

## Remediation Framework Definitions

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
Access rights	See definition of <u>TENURE</u>	
Additionality	a) ADDITIONALITY outside the MANAGEMENT UNIT: conservation and/or restoration outcomes over and above those already achieved or planned to be achieved, and that would not have been achieved without the support and/or intervention of the ORGANIZATION Projects must either be new (i.e., not already being implemented or planned), amended or extended so that conservation and/or restoration outcomes are enhanced beyond what would have been achieved, or planned or funded to be achieved without the ORGANIZATION planning to REMEDY for historical conversion. b) ADDITIONALITY inside the MANAGEMENT UNIT: conservation and/or restoration outcomes above and beyond those required by the applicable FSC Standards.	Draft Policy on Conversion FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0 D3-0
Adjacent communities	The <u>RIGHTS-HOLDERS</u> as impacted by the Organisations business activity and relationships rather than their physical proximity	
Affected	Those or that that has been impacted an/or suffered harm.	
Affected parties	See AFFECTED	
Affiliated companies	Companies under common ultimate beneficial ownership – see BENEFITIAL OWNERS	
Affiliated Individuals	Ultimate BENEFITIAL OWNERS, including directors, commissioners and shareholders.	
Assessor	A person or a business that undertakes assessments and monitoring	
Beneficial Owner	The Beneficial Owner is the individual or individuals who effectively owns or controls a legal vehicle. This ownership or control can be exercised in a variety of ways: for example, holding a controlling ownership interest (e.g. 25 per cent or more) of a legal person. Other ways include control of a significant percentage of voting rights, or the ability to name or remove the members of an entity's board of directors.	"A Beneficial Ownership Implementation Toolkit", March 2019, Inter-American Development Bank ("IDB") and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development("OECD")
Best Management Practices on Peat(lands)	Practices that lead to <u>PEAT</u> restoration in both restoration areas and the contiguous areas of the same peat hydrological unit	

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	including: phasing out of drainage-based plantations, regrowth of natural vegetation, switching into no drainage based crops, higher water table, slower subsidence and no diversion of natural stream channels.	
Binding	Obligatory – refers to a set of intrinsic conditions that must be met	
Blind Trust	A blind trust is a trust where the trustees have full discretion over the assets, and the trust beneficiaries have no knowledge of the holdings or origins of the holdings of the trust, which is intended to prevent conflict of interest.	
Chemical(s)	Includes PESTICIDES and FERTILIZERS. <i>The term CHEMICAL(s) is used in the FSC P&amp;C and in particular IGLs however it is not defined.</i> While all substances could be described as ‘chemical’ the intention here is to focus on highly refined man-made materials resulting from manufacture through chemical or refining processes that are potentially toxic if misused.	
Community/ Communities	Communities of any size that are in or <u>ADJACENT</u> to the Management Unit (including <u>INDIGENOUS PEOPLES</u> ), 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.	(FSC 2011).
Company	See <u>THE COMPANY</u>	
Company group	See <u>THE COMPANY GROUP</u>	
Company Remediation Framework	The remediation framework guidance specifically adapted to the company group subject to the disassociation	
Conflict	A situation in which one actor or group is impairing the activities of another because of different perceptions, emotions and interests. A conflict situation is one in which the impairing behavior from one actor is experienced by another, while factors or conditions that drive such are considered the sources of impairment	
Conflict of interest	Situation in which a party has an actual or perceived interest that gives, or could have the appearance of giving, that party an incentive for personal, organizational, or professional gain, such that the party’s interest could conflict, or be perceived to conflict with, the conduct of an impartial and objective certification process.	Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
Conflict process agreements	Signed agreements that have been made with relevant affected parties and the representatives of their choice detailing the agreed parties (including roles of any external expertise or observers) and steps that will be taken to resolve the conflict, including milestones where appropriate.	
Confidential data	Any data defined as private, personal or confidential according to the EU Guidance for Data and Privacy Regulation (EU GDPR) for the sharing and processing of data.	
Conservation and Restoration Partners	<u>RIGHTS-HOLDERS</u> and concession license holders of the relevant conservation and restoration areas that deliver conservation and restoration activities in the landscape level conservation and restoration plans and site level conservation and restoration plans on <u>THE COMPANY</u> 's behalf.	
Consultation	The process by which the <u>ORGANIZATION</u> or <u>THE COMPANY/THE COMPANY GROUP</u> communicates, engages 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 consideration, establishment, implementation and updating of the issue, process, procedure or plan in question.	(FSC 2011). <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
Continuing harm	<u>HARM</u> that continues long after violations of <u>RIGHTS</u> and <u>UNACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES</u> have ceased. Relates to <u>PAST</u> grievances.	
Conversion	Rapid or gradual removal of natural forest, semi-natural forest or other wooded ecosystems such as woodlands and savannahs to meet other land needs, such as plantations (e.g. pulp wood, oil palm or coffee), agriculture, pasture, urban settlements, industry or mining. This process is usually irreversible. <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>  See also <u>SIGNIFICANT CONVERSION</u> .	Policy for Association FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0 EN
Conversion Remedy Procedure	Separate procedure for the <u>REMEDY</u> of <u>CONVERSION</u> that relates to the FSC Policy on Conversion.  NB: The procedure does not apply to <u>SIGNIFICANT CONVERSION</u> , which is covered by the <u>REMEDIATION FRAMEWORK</u> .	

