



Forest Stewardship Council®



Interim National Standard of Suriname

FSC-STD-SUR-01-2020 EN



Standard

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NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

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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.

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A Objective

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.

B Scope

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Suriname
Forest types	All forest types
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private and others
Management scale 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 not included

C Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers

The following elements of this standard are normative:

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

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

Verifiers, notes (*when existing*).

Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as SLIMF are expected to conform with all indicators except those indicated as “Not applicable for SLIMF”. Where a SLIMF indicator exists, *The Organization** shall refer to this specific SLIMF indicator (marked as “SLIMF x.x.x.x.”).

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 <i>average</i> annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5000 m ³ / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.

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.

“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 document.

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

Terms for which a definition is provided in the Glossary of Terms are in italics and marked with an *asterisk**

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

D References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this document. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

<i>FSC-POL-01-004</i>	<i>Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC</i>
<i>FSC-POL-20-003</i>	<i>The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-001</i>	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-401</i>	<i>FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-602</i>	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-001</i>	<i>FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-002</i>	<i>FSC Glossary of Terms</i>

<i>FSC-STD-01-003</i>	<i>SLIMF Eligibility Criteria</i>
<i>FSC-STD-20-007</i>	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-STD-30-005</i>	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-002</i>	<i>Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-004</i>	<i>International Generic Indicators (IGI)</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-001</i>	<i>The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-005</i>	<i>Processing Appeals</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-008</i>	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-009</i>	<i>Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-30-006</i>	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-60-007</i>	<i>Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards</i>
<i>FSC-DIR-20-007</i>	<i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-30-003</i>	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-002</i>	<i>Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-005</i>	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-009</i>	<i>Guidance for Standard Development Groups: Developing National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-009a</i>	<i>Template for National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i>

E 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. (P1 P&C V4)

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. (new)

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. (C2.1 P&C V4)

1.2.1 *Legal* tenure** to manage and use resources 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. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 P&C V4)

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**.

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. (C1.5 P&C V4)

1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide *protection** from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement, illegal mining and other unauthorized activities.

1.4.2 Where *protection** is the *legal** responsibility of regulatory bodies (Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht -SBB-, Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname -NIMOS-, Geologisch Mijnbouwkundige Dienst -GMD-), a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

- 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. (C1.3 P&C V4)**
- 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws*, local laws*, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice* relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.
- 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.
- 1.6 The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes* over issues of statutory or customary law*, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner*, through engagement with affected stakeholders*. (C2.3 P&C V4)**
- 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:
Of substantial magnitude*; or
Of substantial duration*; or
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. (new)**
- 1.7.1 An anti-corruption policy is implemented which adheres to the anti-corruption law and includes a commitment from the organization side not to offer or receive nor facilitate 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.
- 1.7.3 The policy 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. (C1.6 P&C V4)**
- 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**. (new)

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. (C4.3 P&C4)

2.1.1 *The Organization** does not use child labour.

2.1.1.1 *The Organization** does not employ *workers** below the age of 15, or below the *minimum age** as stated under national, or local laws or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in 2.1.1.2.

2.1.1.2 In countries where the *national law** or regulations permit the employment of persons between the ages of 13 to 15 years in *light work** such employment does not interfere with schooling nor, be harmful to their health or development. Notably, where children are subject to compulsory education laws, they work only outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.

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** prohibits worst forms of *child labour**.

2.1.2 *The Organization** eliminates 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:

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

2.1.3 *The Organization** ensures 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** respects 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. (new)**

- 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 is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.
- 2.2.7 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.
- 2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include 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. (C4.2 P&C V4)**

- 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 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.
- 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**. (new)**

- 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 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. (C7.3 P&C V4)**

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.

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**. (new)**

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. (P3 P&C V4)

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. (new)

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

3.1.2 Through *culturally appropriate** *engagement** with the *Indigenous Peoples** identified in 3.1.1 and bodies that support these *Indigenous Peoples**, 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**.

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**. (C3.1 and 3.2 P&C V4)

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** 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. (new)**
- 3.3.1 Where control over management activities has been granted through *Free Prior and Informed Consent** based on *culturally appropriate* engagement**, the *binding agreement** contains the duration, responsibilities of the parties, 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). (C3.2 P&C V4)**
- 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*. (C3.3 P&C V4)**
- 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. (C3.4 P&C V4)

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**. (P4 P&C V4)

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**. (new)

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**. (C2.2 P&C V4)

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 *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** is granted by *local communities** prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

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

4) Informing the *local communities** of the current and future planned *forest** management activities.

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

4.3 *The Organization shall provide *reasonable** opportunities for employment, training and other services to *local communities**, contractors and suppliers proportionate to *scale** and *intensity** of its management activities. (C4.1 P&C V4)**

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 Opportunities are given to local people for employment and other services.

4.4 *The Organization shall implement additional activities, through *engagement** with *local communities**, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 P&C V4)**

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 when it is possible.

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. (C4.4 P&C V4)**

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

SLIMF 4.5.1.1 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.

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**. (C4.5 P&CV4)**

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*; or
 - 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**. (new)**
- 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. (new)**
- 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. (P5 P&C V4)

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. (C5.2 and 5.4 P&C V4).

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

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

5.1.3 When *The Organization** uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, *The Organization** complies with the 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. (C5.6 P&C V4)

5.2.1 *Timber harvesting levels** are based on an analysis of current *Best Available Information** on growth and yield; national regulations; inventory of the *forest**; mortality rates; and maintenance of *ecosystem functions**.

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

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

5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested services and *non-timber forest products** under *The Organization's** control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on *Best Available Information**.

5.3 *The Organization** shall demonstrate that the positive and negative *externalities** of operations are included in the *management plan**. (C5.1 P&C V4)

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. (C5.2 P&C V4)

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

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

- 5.5 **The Organization*** shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk**, its commitment to *long-term* economic viability**. (C5.1 P&C V4)
- 5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the *management plan** in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term* economic viability**.
- 5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the *management plan** in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term* economic viability**.

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

The Organization* shall maintain, conserve* and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the Management Unit*, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts. (P6 P&C V4)

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. (new)

6.1.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify *environmental values** within, and, where potentially affected by 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 Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency.

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*. (C6.1 P&C V4)

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.

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. (C6.1 P&C V4)

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

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to *environmental values**.

