersheds and springs to be of public utility.</p> <p>Law 665/77 Apiculture law.</p> <p>Law N° 816. That it takes measures to defend natural resources.</p> <p>Law 96/92. Wildlife.</p> <p>Law 352/94. Wildlife Protected Areas.</p> <p>Law N° 1.508 / 1999. Approving the Gaborone amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).</p> <p>Decree 789 – 1998. Partially regulating Law No. 751/95 "Approving the Agreement on Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Timber".</p> <p>Law N° 2.721 / 2005. Approving the International Plant Protection Convention.</p> <p>Law N° 2.309 / 2003. Approving the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Law N° 2.135 / 2003. Approving the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.</p> <p>Decree 11350 – 2007. By which the canon of exploitation of private forests is updated.</p> <p>Decree 2438 – 2009. Establishing the period of validity of guides to forest products and by-products and authorizing the National Forestry Institute to establish their format.</p> <p>Decree 1743-2014. "By which the regime of forest infractions and sanctions and the regulation of administrative proceedings related to administrative</p>

	summaries for infractions to the forest legislation are established and several articles of decree 3929/2010 are repealed".
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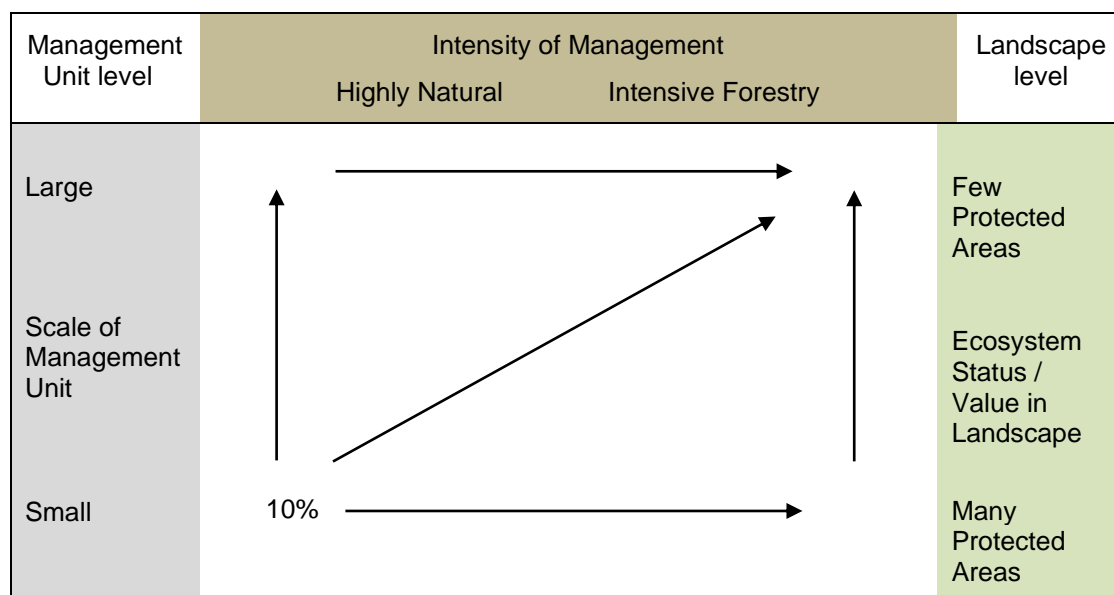
Annex B Training requirements for workers (Principle 2)

Workers shall be able to:

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

Annex C Conceptual diagram of Conservation Area Network (Principle 6)

Note: This conceptual diagram is not mandatory.



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

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

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

Annex D List of rare and threatened species in Paraguay

A list of Paraguay's endangered fauna and flora can be seen at the following links:

<p>http://www.iucnredlist.org</p>	
<p>http://www.faunaparaguay.com/</p>	<p>With over 1800 individual pages, 9000+ photos, recordings and videos of Paraguayan fauna.</p>
<p>http://www.mades.gov.py</p>	<p>Official website of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Lists of protected species of the wild native FLORA of Paraguay: http://www.mades.gov.py/areas-tematicas/biodiversidad/vida-silvestre/estado-de-conservacion-de-las-especies/</p> <p>Lists of protected species of wild native Paraguayan FAUNA (AMPHIBIAS): http://www.mades.gov.py/areas-tematicas/biodiversidad/vida-silvestre/estado-de-conservacion-de-las-especies</p> <p>Lists of protected species of wild native Paraguayan FAUNA (BIRDS): http://www.mades.gov.py/areas-tematicas/biodiversidad/vida-silvestre/estado-de-conservacion-de-las-especies</p> <p>Lists of protected species of wild native Paraguayan FAUNA (MAMMALS): http://www.mades.gov.py/areas-tematicas/biodiversidad/vida-silvestre/estado-de-conservacion-de-las-especies</p> <p>List and map of the PROTECTED AREAS of Paraguay can be seen in the following link: http://www.mades.gov.py/areas-tematicas/biodiversidad/areas-silvestres-protegidas/sinasip/</p>

Annex E-1 Elements of the Management Plan (Principle 7)

- 1) The results of the evaluations, including:
 - i. Natural resources and environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and status, 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, 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;
 - 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 related to:
 - 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 schedules, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. The justification 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. Ecosystem services when FSC ecosystem services claims are used 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 the negative impacts of management activities in:
 - i. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Ecosystem services when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - iii. Social values and indigenous cultural landscapes, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9; and
 - iv. Intact forest landscapes and core areas, as identified in Principle 9.