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
Demonstrated	Clear and convincing evidence is available to support the assertion or claim. To be considered demonstrated the standard of “preponderance of evidence” needs to have been met. This standard is based on a balance of probabilities and is the required threshold for action under the precautionary principle. To meet this standard, the evidence available would be more likely to be true than not.	FSC-PRO-01-009
Destruction of High Conservation Values	Significant damage of the attributes that constitute high conservation values in a way that they no longer exist or cannot be repaired.	Policy for Association FSC FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0 EN
Direct involvement	Situations in which the associated organization or individual is firsthand responsible for the unacceptable activities.	FSC-POL-01-004, v2-0
Directly involved	See DIRECT INVOLVEMENT	
Disassociation	To withdraw from association. The consequence of a found violation of the Policy for Association resulting in the termination of all existing and any future association with Forest Stewardship Council through membership, partnership, sponsorship, donation or certification	
Duty-bearer	Duty-bearers are those actors who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, promote and realise human rights and to abstain from human rights violations. The term is most commonly used to refer to State actors, but non-State actors can also be considered duty-bearers	UNICEF, UN Coherence and You, Glossary of Terms, p5.
Effective Date	The date in which the Agreement is enacted and enforceable	
Encroachment	The illegal occupation or use of portion of the land holdings of another.	FAO Language Resources Project, 2005; IUFRO, Vienna, 2005
Ending Disassociation	The FSC Board of Directors formal decision to lift the disassociation between FSC and another organization, group, or entity which becomes effective on the date in which the board decision is published.	
Environmental due diligence	A framework to assess on going risks to ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES, a management process... in order to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how [a company] addresses its adverse environmental impacts. It includes four key steps: assessing actual and potential human rights impacts; integrating and acting on the findings; tracking responses;	Adapted from UNGP Reporting Framework (2011)

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
	and communicating about how impacts are addressed.	
Environmental Values	<p>The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage)</li> <li>b. biological diversity</li> <li>c. water resources</li> <li>d. soils</li> <li>e. atmosphere</li> <li>f. landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).</li> </ul> <p>The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions.</p>	Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2
Equivalence	See EQUIVALENT	
Equivalent	The same specific type of ecosystem service is restored or conserved as was destroyed.	
Fertilizers	Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> and K <sub>2</sub> O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.	FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0
Forestry Operations	Operations internally within an established FMU including building infrastructure and roads	
Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	A legal process 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.	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 22 <sup>nd</sup> 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 Board of Directors	The standing members of the elected board of Forest Stewardship Council A.C., an international membership organization incorporated according to the laws of Mexico.	
FSC third-party verified	Verified by THE FSC THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER.	