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

- 6.4 The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*. (C6.2 P&C V4)**
- 6.4.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify *rare and threatened species**, and their *habitats**, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of *rare and threatened species** that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the *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*
- 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. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 7:2014)**
- 6.5.1 *Best Available Information** 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**. Consistent with the *Conservation Area Network * Conceptual Diagram* (Annex D), and depending on the size of the management unit, intensity of management, and level of protection in the landscape.

- 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. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)**
- 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.
 - 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) are 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. (C6.5 and 10.2 P&C V4)**
- 6.7.1 *Protection** measures are implemented to protect natural *watercourses**, *water bodies**, *riparian zones** and their *connectivity**, including water quantity and water quality.
 - 6.7.2 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**. (C10.2 and 10.3 P&C V4)**
- 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*. (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

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**. (C10.9 P&C V4)

6.10.1 Based on *Best Available Information**, 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. (P7 P&CV4)

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. (C7.1a P&C V4)

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) 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.

7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and **management objectives*** 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. (C7.1 P&C V4)

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 The Organization* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder **engagement*** or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. (C7.2 P&C V4)

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. (C7.4 P&C V4)

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. (C4.4 P&C V4)

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) 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);
- 3) *Local communities*** socio-economic development activities (*Criterion** 4.4); and
- 4) *High Conservation Value** assessment, management and monitoring (*Criterion** 9.1, *Criterion** 9.2, *Criterion** 9.4).

SLIMF 7.6.1 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are able to provide input into development of elements detailed in 1) to 4):

- 1) *Dispute** resolution processes (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);
- 2) Identification of rights (*Criterion** 3.1, *Criterion** 4.1), sites (*Criterion** 3.5, *Criterion** 4.7) and impacts (*Criterion** 4.5);
- 3) *Local communities*** socio-economic development activities (*Criterion** 4.4); and
- 4) High Conservation Value* assessment, management and monitoring (*Criterion** 9.1, *Criterion** 9.2, *Criterion** 9.4)

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*. (P8 P&C V4)

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*. (new)*

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. (C8.2 P&C V4)*

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

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

8.3 *The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 P&C V4)*

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*. (C8.5 P&C V4)*

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

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. (C8.3 P&C V4)*

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.

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.
- 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*. (P9 P&C V4)

9.1 The Organization*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources (such as the HCV Framework, in Annex H), 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. (C9.1 P&C V4 and Motion 7:2014)

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

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. (C9.2 P&C V4)**

9.2.1 Threats to High Conservation Values* are identified using Best Available Information*.

9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values** and to maintain associated *High Conservation Value Areas** prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

- 9.2.3 *Affected rights holders**, *affected** and *interested stakeholders** and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**.
- 9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to *protect* core areas**.
- 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. (C9.3 P&C V4)**
- 9.3.1 The *High Conservation Values** and the *High Conservation Value Areas** on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.
- 9.3.2 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to *High Conservation Values**, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *High Conservation Values** are uncertain.
- 9.3.3 *Core areas** are *protected** consistent with *Criterion* 9.2*.
- 9.3.4 Limited *industrial activity** in *core areas** is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.
- 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. (C9.4 P&C V4)**
- 9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:
- 1) Implementation of strategies;
 - 2) The status of *High Conservation Values**, including *High Conservation Value Areas** on which they depend; and
 - 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the *protection** of *High Conservation Values**, to fully maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values**.
- 9.4.2 The monitoring program includes *engagement** with *affected* rights holders*, *affected* and *interested stakeholders** and experts.
- 9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in *High Conservation Values**, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each *High Conservation Value**.
- 9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information 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. (new)

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**. (new)**

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. (C10.4 and C10.8 P&C V4)**

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

10.2.2 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. (C6.9 and C10.8 P&C V4)**

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.

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*. (C6.8 P&C V4)**

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**. (new)**

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. (C10.7 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

10.6.1 The use of *fertilizers** is minimized or avoided.

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

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

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

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

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. (C6.6 and C10.7 P&C V4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*. (C6.8 P&C V4)

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*. (new)**
- 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.
- 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. (C6.5 P&C V4)**
- 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.
- 10.10.2 *Silviculture** activities are managed to ensure protection of the *environmental values** 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.
- 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. (C5.3 and C6.5 P&C V4)**
- 10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and *non-timber forest products** are implemented in a manner that conserves *environmental values** as identified in *Criterion** 6.1 and *High Conservation Values** identified in *Criteria** 9.1 and 9.2.
- 10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of *forest** products and merchantable materials.
- 10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and *forest** structure are retained to conserve *environmental values**.
- 10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other *environmental values**.
- 10.12 The Organization* shall dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 P&C V4)**
- 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.

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

1. <i>Legal</i> * rights to harvest		
1.1 Land <i>tenure</i> * and management rights	<i>Legislation covering land tenure* rights, including customary rights* as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal* methods to obtain tenure* rights and management rights. It also covers legal* business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.</i>	
	Decreet Uitgifte Domeingrond (1982) [Domain land decree]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/decreet-uitgifte-domeingrond/
	Grondwet Suriname 1987 [Constitution Suriname]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/grondwet-suriname/
	Decreet Beginselen Grondbeleid (1982) [Land principles decree]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/decreet-beginselen-grondbeleid/
	Decreet rechtstoestand vóór 1 juli 1982 uitgegeven gronden (1982) [Decree of legal status issued prior to 1 July 1982]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/decreet-rechtstoestand-v%C3%B3%C3%B3r-1-juli-1982-uitgegeven-gronden/
	Natuurbeschermingswet 1954 [Nature conservation act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/natuurbeschermingswet-1954/
	Decreet Mijnbouw (1986) [Mining decree]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/decreet-mijnbouw/
	Inkomstenbelasting (1922) [Income tax act]	http://dna.sr/media/20509/handelsregisterwet.pdf

	Agrarische wet (1937) [Agriculture act]	No link available for download.
	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
	Handelsregister (1936) [Business register]	http://dna.sr/media/20509/handelsregisterwet.pdf
	Wet bedrijven en beroepen (2017) Companies and professions act	http://www.dna.sr/media/190090/SB_2017_40_Wet_Bedrijven_en_Beroepen.pdf
1.2 Concession licenses	<i>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest* concession licenses, including the use of legal* methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.</i>	
	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
	Beschikking aanvraagt exploratievergunning en concessie (2000) [Mistrial order for forest concession and exploration permits]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<i>Any national or sub-national legal* requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest* inventories, having a forest* management plan* and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent* authorities.</i>	
	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
	Draft Code of Practice Suriname (2011)	http://sbbsur.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Concept-document-Code-of-Practice.pdf
1.4 Harvesting permits	<i>National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal* documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal* methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.</i>	