- 5) A description of the monitoring program, as identified in Principle 8, which includes
- i. Growth and performance, as identified in Principle 5;
 - ii. Ecosystem services when FSC ecosystem services claims are used 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 natural resource zoning and land use in the Management Unit, sufficiently detailed and with a scale of 1 / 50,000 or larger.
 - viii. (Not applicable to SLIMF) GIS data at least describe the boundaries of the management unit, the main elements of infrastructure and settlements, watercourses, protected areas and main land use.
 - ix. Description of the methodology for assessing and monitoring any development and land use options allowed in the Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas, including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach;
 - x. Description of the methodology for assessing and monitoring any development and land-use options allowed in Indigenous Cultural Landscapes, including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach; and
 - xi. 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 E-2 Conceptual framework for planning and monitoring (Principle 7)

Example of a Management Plan document	Periodicity of the management Plan Modification	Element being monitored (Partial list)	Periodicity of the proposed monitoring	Who monitors this element? Note: will vary with the EIR and jurisdiction	Principle / Criterion FSC
Plan Site (Plan of exploitation)	Annual	Watercourse crossings	By being on the ground and annually	Operational personnel	P10
		Roads	By being on the ground and annually	Operational personnel	P10
		Retention plots	Sample; annually	Operational personnel	P6, P10
		Rare, threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Consultant biologist	P6
		Yearly usage levels	Annually	Forest land manager	C5.2
		Insect Disease Outbreaks	Sample, annually	Consultant Biologist / Ministry of Forest Resources	
Budget	Annual	Expenses	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Contribution to the local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5
Engagement Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social agreements	Annually, or as agreed in the Engagement Plan	Social coordinator	P3, P4
		Complaints	Ongoing	Director of Human Resources	P2, P3, P4
5 year management plan	5 years	Flora and fauna populations	To be determined	Ministry of the Environment	P6

		Coarse woody waste	Annually	Ministry of Forest Resources	P10
		Free-growth / regeneration	Sample, annually		
Sustainable Forestry Management Plan	10 years	Distribution by age classes Distribution by size classes	Diez años	Ministry of the Environment	P6
		10 year annual allowable cut	Annually , ten years	Ministry of Forest Resources / Director of Forestry	C5.2
Ecosystem Services Certification Document (ESCD)	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General manager	FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex F Monitoring Requirements (Principle 8)

- 1) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2);
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management Unit (Criterion 10.3);
 - iv. The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of pesticides (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

- 2) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of disputes and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Programs and activities regarding workers' rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - viii. Workers' training (Criterion 2.5);
 - ix. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
 - x. The identification of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);

- xi. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
- xii. Indigenous Peoples and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
- xiii. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
- xiv. The persistence of Indigenous cultural landscapes and associated values of significance to Indigenous Peoples (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 3.5);
- xv. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
- xvi. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
- xvii. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
- xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
- xix. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
- xx. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2);
- xxi. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
- xxii. Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); and
- xxiii. High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.

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

- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization uses FSC ecosystem services claims);
- ii. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criterion 6.3);
- iii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4);
- iv. Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
- v. Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
- vi. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7);
- vii. Landscape values and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore them (Criterion 6.8);

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

Annex G National HCV Framework (Principle 9)

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

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

The HCV interpretations and Best Available Information provided in this framework are not necessarily exhaustive; additional examples of HCV occurrences may exist and shall be identified at the forest management unit scale.

The national or regional interpretations of the HCV categories and elements apply to all certificate holders, wherever occurrences of those HCVs may exist. Conversely, the Best Available Information for addressing those HCV interpretations may vary, depending on whether the certificate holder is SLIMF or non-SLIMF, as indicated in the framework

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

Overarching Best Available Information

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

A. Overarching Best Available Information for HCV Identification and Assessments

Best Available Information for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories: All Elements	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach. High Conservation Value surveys of the Management Unit; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidelines for the Implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (2021); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization.	X	X
HCV 2: Element 1, IFLs	Global Forest Watch Intact Forest Landscapes maps (2017) www.globalforestwatch.org , or other maps based on a more recent and accurate Intact Forest Landscapes inventory using a refined methodology.	X	X
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X

B. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Management Strategies

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

Best Available Information for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	Identification of threats, using: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, and experts.	X	X
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should be determined in collaboration with the local communities.	X	X
HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should also be determined in collaboration with the Indigenous peoples.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical... importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the local communities	X	X
HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical... importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X

C. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Monitoring Methodologies

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

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

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 1, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Protected areas, including Nature Reserves and Forest Reserves. May also include privately owned protected areas and reserves.	<p>For lists and maps, see Protected Areas (References). (Note that multiple sources likely needed to identify all relevant areas.)</p> <p>Recommendations from forest authorities as well as national and regional third parties. For example:</p> <p>A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES); Sistema de Información Ambiental (SIAM); Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP) National Forest Service (SFN); National Forestry Institute (INFONA); Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG); INDI (Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs); Moisés Bertoni Foundation; WCS; WWF Paraguay; FAO – Paraguay; Guyra Paraguay (Executive Director); Association of Reforesters of Paraguay; Rural Association of Paraguay (ARP); National University of Asuncion - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree</p>	X	X
Forests adjacent to protected areas, that provide habitat connectivity or other supporting values.			
Biodiversity Hotspots, e.g., Atlantic Forest and Cerrado.	Biodiversity Hotspots lists and maps (see References).	X	X
Key Biodiversity Areas	For lists and maps, see Key Biodiversity Areas (References)	X	X

Important Bird Areas	For lists and maps, see Important Bird Areas (References)	X	X
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Element 2: Concentrations of endemic species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Endemic Bird Areas, i.e., Atlantic Forests – Mountains, and Atlantic Forests – Lowlands.	<p>Recommendations from forest authorities as well as national and regional third parties. For example:</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES); Sistema de Información Ambiental (SIAM); National Forest Service (SFN); National Forestry Institute (INFONA); Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG); INDI (Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs); Moisés Bertoni Foundation; WCS; WWF Paraguay; FAO – Paraguay; Guyra Paraguay (Executive Director); Association of Reforesters of Paraguay; Rural Association of Paraguay (ARP); National University of Asuncion - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree Birdlife International (see References)</p> <p>A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP)</p>	X	X
Forests and habitats likely to have concentrations of endemic species, e.g.: blocks of forest and rock formations in the dry Chaco ecosystem; Precambrian rock formations, e.g., slabs or outcrops.	See above		
Forests with two or more endemic species.	See above IUCN.	X	X
See also Biodiversity Hotspots (above).			

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater animal or plant species listed by the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened	IUCN Red List A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP)	X	X
Forests with CITES listed animal or plant species.	CITES (see References)	X	X
Species listed as threatened or endangered by Paraguay.	See the website of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) website and species lists in Annex D of the INS.	X	X
Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, i.e., occurrences of <i>Ctenomys pilarensis</i>	Alliance for Zero Extinction (see References)	X	X
Rare, threatened, or endangered species (and their habitats) that are important umbrella species or ecosystem indicators, e.g., jaguar.	For jaguar, see SPECIES (References)	X	X

B. Assessments for HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
For protected areas, confirm whether policies and practices protect the forest and its HCVs.	Reports from research institutions. Examples: Moisés Bertoni Foundation WWF Paraguay FAO - Paraguay National University of Asuncion - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP)		

For Biodiversity Hotspots Atlantic Forest and Cerrado (or Closed Savanna) are considered hotspots.	Biodiversity Hotspots (see References, including Guyra Paraguay (2017)).	X	X
For Atlantic Forests (and perhaps others)	See the findings, sources, and references in Egea et al (2011).	X	
	For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1)		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 1:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 1: Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats and species occurrences.	A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP).	X	X
For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species.	Same as above.	X	X
For all HCV 1, including protected areas: Strategies should include measures to prevent and address illegal logging, and unsustainable harvest of fuelwood.	Same as above.	X	X
For any threatened or endangered tree species, including CITES or IUCN listed species: Mark for protection any present within harvest units, especially mature individuals.	Same as above.	X	X
For jaguar:	SPECIES - Chaco Jaguar Conservation Project (See http://carnivores.org/what-we-do/chaco-jaguar-conservation/)	X	X

D. Monitoring for HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Consider WWF Central America (2004).	A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP)	X	X
Consider Hayes et al (2003); while developed for Central America, it may also be helpful for similar HCVs ecosystems in South America.		X	
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).		X	

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Intact forest landscapes:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs).	IFL maps for 2017; see Global Forest Watch.	X	X

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Remnants of intact forest of 10,000 ha or larger, given their ecological value and resilience. (Per: Egea et al, 2011)	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, habitat connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, etc.	X	
Native forests that, in the context of Paraguay, are relatively large, relatively unaffected by industrial forest management, and have successional stages, forest structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to native forests that have experienced minimal human disturbance (traditional Indigenous management regimes not withstanding).	Same as above.	X	
Aquatic ecosystems, including rivers and streams in Atlantic Forests that provide spawning and rearing grounds for fish.	Same as above.	X	
Important wetlands, e.g., RAMSAR sites that include or are buffered by forests or woodlands, ie., Estero Milagro, Lago Ypoa, Laguna Chaco Lodge, Laguna Teniente Rojas Silva, Rio Negro, Tifunque.	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
Other forests recognized as being regionally significant at the bioregion or larger scale in formally recognized reports or peer-reviewed journals, due to the unusual landscape-scale biodiversity values provided by size and condition of the forest relative to	Same as above.	X	