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
FSC third party assessor	An independent trained auditor appointed by the THE FSC <u>THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER</u>	
FSC third party data processor	An independent company or organization agreed upon in writing by the Parties to receive and process <u>CONFIDENTIAL DATA</u> for the benefit of FSC and the THE FSC <u>THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER</u> .	
FSC Trademark License Agreement	A license agreement authorizing the use of the registered trademarks of Forest Stewardship Council, A.C. issued by FSC Global Development GmbH.	
Grievance	Grievance is understood to be a perceived injustice evoking an individual's or a group's sense of entitlement, which may be based on law, contract, explicit or implicit promises, customary practice, or general notions of fairness of aggrieved communities	Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011
Grievance mechanism	Any routinized, State-based or non-State-based, judicial or non-judicial process through which grievances concerning business-related human rights abuse can be raised and remedy can be sought. Following the criteria outlined in the UNGP (legitimate, accessible, predictability, equitable, transparency, rights compatible, continuous learning, engagement and dialogue.	Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011
Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)	Genetically modified organism (GMO): An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).	FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2
Harm	Injury, loss or detriment. In the context of the REMEDIATION FRAMEWORK injury to, loss of or detriment to forests, ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES, ecosystem services or injury, loss or detriment to the RIGHTS of RIGHTS-HOLDERS. <b>NB:</b> <i>In this document the use of the term HARM is used to encompass more than one type of HARM. Some commentators and documents use the terms "harms" to mean more than one type of HARM. Others stay with the term HARM.</i> <b>Stakeholder Consultation Point</b>	
HCV Area	Zones and physical spaces, which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified High Conservation Values.	FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
High Conservation Value(s) (HCV(s))	<p>Any of the following values:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>HCV 3 – Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>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.</p>	FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN
Human Rights	<p>Human rights are rights that every human being has by virtue of his or her human dignity and are the sum of individual and collective rights laid down in State constitutions and international law. Human rights are manifold.</p> <p><i>See also <u>RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS</u></i></p>	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2016).

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
Human rights due diligence framework (HRDD Framework)	A framework to assess on going risks to HUMAN RIGHTS, a management process... in order to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how [a company] addresses its adverse human rights impacts. It includes four key steps: assessing actual and potential human rights impacts; integrating and acting on the findings; tracking responses; and communicating about how impacts are addressed.	UNGP Reporting Framework (2011)
Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA)	A process for systematically identifying, predicting and responding to the potential human rights impacts of a business operation, capital project, government policy, or trade agreement. It is designed to complement a company or government's other impact assessment and due diligence processes and to be framed by appropriate international human rights principles and conventions.	
Illegal logging	Harvesting of timber in violation of any laws applicable in that location or jurisdiction including, but not limited to, laws related to the acquisition of harvesting rights from the rightful owner, the harvesting methods used and the payment of all relevant fees and royalties.	From FSC Policy for Association
Impact areas	Areas impacted by UNACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES or that have suffered other harm.	
Independent	Not subject to <u>THE COMPANY's</u> or its <u>group of companies'</u> authority, influence or control. Free from conflict of interest in relation to the task at hand.	
Independent advisor	A person or organization without <u>CONFLICT OF INTEREST</u> chosen by <u>RIGHTS-HOLDERS</u> who can provide organizing support, expert legal, financial and technical advice.	
Independent expert	An expert not subject to <u>THE COMPANY's</u> or its <u>group of companies'</u> authority, influence or control. Free from conflict of interest in relation to the task at hand. Experts are appointed by the REMEDIATION GOVERNANCE BODY (RGB) – or as a minimum their appointment is overseen by the RHB - to undertake specific tasks to meet specific terms of reference set by the RGB. The expert reports to the RGB. An example of this role is the assessment of environmental and social HARM that requires REMEDY.	



Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
Independent monitoring	<p><b>Stakeholder Consultation Point</b>  A process agreed with <u>RIGHTS-HOLDERS</u>, where ??? observes directly different steps of grievance, CONFLICT resolution or REMEDY processes including implementation of REMEDY PROCESS AGREEMENTS and agreements for REMEDY OF HARM, as well as exit surveys after process steps have been taken, and considers INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS' and INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY reports.</p>	
Independent observer	A person or organization agreed with <u>RIGHTS-HOLDERS</u> who observes and/or monitors <u>THE COMPANY</u> 's conflict resolution process; and/or the person or organization who accompanies the assessment or audit team but does not assess or audit. Observers are recognized as interested parties but shall respect the code of conduct in FSC-PRO-01-017.	FSC-PRO-01-017
Independent third party	A consultancy or individual that is INDEPENDENT from both THE COMPANY GROUP and STAKEHOLDERS involved or with interests in the PfA violations by THE COMPANY GROUP AND ITS SUPPLIERS.	Term used in FSC-PRO-01-009 V4-0 EN however not defined
Indicative	Being or relating to a sign that something exists, is true, or is likely to happen	Cambridge Dictionary, unabridged, 2019.
Indigenous Peoples	People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The key characteristic or criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member</li> <li>• Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies</li> <li>• Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources</li> <li>• Distinct social, economic or political systems</li> <li>• Distinct language, culture and beliefs</li> <li>• Form non-dominant groups of society</li> <li>• Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.</li> </ul>	Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007.
Indirect involvement	Situations in which the associated organization or individual, with a minimum ownership or voting power of 51%, is involved as a parent or sister company, subsidiary, shareholder or	FSC-POL-01-004, v2-0