	Draft Code of Practice Suriname (2011)	http://sbbsur.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Concept-document-Code-of-Practice.pdf
2. Taxes and fees		
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<i>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest* harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest* products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</i>	
	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
	Ministerial order for forest concessions rights	
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<i>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest* (standing stock sales).</i>	
	No generic regulation available	
2.3 Income and profit taxes	<i>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest* products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.</i>	
	Omzetbelasting (1997) [Revenue tax act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/wet-omzetbelasting-1997/
	Inkomstenbelasting (1922) [Income tax act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/inkomstenbelasting-1922/
3. Timber harvesting activities		
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<i>Any legal* requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling</i>	

	<i>areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.</i>	
	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
	Draft Code of Practice Suriname (2011)	http://sbbsur.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Concept-document-Code-of-Practice.pdf
	<i>International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest* uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats* and potential habitats*.</i>	
3.2 Protected sites and species	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
	Beschikking markwaardige E.A. houtsoorten (2000) [Ministerial order for commercial species]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
	Natuurbeschermingswet 1954 [Nature conservation act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/natuurbeschermingswet-1954/
	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Accession; 17 Nov. 1980, Implemented 15 Feb. 1981)	https://www.cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/SR/cites-registers/Caviar-Exporters
3.3 Environmental requirements	<i>National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection* of environmental values* including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest* machineries, use of pesticides* and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation*, air quality, protection* and restoration* of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure*, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.</i>	

	Draft Code of Practice Suriname (2011)	http://sbbsur.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Concept-document-Code-of-Practice.pdf
	Bestrijdingsmiddelenwet (1972) [Pesticides act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21182/bestrijdingsmiddelenwet.pdf
3.4 Health and safety	<i>Legally required personal protection* equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection* zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest* (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest* operations).</i>	
	Draft Code of Practice Suriname (2011)	http://sbbsur.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Concept-document-Code-of-Practice.pdf
3.5 Legal* employment	<i>Legal* requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association.</i>	
	Arbeidswet (1963) [Labor act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/16366/arbeidswet.pdf
	Ongevallenregeling (1947) [Accident regulation]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/ongevallenregeling/
	Wet Algemeen Pensioen (2014) [General pension act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/wetten-na-2005/wet-algemeen-pensioen-2014/
	Wet Nationale Basiszorgverzekering (2014) [National Basic Health Insurance Act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/wetten-na-2005/wet-nationale-basiszorgverzekering/
	Wet Minimum Uurloon (2014) [Minimum wage act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/wetten-na-2005/wet-minimum-uurloon/

	Wet Vrijheid Vakverenigingen (2016) [Freedom of association act]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/wetten-na-2005/wet-vrijheid-vakverenigingen/
	Wet Werkvergunning Vreemdelingen (1981) [Aliens workers permit law]	http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/surinaamse-wetten/geldende-teksten-tm-2005/wet-werkvergunning-vreemdelingen/
4. Third parties' rights²		
4.1 <i>Customary rights*</i>	Legislation covering <i>customary rights*</i> relevant to <i>forest*</i> harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.	
	No generic regulations.	The Forest Management act acknowledge the basic right of communities and their subsistence use of the forest. Therefore, the act prescribes grants licences for timber and NTFP i.e. community forest.
4.2 <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent*</i>	Legislation covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with the transfer of <i>forest*</i> management rights and <i>customary rights*</i> to <i>The Organization*</i> in charge of the harvesting operation.	
	No generic regulations.	The Forest Management act acknowledge the basic right of communities and their subsistence use of the forest. Therefore, the act prescribes grants licences for timber and NTFP i.e. community forest.
4.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples**</i> rights	Legislation that regulates the rights of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land <i>tenure*</i> , and rights to use certain <i>forest*</i> related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve <i>forest*</i> lands.	
	No generic regulations.	The Forest Management act acknowledge the basic right of communities and their subsistence use of the forest. Therefore, the act prescribes grants licences for timber and NTFP i.e. community forest.

² For reference see; Forest Peoples Programme. 2006. Free, Prior and Informed Consent: Two Cases from Suriname. <http://solutions-network.org/site-fpic/files/2012/09/FPIC-Suriname1.pdf>

5. Trade and transport		
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.	
	Draft Code of Practice Suriname (2011)	http://sbbsur.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Concept-document-Code-of-Practice.pdf
	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
5.2 Trade and transport	<i>All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest* operations.</i>	
	Wet Bosbeheer (1992) [Forest management act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/21218/wet_bosbeheer.pdf
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the <i>forest*</i> operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It <i>should*</i> be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.	
	No generic regulation available.	
5.4 Custom regulations	Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).	
	Wet uitvoerrecht op hout (2005) [Lumber export act]	http://www.dna.sr/media/45033/SB_2005_No_29_Wet_uitvoerrecht_op_hout.pdf
5.5 CITES	<i>CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).</i>	