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Areas important as biological connectivity corridors, e.g., forests that provide regionally significant habitat connectivity between larger forest areas and/or refugia	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, habitat connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, IFLs, protected areas, etc.	X	
	Mereles, María and others (2019). Biological Corridors as a Connectivity Tool in the Region of the Great American Chaco: Identification of Biodiversity Hotspots in the Ecoregions of the Paraguayan Chaco.	X	

B. Assessments for HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
For guidance in assessing Intact Forest Landscapes, consider: Annex H of FSC (2018) and FSC (2020b).	Global Forest Watch	X	
For RAMSAR sites	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2).			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 2:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 2: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural forest ecosystems. Examples include protection zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low-intensity operations that fully maintain forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.	A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP).	X	
For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and reconnect forest ecosystems, their intactness, and habitats that support natural biological diversity are in place.	Mereles, María and others (2019). Biological Corridors as a Connectivity Tool in the Region of the Great American Chaco: Identification of Biodiversity Hotspots in the Ecoregions of the Paraguayan Chaco.	X	
For IFLs: The core area of each Intact Forest Landscape within the Management Unit is protected, comprising at least 80% of the Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit; see Indicators 9.2.5 and 9.2.7 for more detail. See also Annex H of FSC (2018). When designating and protecting core areas, also follow Figures 7 and 8 of FSC (2020b).	Consider FSC (2020b).	X	X

D. Monitoring for HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 2:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
For guidance in monitoring IFLs, consider: FSC (2020b).	A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and	X	

	Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP). Sistema de Información Ambiental (SIAM);		
For guidance for other HCV 2, consider: WWF Central America (2004), and also FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Nationally proposed red list ecosystems, e.g.: Central Eastern Forests (Endangered); High Forests of Basin of Alto Parana (Critical); Forests of Cordillera del Amambay (Endangered); Closed (Endangered); Chaco Dry of Espartillares (Endangered); Chaco Sub-Humid (Endangered). (Per: Bonzi et al, 2017)	A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP). Sistema de Información Ambiental (SIAM);	X	X
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, i.e.: Bosque Mbaracayu (part of Mata Atlantica biodiversity corridor in lowland Atlantic Forest); El Chaco (overlaps with Chaco); and Itaipu (Parana Atlantic)	UNESCO (see References)	X	X
WWF Global 200 Ecoregions, i.e.: Cerrado; Atlantic Forests; and Pantanal.	WWF Global 200 Ecoregions (see References)	X	X
Mature forest remnants in degraded landscapes.	Same as above.	X	X
Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List, if any designated in the future. (Note: none are currently designated, but a national proposal exists.)	Same as above.	X	
Other ecosystems that are threatened, greatly reduced in extent or function, or poorly protected at bioregional scales.	Same as above.	X	X
Areas important for the conservation of important genes or genetically distinct populations.	Same as above.	X	
(Note that some HCV 1 occurrences may also endangered ecosystems, e.g., Biodiversity Hotspots, e.g., Atlantic Forests.)			

Element 2: Rare, threatened, or endangered habitats:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Gran Chaco Americano, including habitats for the Chacoan peccary (tagua).	See Altricher & Boaglio (2004) and Ferraz et al (2016)	X	X

	Reports from research institutions. Examples: Moisés Bertoni Foundation WWF Paraguay FAO - Paraguay National University of Asuncion - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree		
Springs, ponds, rivers, and other water sources for wildlife in arid areas.	Same as above.	X	X
Special or rare food sources for wildlife, e.g.: salt and mineral licks; palmar royal palm in Atlantic Forests.	Same as above.	X	X
Other rare, threatened, or endangered habitats	Same as above.	X	X

Element 3: Refugia:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Seasonal wildlife refugia, e.g., islands of forest in floodplains (during wet season); swampy areas (during dry season).	<p>Recommendations from forest authorities as well as national and regional third parties. For example:</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES); Sistema de Información Ambiental (SIAM); National Forest Service (SFN); National Forestry Institute (INFONA); Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG); INDI (Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs); Moisés Bertoni Foundation; WCS; WWF Paraguay; FAO – Paraguay; Guyra Paraguay (Executive Director); Association of Reforesters of Paraguay; Rural Association of Paraguay (ARP); National University of Asuncion - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree Birdlife International (see References)</p> <p>A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP)</p>	X	
In the Chaco, islands of forest.	Same as above.	X	X

In Atlantic Forest ecosystems: forests on saturated or flooded soils dominated by tree ferns; peatlands; cliffs and gorges with lithomorphous rocks and vegetation; rapids and waterfalls; any remaining small fragments of relatively intact natural forest ecosystem.	Same as above.	X	X
Some HCV 1 occurrences are also likely to be HCV 3 (refugia), e.g., Biodiversity Hotspots, including the Upper Parana portion of the Atlantic Forest (BAAPA).	Same as above.	X	X
Other isolated areas where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive.	Same as above.	X	X