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
	Board of Directors to an organization directly involved in UNACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES. Indirect involvement also includes activities performed by subcontractors when acting on behalf of the associated organization or individual.	
Indirectly involved	See INDIRECT INVOLVEMENT	
International best practice	Professional procedures that are accepted or prescribed as being correct or most effective internationally	
Land cover	The vegetation (natural or planted) or man-made constructions (buildings, etc.) which occur on the earth surface. Water, ice, bare rock, sand and similar surfaces also count as land cover.	
Land Use	A series of operations on land, carried out by humans, with the intention to obtain products and/or benefits through using land resources.	
Longevity	For a minimum of 25 years and ideally in perpetuity.	Draft Policy on Conversion FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0 D3-0
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 that 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.	Glossary of Terms, FSC-STD-01-002  FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2
Major infrastructure	Includes canals, roads and industrial buildings. It does not include minor construction such as, for example: huts, observation towers or temporary nurseries.	
Material Breach	A substantial breach of the agreement excusing the nonbreaching party from further performance of the agreement resulting in termination.	
Mediation process	Mediation is an informal and flexible dispute resolution process. The mediator's role is to guide the parties toward their own resolution. Through joint sessions and	

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	<p>separate caucuses with parties, the mediator helps both sides define the issues clearly, understand each other's position and move closer to resolution.</p>	
Natural Forest	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savanna. Natural forest does not include land that is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and that does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression.</p>	<p>FSC Glossary of Terms FSC-STD-01-002 (Oct 2017), shortened version from FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN</p>
Natural Hazards	<p>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.</p>	<p>International Generic Indicators, FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN</p>

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
New UNACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES	A violation of the FSC Policy for Association committed on or after the signing of the ORGANIZATION-SPECIFIC ROADMAP. Violations are not defined as new, when: The violations occurred before signing the Roadmap, these become part of the legacy of harm that the Roadmap seeks to remedy and the Roadmap is suspended until this legacy assessment is made.	
Non-forest	See definition of <u>NATURAL FOREST</u>	FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN
Occupational disease	Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website). Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).	FSC International Generic Indicators FSC STD-60-004 V2-0
Occupational injuries	Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident; an occupational injury is therefore distinct from an <u>OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE</u> .	ILO
Operations	Activities carried out by <u>THE COMPANY GROUP AND ITS WOOD SUPPLIERS</u> and associated contractors, including at mills, during transport of wood material, equipment and <u>WORKERS</u> and forestry activities.	
Organization	Analogous with the THE COMPANY (see definition for further information). The ORGANIZATION is the legal entity that was associated with FSC prior to disassociation and that is seeking to <u>END DISASSOCIATION</u> or the legal entity that is seeking to associate with FSC for the first time.	
Organization-specific roadmap	A roadmap developed by an INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY with the ORGANIZATION (THE COMPANY or THE COMPANY GROUP) to meet the requirements of the REMEDIATION FRAMEWORK.	FSC-PRO-01-009
Other purposes	Any <u>CONVERSION</u> by any party, which should have been prevented by <u>THE</u>	