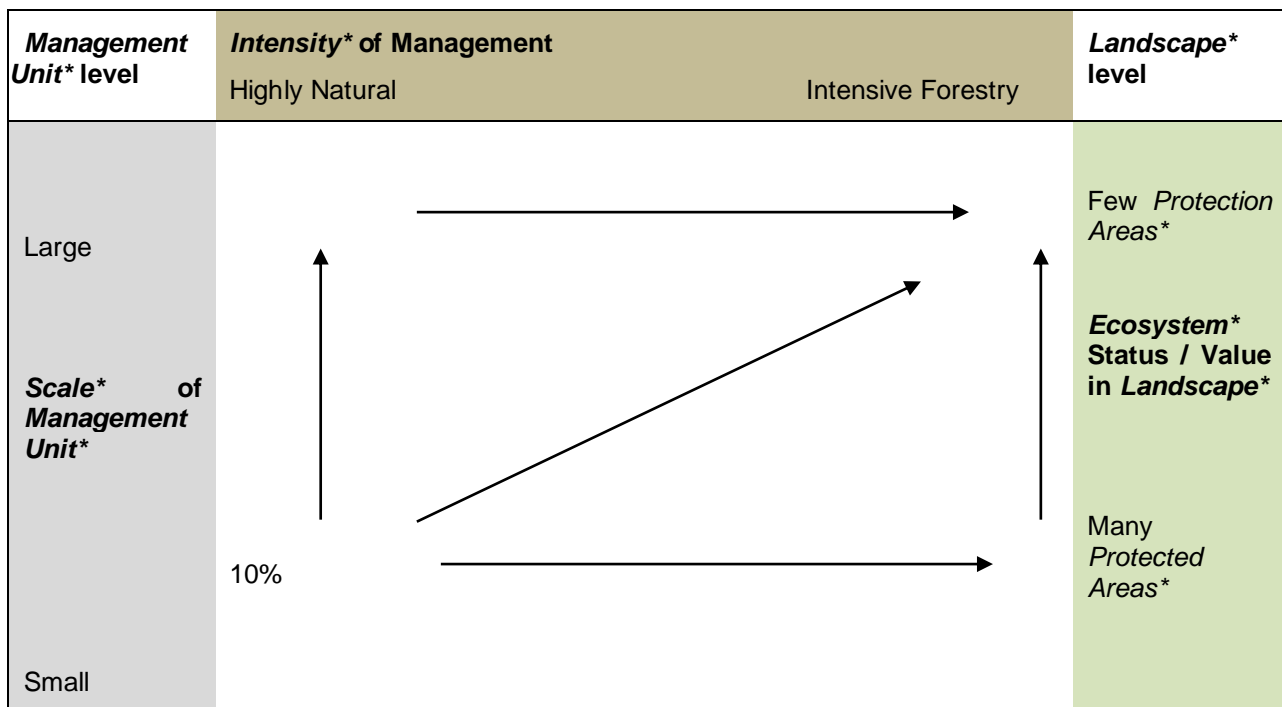
	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Accession; 17 Nov. 1980, Implemented 15 Feb. 1981)	https://www.cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/SR/cites-registers/Caviar-Exporters
6. Due diligence / due care		
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<i>Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.</i>	
	No generic regulations.	
7. Ecosystem Services		
	Legislation covering <i>ecosystem services*</i> rights, including <i>customary rights*</i> as well as management rights that include the use of <i>legal*</i> methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to <i>ecosystem services*</i> . National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for <i>ecosystem services*</i> . Also includes <i>legal*</i> business registration and tax registration, including relevant <i>legal*</i> required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to <i>ecosystem services*</i> (including tourism).	
	No generic regulations.	

Annex B Training requirements for workers* (Principle 2).

*Workers** shall be able to:

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

Annex C Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram (Principle 6).



The 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 the 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 '*Area 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 Elements of the Management Plan* (Principle 7).

Relevant elements of the management plan as listed below. This list is consistent with existing national management planning frameworks. Elements that is not legally required are identified, however, they are required by the standard.

- 1) The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6* and *Principle* 9*;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in *Principle* 6*, *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*;
 - iii. Intact Forest Landscapes* and core areas*, as identified in *Principle* 9*; (Not legally required)
 - iv. Indigenous cultural landscapes*, as identified with affected rights holders* in *Principle* 3* & *Principle* 9* ;
 - v. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in *Principle 6*, *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9* (*Not legally required*); and
 - vi. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** for which promotional claims are made as identified in *Criterion* 5.1* (*Not legally required*).
- 2) Programs and activities regarding:
 - i. *Workers*'* rights, occupational health and safety, *gender equality**, as identified in *Principle* 2* (*Nor required for SLIMF operations*);
 - ii. *Indigenous Peoples**, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in *Principle* 3*, *Principle* 4* and *Principle* 5*; (*Not legally required*).
 - iii. Stakeholder *engagement** and the resolution of *disputes** and grievances, as identified in *Principle* 1*, *Principle* 2* and *Principle* 7*;
 - iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in *Principle* 10*;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle* 5*.
- 3) Measures to *conserve** and/or *restore**:
 - i. Rare and threatened species* and habitats*;
 - ii. Water bodies* and riparian zones*;
 - iii. *Landscape* connectivity**, including wildlife corridors;
 - iv. *Ecosystem services** when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion* 5.1*; (*Not legally required*)
 - v. Representative Sample Areas*, as identified in *Principle* 6* (*Not legally required*); and
 - vi. High Conservation Values*, as identified in *Principle* 9* (*Not legally required*).
- 4) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - i. Environmental values*, as identified in *Principle* 6* and *Principle* 9*;
 - ii. *Ecosystem services** when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion* 5.1*; (*Not legally required*)
 - iii. Social Values and *Indigenous cultural landscapes**, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9* (*Not legally required*); and

- iv. Intact Forest Landscapes* and core areas*, as identified in Principle* 9 (Not legally required).
- 5) A description of the monitoring program, as identified in Principle* 8, including:
- i. Growth and yield, as identified in Principle* 5 (Not legally required);
 - ii. Ecosystem services* when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in Criterion* 5.1 (Not legally required) ;
 - iii. Environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6 (Not legally required);
 - iv. Operational impacts, as identified in Principle* 10 (Not legally required);
 - v. High Conservation Values*, as identified in Principle* 9 (Not legally required);
 - vi. Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement* planned or in place, as identified in Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 7 (Not legally required) (Not required for SLIMF operations);
 - vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management Unit*;
 - viii. Description of the methodology to assess and monitor* any development and land use options allowed in Intact Forest Landscapes* and core areas* including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach* (Not legally required);
 - ix. Description of the methodology to assess and monitor* any development and land use options allowed in Indigenous cultural landscapes* including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach* (Not legally required) (Nor required for SLIMF operations);

Annex E Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring (Principle 7).

Sample Management Plan* Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan* Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Minimum List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	FSC Principle * / Criterion*	Notes
Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10	Not legally required to assess.
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10	Not legally required to assess.
		Retention patches	Annually sample	Operational staff	P6, P10	
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Consulting Biologist and/or operational staff	P6	Not legally required to assess.
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands Manager	C5.2	This is monitored by SBB actively.
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / and/or operational staff		Not legally required to assess.
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5	
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5	Not legally required to assess.
Engagement* Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4	Not legally required to assess.
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement* Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4	Not legally required to assess.

Sample Management Plan* Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan* Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Minimum List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	FSC Principle * / Criterion*	Notes
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4	Not legally required to assess.
5-Year management plan*	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	To be determined	P6	Not legally required to assess.
	Annual	Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Operational Staff	P10	
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample			Not legally required to assess.
Sustainable Forestry management plan*	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Forest Manager	P6	Not legally required to assess.
	Annual	10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Forest Manager	C5.2	Not legally required to assess.
Ecosystem Services* Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC-PRO-30-006	Not legally required to assess.