B. Assessments for HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
For nationally proposed red list ecosystems	For descriptions of the ecosystems and some of their ecological communities, see Bonzi et al (2017)	X	
For Gran Chaco Americano, including habitats for the Chacoan peccary (tagua).	Consider Altricher & Boaglio (2004) and Ferraz et al (2016)	X	
For UNESCO Biosphere Reserves	For basic descriptions of each area and its values, see UNESCO (in References)	X	
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 3:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 3: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia.	A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP).	X	
For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia are in place.	Same as above.	X	
For the Alto Parana (BAAPA) in the Atlantic Forest.	See Di Bitetti et al (2003).	X	
For Gran Chaco Americano, including habitats for the Chacoan peccary (tagua).	See Altrichter et al (2016) and Salvidar Bellassai (2014).	X	

D. Monitoring for HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Consider WWF Central America (2004).	A list of all protected areas in Paraguay and recommendations for their management and monitoring is published by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP).	X	
Consider Hayes et al (2003); while developed for Central America, it might also be helpful for similar HCVs ecosystems in South America.		X	
For monitoring guidance, consider also: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).		X	

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Water catchments in critical situations:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Rivers and streams relied upon by communities for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP); Dirección General de Protección y Conservación de los Recursos Hídricos (DGPCRH)	X	X
Significant wetlands, e.g., RAMSAR sites. (See also HCV 2)	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
Other water catchments in critical situations	Same as above.	X	X

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Vulnerable soils and slopes in critical situations	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (SINASIP); Dirección General de Protección y Conservación de los Recursos Hídricos (DGPCRH)	X	X
	Walcott, J., Thorley, J., Casco, G., Coronel L.M., Kapos, V. Miles, L., Blaney, R., Woroniecki, S. (2014). Mapeo de los beneficios múltiples de REDD+ en Paraguay: el uso de la información espacial para apoyar la planificación del uso de la tierra. See the data and analyses used by FSC Argentina (2015) and BCVFC (2004).	X	X

Element 3: Other ecosystem services in critical situations:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Forests that regulate flooding and other hydrological processes. Examples include but are not limited to the Pantanal.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Dirección de Servicios Ambientales.	X	X
Forests that regulate water retention for drier months, e.g., the Chaco, forests in the San Rafael Reserve.	Same as above.	X	
Other ecosystem services in critical situations	Walcott, J., Thorley, J., Casco, G., Coronel L.M., Kapos, V. Miles, L., Blaney, R., Woroniecki, S. (2014). Mapeo de los beneficios múltiples de REDD+ en Paraguay: el uso de la información espacial para apoyar la planificación del uso de la tierra.	X	

B. Assessments for HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4).		X	
Relevant information might also be found with existing Paraguayan payment for ecosystem services programs	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Dirección de Servicios Ambientales, including in relation to the Valuation and Retribution of Ecosystem Service Law 3001/2006. Or Walcott, J., Thorley, J., Casco, G., Coronel L.M., Kapos, V. Miles, L., Blaney, R., Woroniecki, S. (2014). Mapeo de los beneficios múltiples de REDD+ en Paraguay: el uso de la información espacial para apoyar la planificación del uso de la tierra.	X	

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 4:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>For water catchments of importance to local communities located within or downstream of the Management Unit, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion: Examples of strategies may include protection zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the objective: Measures to restore water quality and quantity are in place.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Dirección de Servicios Ambientales:</p> <p>Servín, J., Butlerov, A., Moralez, V., Esquivel, A., Roche, P., Duarte, C. 2020. Manual del régimen de servicios ambientales establecido en la Ley Nº 3001/06. WWF. Asunción.</p> <p>Zaccagnini, María & Wilson, Marcelo & Oszust, José & Suarez, Romina. (2014). Manual de Buenas Prácticas para la Conservación del suelo, la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos. 10.13140/2.1.1820.7045.</p> <p>Flores, M y Bosio, M, 2017. Manual para la gestión sustentable de tierras y bosques del Gran Chaco Americano :</p> <p>Walcott, J., Thorley, J., Casco, G., Coronel L.M., Kapos, V. Miles, L., Blaney, R., Woroniecki, S. (2014). Mapeo de los beneficios múltiples de REDD+ en Paraguay: el uso de la información espacial para apoyar la planificación del uso de la tierra.</p>	X	X
<p>For protection of drinking water sources and erosion control: Egea (2011) recommends wider buffers on watercourses, and no deforestation (e.g., no intensive logging?) on slopes over 15%.</p>	<p>Same as above.</p>	X	X
<p>For climate regulation: Strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.</p>	<p>Same as above, especially Walcott, J., Thorley, J., Casco, G., Coronel L.M., Kapos, V. Miles, L., Blaney, R., Woroniecki, S. (2014). Mapeo de los beneficios múltiples de REDD+ en Paraguay: el uso de la información espacial para</p>	X	