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	<u>COMPANY GROUP AND ITS WOOD SUPPLIERS</u> . This includes third party damage caused for any reason.	
Past	<p>The scope of past shall include the defined period of liability from date of the unacceptable activity, or a defined starting point in the remediation framework , and continues through to the date at which the Organization Specific Roadmap is signed by the parties.</p> <p>Liability start dates:</p> <p>Sub-section RE: In the case of significant conversion to plantations or other <u>LAND USE</u> (not involving HCVs) the liability date is 1994 or the date after <u>THE COMPANY GROUP AND ITS WOOD SUPPLIERS</u> started operations (if started after 1994). Where HCVs are involved the specific liability, date is 1999<sup>1</sup>. In the case of ILLEGAL LOGGING the liability date is from 1994. In the case of violation of traditional and human rights, there is no specific liability date in the FSC Policy for Association (i.e. liability extends to pre 1994 harm). In the case of ILO conventions, it is since the existence of the convention if that is more recent than 1994. In the case of the requirement to pay fines and other penalties or fees and royalties for environmental or social violations for which fines have been issued, there is no FSC liability date (any liability date shall be determined by national laws and regulations).</p>	GRM Team Definition
Peat	See PEATLAND	
Peatland	Peatland is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. <i>About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides</i> . IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).	FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN
Peer Review	The process of an INDEPENDENT EXPERT or experts, unconnected with either the ORGANIZATION/THE	Based on Cambridge unabridged dictionary, 2019.

<sup>1</sup> HCVs were not defined and part of the FSC system until 1999

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	COMPANY/THE COMPANY GROUP, the REMEDIATION GOVERNANCE BODY, FSC or THE FSC THIRD PARTY VERIFIER, reading, checking, and giving an opinion about aspects of the ORGANIZATION-SPECIFIC ROADMAP that has been written, designed, produced or undertaken by other involved parties. PEER REVIEW should involve more than one peer reviewer, three is a typical number.	
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).	FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005).
Plantation	See FSC main definition	
Policy for Association (PfA)	Approved FSC Policy for Association of Organizations with FSC, FSC-POL-01-004, version 2-0.	
Preliminary	Something that precedes or is introductory or preparatory.	Mariam Webster Dictionary
Proportionate	A 1:1 ratio: The area to be restored or conserved is the same as the area of destroyed HCV and/or converted forest.	
Proximate	Close to.	<b>Align with CRP</b>
Publicly Available	In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: <i>Collins English Dictionary</i> , 2003 Edition).	FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN
Publicly Report	See definition of <u>PUBLICLY AVAILABLE</u>	
Rare, threatened or endangered species	Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperilled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). <i>IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1</i> . IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).	<u>FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</u>
Re-association	The stage after ENDING <u>DISASSOCIATION</u> when <u>THE COMPANY GROUP signs a trademark license agreement</u>	

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
Registry of harm	The documented outcome of a grievance evaluation of a conflict or violation of rights upon which a remedy process agreement is based.	
Remediation Governance Body	Semi-independent self-managed governing group assigned with the oversight of the implementation of the ORGANIZATION-SPECIFIC ROADMAP with the purpose of ensuring access to REMEDY for social and environmental HARM.	
Remedy	To correct or return something as near as possible to its original state or condition	Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011
Remedy of Harm	<p>Refers to both the process of providing <u>REMEDY</u> for a negative human rights impact and the substantive outcomes that can counteract, or make good, the negative impact and identify the root cause. These outcomes may take a range of forms, which must be agreed on a case-by-case basis, such as apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, and punitive sanctions (whether criminal or administrative, such as fines), as well as the prevention of harm through, for example, injunctions or guarantees of non-repetition.</p> <p>In the REMEDIATION FRAMEWORK the term REMEDY of HARM is also used in the context of REMEDY required to address HARM caused by significant conversion of forests to plantations or non-forest use, DESTRUCTION OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES and ILLEGAL LOGGING. (A definition beyond that used in the UNGPs)</p> <p>It should be noted that <u>AFFECTED RIGHTS-HOLDERS</u> must agree to the REMEDY.</p>	Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011
Remedy Process Agreements	Agreements on the process for developing the remedy of harm between affected parties and <u>THE COMPANY</u> .	

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
Resourced access	<p>Providing the means or opportunity to access processes. In this case resourced access refers to independent advice, partners of choice, financial support and legal support where necessary.</p> <p>This should be provided through INDEPENDENT third parties or appropriate institutional arrangements e.g. a trusted independent organisation or BLIND TRUST.</p>	
Respect	Due regard.	
Respect for Human Rights	Human rights are based on the principle of respect for the individual. Their fundamental assumption is that each person is a moral and rational being who deserves to be treated with dignity.	UN
Restorative practices	Approaches to the REMEDY OF HARM and CONFLICT resolution that focus on dialogue, mediation and restorative justice informed methodologies. In these approaches the precise process that will be followed is determined and agreed in dialogue with RIGHTS-HOLDERS and other affected STAKEHOLDERS. The will likely be traditional RESTORATIVE PRACTICES known to many indigenous and traditional RIGHTS-HOLDING COMMUNITIES.	
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 that 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 previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem. The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. 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	FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN



Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	<p>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 that is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.</p>	
Rights	<p>Legal, customary and human rights as defined by national laws and International Human Rights treaties and conventions including Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and International Labour Organisation (ILO) 169, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work</p>	
Rights-holder	<p>Rights-holders are WORKERS, individuals or social groups that have particular entitlements in relation to specific duty-bearers. In general terms, all human beings are rights-holders under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Note: legal counsel or an authorized representative of a rights-holder are permitted to act on behalf of rights-holders for the purpose of this REMEDIATION FRAMEWORK and resultant ORGANIZATION SPECIFIC ROADMAPS.</p> <p>Rights-holders are one type of STAKEHOLDER.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UN Coherence and You, Glossary of Terms, p5.</p>
Remediation Framework Completion	<p>The Remediation Framework shall be considered completed with full implementation of all requirements and the final acceptance and approval of the FSC board of directors in a formal decision to be communicated to <u>THE COMPANY</u>.</p>	
Remediation Progress Demonstration Website	<p>This is a website maintained by THE FSC <u>THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER</u> where <u>THE COMPANY</u> specific public progress reports and methodologies detailed in the remediation framework will be published. Specifically:  <u>THE FSC THIRD PARTY VERIFIER's reports</u> on progress;  <u>Public summaries of progress reports</u> that the <u>COMPANY GROUP</u> etc. is required to produce either itself or through second parties or INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTIES and that have been assessed as sufficient by THE FSC THIRD PARTY VERIFIER;</p>	

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	<p><u>Policies and procedures</u>, or links to them, that have been assessed as sufficient by THE FSC THIRD PARTY VERIFIER;  <u>Any other information</u> the Remediation Framework requires THE <u>COMPANY GROUP</u> to make publicly available or by request.</p>	
Salient environmental issues	<p>Environmental issues that stand out because they are at risk of having the most severe negative impact through the company's activities or business relationships.</p> <p>Those issues that are:  Most severe  Most likely  Necessitate the avoidance of harm  Strongly impacting the environment – focus on risk to ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES rather than on risk to the business.</p>	Based on: United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights Reporting Framework
Salient Human Rights Issues	<p>A company's salient human rights issues are those human rights that stand out because they are at risk of the most severe negative impact through the company's activities or business relationships.</p> <p>Those issues that are:  Most severe  Most likely  Necessitate the avoidance of harm  Strongly impacting HUMAN RIGHTS – focus on risk to HUMAN RIGHTS rather than on risk to the business.</p>	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights Reporting Framework <a href="https://www.ungpreporting.org/resources/salient-human-rights-issues/">https://www.ungpreporting.org/resources/salient-human-rights-issues/</a>
Shared	To be shared with THE THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER, REMEDIATION GOVERNANCE BODY, and FSC.	
Significant conversion	<p>CONVERSION (see separate definition) that is SIGNIFICANT.</p> <p>CONVERSION is considered significant in any case of:  Conversion of High Conservation Value Forests;  Conversion of more than 10% of the forest areas under the organization's responsibility in the past 5 years;  Conversion of more than 10,000ha of forests under the organization's responsibility in the past 5 years.</p>	Policy for Association FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0 EN