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) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations);
 - 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) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations);
 - 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) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations); 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:
 - xiii. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion** 1.4);
 - xiv. Compliance with *applicable laws**, *local laws**, *ratified** international conventions and obligatory *codes of practice** (*Criterion** 1.5);
 - xv. Resolution of *disputes** and grievances (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);
 - xvi. Programs and activities regarding *workers** rights (*Criterion** 2.1);
 - xvii. *Gender equality**, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (*Criterion** 2.2);
 - xviii. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion** 2.3);
 - xix. Payment of wages (*Criterion** 2.4);
 - xx. *Workers** training (*Criterion** 2.5);
 - xxi. Where *pesticides** are used, the health of *workers** exposed to *pesticides** (*Criterion** 2.5 and *Criterion** 10.7);
 - xxii. The identification of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities* and their legal* and customary rights* (*Criterion** 3.1 and *Criterion** 4.1);
 - xxiii. Full implementation of the terms in *binding agreements** (*Criterion** 3.2 and *Criterion** 4.2);
 - xxiv. *Indigenous Peoples** and community relations (*Criterion** 3.2, *Criterion** 3.3 and *Criterion** 4.2);
 - xxv. *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);

- xxvi. The persistence of *Indigenous cultural landscapes** and associated values of significance to *Indigenous Peoples** (*Criterion** 3.1, *Criterion** 3.5);
 - xxvii. The use of traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* (*Criterion** 3.6 and *Criterion** 4.8);
 - xxviii. Local economic and social development (*Criterion** 4.2, *Criterion** 4.3, *Criterion** 4.4, *Criterion** 4.5) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations);
 - xxix. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (*Criterion** 5.1);
 - xxx. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (*Criterion** 5.1) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations);
 - xxxi. Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services** (*Criterion** 5.1) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations);
 - xxxii. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products** (*Criterion** 5.2);
 - xxxiii. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (*Criterion** 5.4);
 - xxxiv. Long term* economic viability* (*Criterion** 5.5); and
 - xxxv. 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) (For SLIMF operations only apply the environmental values);
 - 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) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations);
 - 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) (Not applicable for SLIMF operations);
 - 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 Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values* (Principle 9).

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

HCV 1 – Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of *biological diversity** and the ecological communities and *habitats** upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the *habitats** and species occurrences. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to develop, expand, and/or *restore** *habitats** for such species are in place.

HCV 2 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the *forest* ecosystems** and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural *forest* ecosystems**. Examples include *protection** zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to *low-intensity** operations that fully maintain *forest** structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and reconnect *forest* ecosystems**, their intactness, and *habitats** that support natural *biological diversity** are in place.

HCV 3 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of *rare or threatened ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia**. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and/or develop rare or threatened *ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia** are in place.

HCV 4 – Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to *local communities** located within or downstream of the *Management Unit**, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include *protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** water quality and quantity are in place. Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services* include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.

HCV 5 – Strategies to protect the community's and/or *Indigenous Peoples** needs in relation to the *Management Unit** are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.

HCV 6 – Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.

Annex H 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 a 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 is applicable for assessments for all HCVs, specific categories of HCV, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. 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	X	X

Best Available Information* for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
	relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on Free Prior and Informed Consent (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization*.		
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. Directive: 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. Directive: 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. Directive: 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. Directive: 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 is 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*.	X	X

Best Available Information* for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
	Engagement*with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders*, affected* and interested stakeholders*, and experts.		
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive: 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. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive: 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. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive: “critical importance” shall 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. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive: “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 is 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 >SLIMF	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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIM F
Protected areas, including Nature Parks, Nature Reserves, Forest Reserves, World Heritage Sites, and RAMSAR sites. (WWF, 2011)	For lists and maps, see Protected Areas (References). National Land Monitoring System of Suriname: https://www.gonini.org/	X	X
Forests proposed by experts and rights-holders as protected areas, e.g., the Southern Suriname Conservation Corridor (proposed in March 5, 2015, declaration of Indigenous Peoples of Southern Suriname). (WWF, 2011)	CI Suriname, WWF Suriname, ACT Suriname, and Trio and Wayana Indigenous communities. See also Southern Suriname Conservation Corridor (References)	X	X
Forests adjacent to protected areas and proposed protected areas, including: 1 km buffers; forests that provide habitats for the same biodiversity; and forest that provide habitat connectivity or other supporting values. (WWF, 2011)			
Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas (KBAs and IBAs are the same areas in Suriname)	For lists and maps, see Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas (References)	X	X
Identified “special protected forest,” historic research sites and forest reserves, and any locally designated protected areas or biodiversity reserves (including river/creek buffers). (WWF, 2011)	For “special protected forests,” see Exhibit 12-1 in WWF (2011)	X	X
Critical breeding grounds or other seasonal use areas for wildlife, e.g., mangrove forests, freshwater swamp forests, special breeding areas, migratory habitats, and high and low water refuges in woodlands and wetlands. (WWF, 2011)	WWF (2011), including Exhibit 12-16.	X	X
Pending further analysis, most forests are likely to be HCV 1 for biodiversity, per the precautionary approach. (CU, 2014; Wikipedia, 2017)			

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 SLIM F
Species endemic to Suriname, e.g., Guianan piculet and various freshwater fishes. (Wikipedia, 2017)			
Species endemic to the Guyanas and the Guiana Shield ecoregion, e.g., white-faced saki and various freshwater fishes. (Wikipedia, 2017; Dennebos, 2014)			
Forests with field data showing presence of a Class I species as defined in WWF (2011).	For Class I and II species as of 2011, see Exhibits 12-2 through 12-15 in WWF (2011)	X	X
Forests with either five or more identified animals or fifteen or more mature trees of a Class II species per 100ha. (WWF, 2011)	For Class I and II species as of 2011, see Exhibits 12-2 through 12-15 in WWF (2011)	X	X
Forests critically important for the long-term survival of Class I or II species (e.g., the species has a narrow range or is seriously susceptible to logging impacts). (WWF, 2011)	For Class I and II species as of 2011, see Exhibits 12-2 through 12-15 in WWF (2011)	X	X
Forests and other features likely to have high levels of endemism, e.g., inselbergs, and forests on quartzitic sand. (WWF, 2011)	See Exhibit 12-16 in WWF (2011) for approximate locations of examples of these features.	X	X