	apoyar la planificación del uso de la tierra.		
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D. Monitoring for HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
See Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES): Dirección de Servicios Ambientales:	X	
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).	<p>For supplemental information:</p> <p>Servín, J., Butlerov, A., Moralez, V., Esquivel, A., Roche, P., Duarte, C. 2020. Manual del régimen de servicios ambientales establecido en la Ley N° 3001/06. WWF. Asunción.</p> <p>Zaccagnini, María & Wilson, Marcelo & Oszust, José & Suarez, Romina. (2014). Manual de Buenas Prácticas para la Conservación del suelo, la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos. 10.13140/2.1.1820.7045.</p> <p>Flores, M y Bosio, M, 2017. Manual para la gestión sustentable de tierras y bosques del Gran Chaco Americano</p> <p>Walcott, J., Thorley, J., Casco, G., Coronel L.M., Kapos, V. Miles, L., Blaney, R., Woroniecki, S. (2014). Mapeo de los beneficios múltiples de REDD+ en Paraguay: el uso de la información espacial para apoyar la planificación del uso de la tierra.</p>	X	

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Forests used by local communities for the sustainable harvest of fuelwood, building materials, understory crops (e.g., <i>Ilex paraguayensis</i> (mate tea), <i>Ananas comosus</i>), or medicinal plants.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
Watercourses that provide important sources of drinking water or other daily water supplies for local communities. (See also HCV 4)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
Other sites and resources fundamental to local communities.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
For all HCV Interpretations	Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and community development organizations and professionals.	X	X

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Forests, other areas, and resources used by the nomadic Ayoreo People.	Iniciativa Amotocodie and Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP). For maps of Ayoreo territory, see IA (2017). (Note the Ayoreo choose to continue living in isolation from the outside world.)	X	
Forests that provide: water sources for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation; traditional foods or medicines; hunting grounds or fisheries; fuelwood or building materials.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
Other sites and resources fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
	For supplemental information on Indigenous Peoples that may be present: IWGIA (2017); INDI (2017); National Indigenous Peoples Institute; National		

	Indigenous Census on Population and Housing. IDEA 2005- Políticas de Gestión de Ecosistemas y Recursos Compartidos en el Pantanal Paraguayo		
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B. Assessments for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Use culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples. For the Ayoreos Peoples: Iniciativa Amotocodie and Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP). Reports from research institutions. Examples: Moisés Bertoni Foundation WWF Paraguay FAO - Paraguay National University of Asuncion - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree	X	X
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Consider participatory mapping with local communities and Indigenous Peoples (other than the Ayoreos Peoples).		X	X
In addition to sites currently used by local communities or Indigenous Peoples, assessments should consider sites that were important to communities or Indigenous Peoples who may have been displaced.		X	

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 5:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For forests and other areas used by the nomadic Ayoreo People: Avoid entry, development of the forest, or interaction with the Ayoreo.	Organizations that represent the Ayoreo, i.e., Iniciativa Amotocodie and Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP)	X	X
For all other HCV 5: Strategies to protect the community's and/or Indigenous Peoples' needs in relation to the Management Unit are	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples, per the Overarching BAI.	X	X

developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI): https://www.indi.gov.py/		
In Atlantic Forests: Egea (2011) recommends that forests within 5km of local communities be treated as a “community buffer.”		X	
For watercourses that provide important sources of drinking water or other daily water supplies for local communities. (See also HCV 4)	IDEA 2005- Políticas de Gestión de Ecosistemas y Recursos Compartidos en el Pantanal Paraguayo	X	

D. Monitoring for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 5:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For forests and resources used by the Ayoreo: Methods developed in cooperation with organizations representing the Ayoreo, i.e., Iniciativa Amotocodie and Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP)		X	
For other HCV 5: Monitoring conducted by the local communities and the Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities and the Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement.		X	

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 6, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Internationally or nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes.	Databases and expert organizations. Comments from stakeholders such as communities and Indigenous Peoples	X	
	Supplemental BAI may include archaeologists and anthropologists	X	

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. Own observations in the field. Examples: Monitoring results and inventories; results of the analysis of the sampling of permanent plots, studies.	X	X
	Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and experts, e.g., community development organizations.	X	

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
	Global Forest Watch: www.globalforestwatch.org Tierraviva: http://www.tierraviva.org.py/pue	X	X

	<p>blos_indigenas/poblacion- originaria-e-indigena-del- paraguay/</p> <p>Pro Comunidades Indígenas: https://www.pci.org.py</p> <p>Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas: https://www.fapi.org.py</p>		
Sites, resources, habitats, and landscapes important to the nomadic Ayoreo People.	Iniciativa Amotocodie. Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP). For maps of Ayoreo territory, see IA (2017). (Note the Ayoreo choose to continue living in isolation from the outside world.)	X	X
Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to Indigenous Peoples other than the Ayoreo Peoples.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
	Supplemental BAI may include databases, organizations that represent or provide services for Indigenous Peoples.		