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	NB: The definition of CONVERSION, is a wider term than SIGNIFICANT CONVERSION.	
Stakeholder	<p>Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of the organization.</p> <p>This term includes RIGHTS-HOLDERS.</p>	<p>Adapted from FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</p> <p>FSC-STD-01-002 V 19 October 2017, definition of <i>interested stakeholder</i></p>
Supplier(s)	<p>Individual, company or other legal entity providing forest-based input materials to the organization.</p> <p>See also <u>THE COMPANY GROUP AND ITS WOOD SUPPLIERS</u></p>	FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0
Suspension	<p>Status of the Remediation Framework wherein reporting on the Remediation Framework ceases and FSC GD and THE FSC THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER publish this status on the respective FSC website and REMEDIATION PROGRESS DEMONSTRATION WEBSITE.</p>	
Tenure	<p>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.)</p>	FSC-STD-01-002 Glossary of Terms April 2016
Termination	<p>The act of ending something, 2. The end of something in time or existence, conclusion or discontinuance.</p>	Black's Law Dictionary, Brian A. Garner, Editor in Chief, Abridged Seventh Edition.
The company	<p>Analogous with the ORGANIZATION.</p> <p>The one designated legal entity responsible for managing the implementation of the Roadmap on behalf of THE COMPANY GROUP and is the direct point of contact for FSC GD and THE FSC THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER.</p> <p>The COMPANY is the legal entity that was associated with FSC prior to disassociation and that is seeking to <u>END DISASSOCIATION or the legal entity that is seeking to associate with FSC for the first time.</u></p>	Preamble
The company group	<p>The disassociated company and its full business group, as defined by the terms <u>INDIRECT INVOLVEMENT</u> and <u>DIRECT INVOLVEMENT</u> in the FSC Policy for Association including subcontractors.</p>	

Term	Definition	Source/ Notes
	<u>Includes all companies, holdings upstream and downstream from the associated organization(s) owned by majority shareholding including BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP.</u>	
The company group and its wood suppliers	The scope of “ <u>THE COMPANY GROUP AND ITS WOOD SUPPLIERS</u> ” intends that all impacts through the COMPANY GROUP’s value chain are taken into consideration. It includes all SUPPLIERS in the wood value chain, supplying all types of wood-based product, regardless of type of supplier (e.g. forest contractor; wood merchant; sawmill; pulp mill; community forest) and ownership/corporate relationship/affiliation/association with THE COMPANY. They include all concessions and all other wood sources that supply wood, fibre and any other forest products to THE COMPANY GROUP. This term includes wood and fibre supplies from social forestry.	
The FSC third party verifier	An independent, third-party company or organization appointed by FSC to monitor, assess and report on the implementation of the company remediation framework .	
Third party assessed	Verification by an INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY audit firm with the necessary industry accreditation to undertake the task.	
The FSC third party verifier	FSC appointed entity mandated to assess and report on REMEDIATION FRAMEWORK and ORGANIZATION SPECIFIC ROADMAPS implementation	
Traditional 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. Also known as customary rights (FSC Principles and Criteria). It also encompasses the rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples as established by the ILO Convention 169.	FSC-POL-01-004

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Source/ Notes</b>
Traditional and human rights	<i>See separate definitions of Human Rights and Traditional Rights</i>	
Unacceptable Activities	As listed in the <i>Policy for Association</i> : a) Illegal logging or the trade in illegal wood or forest products b) Violation of traditional and human rights in forestry operations c) Destruction of high conservation values in forestry operations d) Significant conversion of forests to plantations or non-forest use e) Introduction of genetically modified organisms in forestry operations f) Violation of any of the ILO Core Conventions (*) (*) As defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.	<i>FSC Policy for Association</i> FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0
Workers	All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).  An individual performing work for a company, regardless of the existence or nature of any contractual relationship with that company	(1) FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN  (2) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011

## Acronyms

ALS	Assessor Licensing Scheme (for HCVs, administrated by the HCVRN)
AFi	Accountability Framework initiative
CW	Controlled Wood
DDS	Due diligence systems
DHRI	Danish Human Rights Institute
EDD	Environmental due diligence
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ERA	Environmental risk assessment
ESG	Environmental social and governance
FPIC	Free prior informed consent
HCS	High Carbon Stock
HCSA	High Carbon Stock Approach
HCV	High Conservation Value
HCVRN	High Conservation Value Resource Network
HRDD	Human rights due diligence (framework)
HRIA	Human rights impact assessment
HRRA	Human rights risk assessment

IFL	Intact forest landscape
IGIs	International Generic Indicators
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
MTH	Mixed tropical hardwood
NFSS	National Forest Stewardship Standard
LIDAR	Light detection and ranging (a remote sensing method)
PfA	FSC Policy for Association
RaTA	Rapid land tenure assessment
RBA	Rights-based approach
RBG	Remediation Governance Body
SWG	Stakeholder Working Group (that developed the draft APP Roadmap in 2017 until suspension of the process in June 2018 due to APP non-compliance with FSC information requests. The draft APP Roadmap contributed to the contents of the Remediation Framework)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNGPs	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
WIA	Welfare Impact Assessment