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 SLIM F
Significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater species listed by the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened	IUCN Red List	X	X
Forests with CITES listed animal or plant species.	CITES (see References)	X	X
Forests with field data showing presence of a Class I species as defined in WWF (2011).	For Class I and II species as of 2011, see Exhibits 12-2 through 12-15 in WWF (2011)	X	X

Forests with either five or more identified animals or fifteen or more mature trees of a Class II species per 100ha (for all species except jaguar – 3000ha – and harpy eagle – 9000ha). (WWF, 2011)	For Class I and II species as of 2011, see Exhibits 12-2 through 12-15 in WWF (2011)	X	X
Forests critically important for the long-term survival of Class I or II species (e.g., the species has a narrow range or is seriously susceptible to logging impacts). (WWF, 2011)	For Class I and II species as of 2011, see Exhibits 12-2 through 12-15 in WWF (2011)	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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIM F
For protected areas, confirm whether policies and practices protect the forest and its HCVs.			
For Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas	For summary descriptions of their values, see the IBA factsheets available at Key Biodiversity Areas (References)	X	X
For Central Suriname Nature Reserve and forests in the same eco-region and with similar habitats.	For summary descriptions of known and likely biodiversity values, see References for World Heritage Sites	X	X
Consider also the ACT Suriname Biodiversity Database, e.g., for translations to local languages.			
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: WWF (2011), FSC (2019), 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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIM F
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of <i>biological diversity*</i> and the ecological communities and <i>habitats*</i> upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the <i>habitats*</i> and species occurrences.			
For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore*</i> <i>habitats*</i> for such species.			
For all HCV 1, including protected areas: strategies should include measures to address any poaching or unsustainable hunting.			
Where gold mining is a threat: Strategies should also include measures to protect aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity from mercury poisoning.			
For mangrove forests and freshwater swamp forests, no logging should occur. (WWF, 2011)			
For any threatened or endangered tree species, including CITES or IUCN listed species, mark and protect trees from harvest. (RA, 2015b; CU, 2014)			
For harpy eagles, nest trees are protected and buffered. (CU, 2014)			
In forests adjacent to protected areas, provide buffer zones, with no harvest or other activity in the first 500m and careful RIL logging at most in the next 500m. (RA, 2015b; WWF, 2011)			
Implement no hunting policies for Class I and II endemic and rare, threatened, or endangered species (as defined by WWF, 2011) for staff and contractors. (WWF, 2011)			
Work with relevant agencies to ensure that national hunting laws and rules are enforced. (WWF, 2011)			

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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For use of indicator species and line transects as a biodiversity monitoring approach, see TIS (2015)			
Consider Hayes et al (2003); while developed for Central America, it may also be helpful for similar ecosystems in South America.			
For other basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2019) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> * (IFLs)	IFL maps for 2013 and 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 >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Important wetlands, e.g., RAMSAR sites, e.g., Coppenameending Nature Reserve (including its mangrove forests)	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
Forests that cover more than 1,000 ha contiguously within non-moist forest ecoregions. (WWF, 2011)			
Native forests* that, in the context of Suriname, 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).	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat</i> * connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, etc.	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 regional forest land cover and land use trends			

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 >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Areas important as biological connectivity corridors, e.g., forests that provide a direct connection between two existing protected areas of a similar ecoregion or landscape type, and other forests that provide regionally significant <i>habitat</i> * connectivity* between larger forest areas and/or refugia.* (WWF, 2011)	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat</i> * connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, IFLs, protected areas, etc.	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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> *	See Annex H of FSC (2017).	X	X
For RAMSAR sites	See RAMSAR site	X	X
For additional guidance in identifying IFLs in the management unit, consider: FSC (2019b)			
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2019) 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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 2: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the <i>forest</i> * <i>ecosystems</i> * and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact <i>natural forest</i> * <i>ecosystems</i> *. Examples include <i>protection</i> * zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low- <i>intensity</i> * operations that fully maintain <i>forest</i> * structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.			
For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i> *, measures to <i>restore</i> * and reconnect <i>forest</i> * <i>ecosystems</i> *, their intactness, and <i>habitats</i> * that support natural <i>biological diversity</i> * are in place.			

For all HCV 2: Strategies should also include measures to protect forests and ecosystems from illegal logging, bauxite mining, and other development.			
For IFLs: The core area of each <i>Intact Forest Landscape</i> * within the <i>Management Unit</i> * is protected, comprising at least 80% of the <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> within the <i>Management Unit</i> . See also Annex H of FSC (2017).	For additional considerations, see FSC (2019b).	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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> * (IFLs)	Consider FSC (2019b).	X	X
For other basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2019) 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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Rare or unique stands within moist forests, e.g., “cathedral” forests or stands dominated by brazil nut, sawari nut, tonka, meri, or wallaba. (WWF, 2011)			
Rare forest types, e.g., swamp forests, mangroves, open savanna, creek forest, sub-montane forest. (WWF, 2011)	See Exhibit 12-16 in WWF (2011) for approximate locations of some forest types.	X	X

Areas important for the conservation of important genes or genetically distinct populations.			
Pending further assessment, forests within WWF Global 200 Ecoregions, e.g., Guianan Moist Forest Ecoregion and Amazon-Orinoco-Southern Caribbean Mangrove Ecoregion, per the precautionary approach.	WWF Global 200 Ecoregions	X	X
<i>Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List (none currently designated, but the system is still being populated).</i>	<i>IUCN Red List of Ecosystems website</i>		
<i>UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (none currently designated).</i>	<i>UNESCO website</i>		

Element 2: Rare*, threatened*, or endangered habitats*:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Mangrove forests, including as staging and wintering areas for birds, e.g., scarlet ibis. (Wikipedia, 2017) (See also RTE ecosystems above)			
Watercourses and aquatic and riparian habitats threatened by gold mining, mercury poisoning, and related threats			
Other rare*, threatened*, or endangered habitats*			

Element 3: Refugia*:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
From a regional and global perspective, most of Suriname's forests, especially those south of 4° latitude, can be considered a refugia, i.e., an isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or intensive human disturbance, have not occurred and where plants and animals may survive.			
Many protected areas (see HCV 1) are also likely refugia			