B. Assessments for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For HCV 5 relating to communities and Indigenous Peoples: Use culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	<p>The local communities and Indigenous Peoples. Tierraviva: <a href="http://www.tierraviva.org.py/pueblos_indigenas/poblacion-
originaria-e-indigena-del-
paraguay/">http://www.tierraviva.org.py/pueblos_indigenas/poblacion- originaria-e-indigena-del- paraguay/</p> <p>Pro Comunidades Indígenas: https://www.pci.org.py</p> <p>Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas: https://www.fapi.org.py</p>	X	X

	For the Ayoreos Peoples: Iniciativa Amotocodie and Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP).		
For all HCV 5 for communities and Indigenous Peoples: Consider participatory mapping with local communities and Indigenous Peoples (other than the Ayoreos Peoples).	Same as above.	X	
In addition to sites currently used by local communities or Indigenous Peoples, assessments should consider sites that were important to communities or Indigenous Peoples who may have been displaced.	Same as above.	X	

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 6:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For HCV related to Indigenous Peoples (except the Ayoreo) or local communities: Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the local communities and the Indigenous Peoples.	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples, per the Overarching BAI. FAPI. (2017). Manual de protección a defensores y defensoras indígenas de los derechos colectivos sobre sus tierras, territorios y medio ambiente. Recuperado el 18 de marzo de 2021 de https://bit.ly/3a9WqO	X	X
For forests and other areas used by the nomadic Ayoreo People: Avoid entry, development of the forest, or interaction with the Ayoreo.	Organizations that represent the Ayoreo, i.e., Iniciativa Amotocodie and Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP)	X	X
For other HCV occurrences (i.e., those identified primarily due to global or national significance), strategies are based on Best Available Information, and considered effective for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV.	Same as above.	X	

D. Monitoring for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For HCVs related to local communities: Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement.	FAPI. (2017). Manual de protección a defensores y defensoras indígenas de los derechos colectivos sobre sus tierras, territorios y medio ambiente. https://www.fapi.org.py	X	X
For HCVs related to Indigenous Peoples (other than the Ayoreo): Monitoring conducted by the Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement.	Same as above.	X	X
For HCVs related to the Ayoreo People: Methods developed in cooperation with organizations representing the Ayoreo, i.e., Iniciativa Amotocodie and Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP)		X	

Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts

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

Environmental Stakeholders:

- Guyra Paraguay
- Moises Bertoni Foundation
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Paraguay

Indigenous Peoples' Organizations:

- Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI)
- FAPI member organizations (see FAPI, 2017)
- Iniciativa Amotocodie
- Tierra Viva
- Union of Native Ayoreos of Paraguay (UNAP)

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

- AlterVida.
- Avina Foundation
- Coordinator of Human Rights of Paraguay (CODEHUPY)
- Moises Bertoni Foundation

Other Expert Organizations – Environmental:

- Biological Research Institute of Paraguay.
- Centro de Datos para la Conservación del Paraguay
- Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI)
- University of Asunción

Other Expert Organizations – Social, Archaeological, Cultural:

- Coordinator of Human Rights of Paraguay (CODEHUPY)
- National Secretariat of Culture
- Natural History Museum
- University of Asunción

Government Agencies:

- National Forestry Institute (INFONA)
- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES)

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- Biodiversity Hotspots. See <http://www.cepf.net/resources/hotspots/Pages/default.aspx>. For descriptions of each hotspot, its values, and additional resources, see <http://www.cepf.net/resources/hotspots/South-America/Pages/Atlantic-Forest.aspx>, <http://www.cepf.net/resources/hotspots/South-America/Pages/Cerrado.aspx>. For maps, see <https://databasin.org/maps/new#datasets=e5e1b415498249d0b511b0eef8625c12>
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- Endemic Bird Areas. See Birdlife International. For maps, see http://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/6/-23.23/-58.40/PRY/grayscale/none/618?tab=analysis-tab&dont_analyze=true.
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For areas officially recognized by the government, see: http://www.seam.gov.py/sites/default/files/mapa_actualizado_de_sinasip.pdf

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Annex H Best Available Information (BAI) for Paraguay

This Best Available Information section consists of two types of information sources:

- Best Available Information (BAI): Sources of information that shall be used by the Organization.
- Other Recommended Information (ORI): Recommended sources of information to be considered.

Note: For some BAI sources, (only) SLIMF organizations may use the BAI listed on a voluntary basis. Consideration of these sources is mandatory for non-SLIMF Organizations.

The interpretations for Best Available Information (BAI) indicated in this standard are not necessarily exhaustive; additional examples may exist.

