This document provides examples of how organizations might be affected by the revised policies and procedures and how the policies are applied in each scenario.
Overview

The sample cases provide an overview of different possible scenarios showcasing how the new and revised policies and procedures apply in practice. All cases represent future scenarios based on the assumption that all policies and procedures are in place by the end of 2022. Please note that the examples present a schematic overview of the interaction and mechanics behind the different policies. They do not provide a complete picture of all possible cases. Further, they do not include specifics about concrete remedy procedures as those will be decided during each remedy process.

Sample Cases

Case #1  No unacceptable activities and no conversion
Case #2  Partial remedy for acquisition of converted land
Case #3  Full remedy for conversion of natural forest
Case #4  Conversion activities past the cut-off date (2020)
Case #5  Unacceptable activities other than conversion

How to read the cases

Each case is displayed in a similar manner.

Pathway to remedy. This refers to the overview on page 3.

Case number

Case title

Case description

Timeline

Criteria applies to conversion

Remedy: Traceback

Who is the parties?
The remedying organization acquires land that was converted between

Before 2020. The required supplies to verification on interest

Information Booklet | Public Consultation on...10

Sample Cases
Overview of the FSC Remedy Framework

This page provides a schematic overview of the different paths for remediation of environmental and social harms after conversion or unacceptable activities. The starting point is the scope of harm. It differentiates whether conversion in a management unit between 1994 – 2020 needs to be remedied or whether it is a case regarding significant conversion after 2020. The former is regulated by the PAC, while the latter presents a PfA unacceptable activity. There are different implications for the remediation process, according to the policy that is applicable.

In most cases, an organization will be asked to provide full remedy for all environmental and social harms caused by the conversion or unacceptable activities. The only exception is when the organization was not involved in any conversion activity. In such cases, only partial remedy will be required. Further, if an organization has to conduct remedy for significant conversion, it will need to fulfil not only core, but also additional requirements of the FSC Remedy Framework.
Overview of the sample cases along the timeline

**Certification**
(Conversion beyond the minimal conversion threshold but below significant conversion)

**Association**
For organizations that are associated or apply for association as of the effective date

**Remedy needed for...**
- **C2** C3
  - ...any conversion beyond the minimal threshold. Remedy requires fulfilling core requirements.

**Remedy needed for...**
- **C4** C5
  - ...unacceptable activities as defined by the PFA'11, if the organization was directly or indirectly involved. Remedy requires fulfilling core and additional requirements.

**Remedy needed for...**
- **C4**
  - ...unacceptable activities as defined by the PFA’22 within the corporate group. Remedy requires fulfilling core and additional requirements.

**No certification of MU possible for...**
- **C4**
  - ...any conversion beyond the minimal conversion threshold.

**Conversion cut-off date:**
As of 1.1.2021, conversion beyond the minimal threshold will not be tolerated.

**Effective date:**
Stricter definitions of thresholds and the corporate group become effective.

**Policies usually do not apply for any activities before 1994**

**See respective sample case, e.g. C1 = sample Case 1**
No unacceptable activities and no conversion

What is the case about?
This case presents a baseline scenario: An organization applies for association as well as forest management certification for a specific MU. The organization conforms with all policies.

Pathway to Remedy
(see p. 3)
In this case, no remedy is needed.

Which policies apply?
The eligibility for association will be determined based on the PfA that is effective at the time of application. The eligibility for certification will be determined based on the PAC.

Sample Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Conversion cut-off date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>The organization applies for association and certification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Effective date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An applicant for association... ...has not conducted any unacceptable activity defined in the PfA. The organization is eligible for association. The organization wants to certify a MU. The organization has not converted any land in this MU. The MU is eligible for certification.
Partial remedy for acquisition of converted land

What is the case about?
An associated organization acquires new land that was converted between 1994 and 2020. The organization applies for certification for this land.

Pathway to Remedy
(see p. 3)
In this case, partial remedy is needed.

Which policies apply?
The central question is when the acquired land was converted. Here, the acquired land was converted between 1994 and 2020. As the organization is not responsible for the conversion, the dimension of the converted area is not relevant. The case is covered by the PAC.

Sample Timeline

- The land was converted.
- Conversion cut-off date
- Effective date
- The organization acquires the land and applies for certification.
- The land is eligible for certification after remedy.

An associated organization...
...was not involved in conversion but acquires land where conversion has taken place between 1994 - 2020. Remedy is required, according to the PAC.

The organization needs to conduct remedy by fulfilling core requirements. Remedy includes partial environmental remedy and full remedy of priority social harms.

After remedy, the MU is eligible for certification.
What is the case about?
An associated company applies for certification of a MU. The organization was involved in the conversion of this MU. The conversion occurred between 1994 – 2020. Moreover, the conversion does not surpasses the threshold of significant conversion.

Which policies apply?
The central question is when the focal land was converted. Here, the land was converted between 1994 and 2020. The case is covered by the PAC. If the conversion surpasses the threshold of significant conversion, the PfA applies as well. In such a case additional requirements are also included in the remedy procedure.

Sample Timeline

The land was converted.

Conversion cut-off date

Effective date

The organization was involved in conversion and applies for certification.

Full remedy is needed.

Full remedy for conversion of natural forest

An associated organization...

Applies for certification of a MU. The organization was involved in conversion of natural forest in the MU between 1994 – 2020.

The organization needs to conduct remedy by fulfilling core requirements. Remedy includes full environmental remedy and full remedy of social harms.

After remedy, the MU is eligible for certification.
Conversion activities past the cut-off date (2020)

What is the case about?
An associated company applies for certification of a MU, which was converted after 2020.

Which policies apply?
The central question is when and how much of the focal land was converted. Here, the land was converted after 2020. The case is covered by the PAC; the MU won’t be eligible for certification. When conversion concerns HCV areas or the defined overall threshold is reached, it is a case of significant conversion and is covered by the PfA’22.

Sample Cases

Sample Timeline

Pathway to Remedy
(see p. 3)
Full remedy is needed.

An associated organization...
... was involved in conversion of natural forest and HCV areas after 2020. This violates the PAC and PfA’22.

The organization may face disassociation.

It needs to conduct remedy by fulfilling core and additional requirements. Remedy includes full environmental remedy and full remedy of social harms.

Upon remedy, the organization is eligible for association, but the MU is NOT eligible for certification.

1994
Conversion cut-off date
The land was converted.

2021
Effective date

2023
The organization was involved in conversion and applies for certification.
What is the case about?
A company has violated traditional and human rights in their forestry operations and applies for association.

Pathway to Remedy
(see p. 3)
Full remedy is needed.

An associated organization...
... has violated traditional and human rights in forestry operation. This violates the PfA.
The organization may face disassociation.
The organization needs to conduct remedy by fulfilling core and additional requirements. Remedy includes full environmental remedy and full remedy of social harms.
Upon remedy, the organization is eligible for association and future certification.

Which policies apply?
Unacceptable activities are covered by the PfA. Depending on when the unacceptable activity took place, either the PfA’11 or the PfA’22 applies. In the timeline on the right, PfA’22 applies as the organization seeks association after the effective date.

Sample Timeline

1994
Conversion cut-off date

2021
Effective date

2023
The organization has been involved in human rights violations and applies for association.

The organization may face disassociation.

Unacceptable activities other than conversion