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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, see: WWF (2011), FSC (2019), 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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 3: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened <i>ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> .			
For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> and/or develop rare or threatened <i>ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> are in place.			
For all HCV 3: Strategies should also include measures to protect ecosystems and habitats from illegal logging, bauxite mining, and other development.			
For mangrove forests and open savannas, no logging should occur, and sites should be considered biodiversity reserves. (WWF, 2011)			
For mangrove forests, protections against poaching of shorebirds and other wildlife. (Wikipedia, 2017, implicit)			
For watercourses and riparian habitats threatened by gold mining and related threats, mining should be excluded where possible, especially high-	WWF Suriname	X	X

impact hydraulic mining. Where impossible or inappropriate to exclude mining, e.g., smaller scale mining by local rights-holders or communities, mercury-free and other low impact methods should be required.			
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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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For use of indicator species and line transects as a biodiversity monitoring approach, see TIS (2015)			
Consider Hayes et al (2003); while developed for Central America, it may also be helpful for similar ecosystems in South America.			
For other basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2019) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Forests that comprise more than 50% of a major watershed. (WWF, 2011)	For approximate watershed boundaries, see Exhibit 12-17 in WWF (2011).	X	X

Forests that comprise more than 25% of a watershed critical for collection of potable water and/or regulating water flow to urban areas or RAMSAR sites. (WWF, 2011)			
Watersheds, streams, rivers, and other water sources relied upon by Indigenous Peoples and other communities for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses. (WWF, 2011)			
Forests within 2km of a hydro reservoir or a RAMSAR site. (WWF, 2011)			
Forests that play an important role in maintaining fishing areas.			

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 >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Streambanks and riparian areas threatened by gold mining			
Forest areas on slopes of 30% or greater. (WWF, 2011)			
Forest areas within stipulated watercourse buffer zones. (WWF, 2011)			

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
Forest areas that can play a critical role in preventing fire disasters within fire prone-zones. (WWF, 2011)	For examples of fire-prone zones, see Exhibit 12-18 in WWF (2011).	X	X
Much of Suriname's forests likely provide important carbon storage and sequestration functions, and may also be well positioned for carbon-related payments for ecosystem services.	Tropenbos International Suriname	X	X
Ecosystem services associated with the Coppenamemonding Nature Reserve including fishing, tourism, and scientific research. (RAMSAR)			
Other ecosystem services* in <i>critical</i> * situations			

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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> 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 (2019) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4). See also the FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC, 2017b).			

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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 4: Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to <i>local communities*</i> located within or downstream of the <i>Management Unit*</i> , and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include <i>protection*</i> zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.			
For all HCV 4: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> water quality and quantity are in place.			
For all HCV 4: Where identified HCV 4 <i>ecosystem services*</i> include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.			
For all HCV 4: See the codes of practice in SBB (2011).			

For watersheds, streams, rivers, streambanks, and riparian areas threatened by gold mining, mining should be excluded where possible, especially hydraulic mining. Where impossible or inappropriate to exclude mining, e.g., smaller scale mining by local rights-holders or communities, mercury-free and other low impact methods should be required.	WWF Suriname	X	X
For the banks of watercourse, and for slopes over 30%, no logging should occur. (WWF, 2011)			
For all HCV 4: Strategies should also include measures to protect watersheds, watercourses, and water quality from bauxite mining and other development.			

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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services, see Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring	.		
For other basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2019) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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
Sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: water sources for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation; traditional foods or medicines; hunting grounds or fisheries; fuelwood or building materials. (WWF, 2011)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
Sites and resources from which the local communities generate small scale income, including but not limited to traditional foods or medicines, craft materials, and other NTFPs. (WWF, 2011)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X

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

Note: Indigenous Peoples in Suriname include the Trio, Wayana, Kalina/Carib, Lono/Arawak, Wai Wai, and Akuriyo peoples. Per VIDS et al (2015) and FSC (2012), the tribal peoples known as Maroons (e.g., the Saramaka, N'djuka, Matawai, Kwinti, Aluko, and Parmaka peoples) shall also be considered Indigenous Peoples.

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Sites and resources fundamental to Indigenous Peoples, including but not limited to: sites for shifting agricultural production, fishing, hunting, trapping, wild fruit harvest, “bush honey,” medicinal plants (e.g., Pikin Mi Siki, Kwata, Bulleewood), drinking water sources, mineral sources, materials for handicrafts, fyke net poles, sticks and poles for gardening, fuelwood, harvest of timber, thatch and other building materials, fencing poles, various non-timber forest products for sale and income generation, eco-tourism. (RA, 2015a; RA, 2015b; Sara et al, 2016; TIS, 2010; ACT Suriname; Dennebos, 2014)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
Sites and resources fundamental to tribal peoples (e.g., Maroon communities), including but not limited to: freshwater fish, game, trapping, plants for household items, fuelwood, palm fruit oil, medicinal plants, liana and thatching material, and sand and gravel for construction. (CU, 2016; TIS, 2017a)	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
Given the prevalence of Indigenous and tribal peoples in Suriname, their widespread use of forests, and the findings of certified forest managers, most			

forests should be assumed to be HCV 5, pending more site-specific analyses.			
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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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> 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/or Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Consider participatory mapping with local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	For examples of existing participatory mapping, see ACT Suriname, and the maps referenced in CI (2013) and Moos (2017)		
Consider published literature on Indigenous Peoples.	Consider, for example, Sara et al (2016) and TIS (2017a).		
In addition to sites and resources used by current Indigenous Peoples or other local communities, assessments should consider sites and resources important to Indigenous Peoples that were displaced in recent decades, e.g., some Taina/Arawak, Kalinago/Carib, and Wayana communities. (Per: WDMIP, 2017)			
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 5 that may exist in the management unit, see: FSC (2019) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5).			