Indicators	Source of information	BAI	BAI (SLIMF)	ORI
3.1.1	INDI (Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs); Pro Comunidades Indígenas (PCI); Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas; Tierraviva a los Pueblos Indígenas del Chaco.	X	X	
5.1.1	Consultations with local stakeholders	X	X	
5.1.1	Direct observations of The Organization			X
5.2.1	<p>The relevant data includes:</p> <p>-Estimation of the main growth variables or an updated forest inventory, as indicated by the applicable regulations. This includes</p> <p>1) Plantations: forest inventory, growth and yield (considering mortality due to different factors).</p> <p>2) Natural forest: forest inventory from 10 cm dbh, census of harvestable species from permitted DMC, reconnaissance inventory of natural regeneration and growth reference information for harvestable species, including CITES-listed species.</p> <p>3) NTFP: integration of technical studies, experience and/or local knowledge.</p> <p>-Updated local or regional information, if available, on stocks, growth and production</p> <p>Sources of information: Recommendations from forest authorities and research institutions. Examples: National Forestry Institute (INFONA)</p>	X	X	

	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) National University of Asunción - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree Observations from neighbouring plantations, if available. Recommendations from the forest authorities, if provided			
5.2.1	A permanent sampling system should be installed, and measurements of growth and mortality rates should be documented regularly (at least every 3 years) and taken into account in management planning.	X		X (SLIMF)
5.2.4	Where available for the respective NTFP, recommendations from forest authorities and/or research institutions (see BAI for 5.2.1)	X	X	
5.2.4	Self-made inventories of such detail and accuracy that could allow the calculation of reliable sustainable harvesting rates for timber but also for NTFP and services. This can include e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent sampling plot system; • monitoring of growth, regeneration and mortality rates. 	X		X (SLIMF)
6.1.1; 6.4.1; 6.5.1	Recommendations from forest authorities as well as national and regional third parties. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) • National Forest Service (SFN) • National Forestry Institute (INFONA) • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) • INDI (Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs) • Moisés Bertoni Foundation • WCS • WWF Paraguay • FAO - Paraguay • Guyra Paraguay (Executive Director) • Association of Reforesters of Paraguay • Rural Association of Paraguay (ARP) • National University of Asunción - Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Forestry Engineering Degree Comments from stakeholders such as communities and Indigenous Peoples.	X	X	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own observations in the field. • Monitoring results and inventories; results of the analysis of the sampling of permanent plots, studies. • Observations from neighbouring plantations, if available. 			
8.5.1	Unión Paraguaya de Apicultores https://www.pci.org.py/files/Manual_para_Facilitadores_-_Apicultores_del_Pantanal_Paraguayo.pdf			X (NTFP – Honey)

Annex I Glossary of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Applicable law: Means applicable to The Organization as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the

implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992, Article 2).

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

Child: any person under the age of 18 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182, Article 2).

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and workers' organization*, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 98, Article 4).

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

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp). Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the Management Unit for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include Representative Sample Areas, conservation zones, Protection Areas, connectivity areas and High Conservation Value Areas (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

Core area: The portion of each Intact Forest Landscape designated to contain the most important cultural and ecological values. Core areas are managed to exclude industrial activity. Core Areas meet or exceed the definition of Intact Forest Landscape (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812).

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

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin,- sexual orientation, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or

treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 111, Article1). 'Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination which may occur.

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to The Organization, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of this INS, 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 or affect areas identified as HCV;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Black's Law Dictionary, 1979).

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Eco-regional: Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on WWF Global 200. http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press,

Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. *Conservation Biology* 4(4):355–364).

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

- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis*. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employment and Occupation: Includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 111, Article 1.3).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

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

Forced or compulsory labour: work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29, Article 2.1).

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

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

Fragmentation: The process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. Fragmentation is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to Intact Forest Landscapes, the fragmentation of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and Informed Consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Genetically modified organism: An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

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

Good faith: A process of engagement where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle disputes (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Article 2).

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

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO), 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

Heavy work (in the context of child labour): refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children's health (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

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

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

High grading: High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

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

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- The effective abolition of child labour; and
- The elimination of discrimination* in respect of employment and occupation (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a Management Unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the Management Unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Indigenous cultural landscapes: Indigenous cultural landscapes are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute environmental, social, cultural and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An Indigenous cultural landscape is characterized by features that have been maintained through long-term interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

- The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

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

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the management plan (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Intact Forest Landscape: A territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

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

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

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

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

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

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

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

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

Light work: National laws* or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138, Article 7).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

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

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

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

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

- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savannah.

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

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

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

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

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

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

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

Not-natural Fertilizer: A chemical, synthetic or not-natural substance, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which is applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth. These do not include natural fertilizers such as manure or dung. (Source: Adapted from FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by The Organization for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. The Management of Forests. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. Forest Planning. Faber & Faber, London).

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

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

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

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site,

may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, The Organization will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the forest or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

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

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

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

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). 2001. IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

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

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the Management Unit delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.).

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

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms ‘scale’, ‘intensity’, and ‘risk’ (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;

- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or The Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

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

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

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

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the ‘bundle of rights and duties’ of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have legal significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). 2001. IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on the Management Unit, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009).

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

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

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

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

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the management objectives. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Very Limited portion: The 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).

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

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

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

Workers’ organization: any organization of workers_for furthering and defending the interest of workers_(adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers’ organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. Workers’ organizations tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

Worst forms of child labour: comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182, Article 3).



Forest Stewardship Council®

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