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 all HCV 5: Strategies to protect the community's and/or <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> ** needs in relation to the <i>Management Unit</i> * are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of <i>local communities</i> * and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *.	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples, per the Overarching BAI.	X	X
For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples: Strategies will need to be based on FPIC and engagement, and not assume that existing laws or practices in Suriname recognize or respect Indigenous Peoples or their rights. (Per: RA, 2014; WDMIP, 2017; FPP, 2017; VIDS et al, 2015)			
For all HCV 5: Identify, protect, buffer, or otherwise appropriately managing the sites and resources (aka "service provision hotspots"), as well the routes connecting these areas to communities or other inhabitations (aka "service connecting areas"). (Per: Sara et al, 2016)			

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 all HCV 5: Monitoring conducted by the local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities and Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement.			
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2019) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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, e.g., the Corantijn Basin and the Werehpai caves. (Wikipedia, 2017b; Wikipedia, 2017c)	See the references in Wikipedia (2017b) and Wikipedia (2017c)	X	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. (WWF, 2011)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X

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

Note: Indigenous Peoples in Suriname include the Trio, Wayana, Kalina/Carib, Lono/Arawak, Wai Wai, and Akuriyo peoples. Per VIDS et al (2015) and FSC (2012), the tribal peoples known as Maroons (e.g., the Saramaka, N'djuka, Matawai, Kwinti, Aluko, and Parmaka peoples) should also be considered Indigenous Peoples.

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Sites and resources fundamental to Indigenous Peoples, including but not limited to sites with traditional and spiritual value, with recreation value, with	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X

aesthetic value, or that provide a sense of place or opportunities for future generations to know their environs as they exist now, e.g., sites and trees for the harvest of cremation poles, burial sites, rivers, river rapids, mountains, ancestral settlements, caves, and inelbergs. (Sara et al, 2016; TIS, 2010; RA, 2015a; Dennebos, 2014)			
Sites and resources fundamental to tribal peoples (e.g., Maroon communities), including but not limited to sites that provide an ancestral bond. (TIS, 2017a)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
Given the prevalence of Indigenous and tribal peoples in Suriname, their widespread use of forests, and the findings of certified forest managers, most forests should be assumed to be HCV 5 pending more site-specific analyses.			
For all Interpretations	Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and resource inventories, e.g., listings of Indigenous Peoples located within forest areas or with other connections to forest areas, and listings of archaeological, historical, religious, and cultural sites		

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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local communities and Indigenous Peoples: Culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples	X	X
For all HCV 6 Elements 1 and 2: Consider participatory mapping with local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	For examples of existing participatory mapping, see ACT Suriname, and the maps referenced in CI (2013) and Moos (2017)		

In addition to sites and resources used by current Indigenous Peoples or other local communities, assessments should consider sites and resources important to Indigenous Peoples that were displaced in recent decades, e.g., some Taina/Arawak, Kalinago/Carib, and Wayana communities. (WDMIP, 2017)			
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing more specific examples of HCV 6 that may exist in the management unit, consider: Rostain (undated), FSC (2019), and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.6, Identification of HCV 6).			

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 occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities, strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the <i>local communities*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	Engagement with the local communities and/or the Indigenous Peoples	X	X
For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities, identify, protect, buffer, or otherwise appropriately manage the sites and resources (aka “service provision hotspots”), as well the routes connecting these areas to communities or other inhabitations (aka “service connecting areas”). (Sara et al, 2016)			
For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples, strategies will need to be based on FPIC and engagement, and not assume that existing laws or practices in Suriname recognize or respect Indigenous Peoples or their rights. (RA, 2014; WDMIP, 2017; FPP, 2017; VIDS et al, 2015)			
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.			

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:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For HCV occurrences related to local communities or Indigenous Peoples, monitoring conducted by the local communities or Indigenous Peoples or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities and Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement.	Local traditional communities and Indigenous Peoples	X	X
For other basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2019) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3)			

Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts

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

Environmental Stakeholders and Experts:

- Amazon Conservation Team Suriname (ACT)
- Conservation International Suriname (CI)
- Faculty of Anton de Kom University of Suriname
- World Wildlife Fund Suriname (WWF)

Indigenous Peoples Organizations and Experts:

- Association of Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname) (VIDS)

- Association of Saramaka Authorities (VSG)
- Organisation of Kalin'a and Lono Peoples in Marowijne (KLIM)
- Sanomara Esa

Community Development Organizations and Experts:

- Green Heritage Fund Suriname
- National Institute for the Environment and Development (National Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname) (NIMOS)

Anthropological and Historical Experts:

- Archaeology Section of the National Institute for History and Culture
- Faculty of Anton de Kom University of Suriname
- Independent archaeologists in Paramaribo specializing in Maroon sites
- Suriname National Museum

Forestry Experts:

- Foundation for Forest Management and Control (Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht) (SBB)
- Tropenbos International Suriname (TI)

Government Agencies:

- Forest Service (LBB)
- Forest & Nature Management Authority Conservation Division of LBB
- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Spatial Planning and Forest Management (Ministerie van RGB) (RGB)

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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: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

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

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

Affected Rights Holder: Persons and groups, including *Indigenous Peoples**, *traditional peoples** and *local communities** with legal or *customary rights** whose *free, prior and informed consent** is required to determine management decisions.

Affirmative action: A policy or a program that seeks to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Child: any person under the age of 18 (ILO Convention 182, Article 2).

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and *workers' organization**, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

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

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

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation*, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and *workers' organization** where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, 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: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

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

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

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

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (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: 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: 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: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

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

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

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

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

Employment and Occupation: includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (ILO Convention 111, Article1.3).

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

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

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

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;

- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

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

Equal remuneration* for men and women workers* for work of equal value: refers to rates of remuneration established without *discrimination** based on sex (ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

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

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

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

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

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

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 (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.

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

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

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous *child** labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child** being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the *child** is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbo on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

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

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

- **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**.

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

ILO Committee on Freedom of Association: a Governing Body Committee set up in 1951, for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had ratified the relevant conventions. Is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers, and *workers**. If it decides to receive the case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government concerned. If it finds that there has been a violation of freedom of association standards or principles, it issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Governments are subsequently requested to report on the implementation of its recommendations (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The adoption of the term *Indigenous cultural landscapes** is voluntary by Standard Development Groups. Standard Development Groups may choose not to use it. Through *Free Prior an Informed Consent** *Indigenous Peoples** may choose to use different terminology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the

sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

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

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

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

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

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

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 (ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

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

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and

secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum age (of employment): is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 15 years. However, a country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. *National laws*^{*} may also permit the employment of 13-15 year olds in *light work*^{*} which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a *child's*^{*} health or development. The ages 12-13 can apply for *light work*^{*} in countries that specify a minimum age of 14 (ILO Convention 138, Article 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: 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.

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

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: 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 handbo or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

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

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

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

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

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers** employment (ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

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

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to

both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stakeholder: See definitions for ‘affected stakeholder’ and ‘interested stakeholder’.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;

- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

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

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

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

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

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 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 report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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



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