



Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist

Adapted for:	Southern Africa (inc. South Africa and Swaziland)
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Woodmark • South Plaza • Marlborough Street • Bristol • BS1 3NX • United Kingdom
Telephone (+44) (0) 117 914 2435 • Fax (+44) (0) 117 314 5001 • Email wm@soilassociation.org

Soil Association Certification Ltd • Company Registration No. 726903 • A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Soil Association Charity No. 206862

Scope

The Woodmark Generic Standard has been designed for use worldwide in FSC forest management evaluations where there is no existing FSC accredited national standard.

Purpose

This checklist has been designed to comply with FSC-STD-20-002 (v3.0; 2009) Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards. .

This checklist presents the Soil Association Woodmark Forestry Standard. The checklist has been designed for use:

- As the basis for development of a regionally specific standard, prior to a forest evaluation
- As the basis for self assessment by a forest manager or owner
- As the basis for a Woodmark scoping visit
- As the basis for a Woodmark evaluation

Layout of the standard:

The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship (FSC-STD-01-001 (v4.0; 2002)).

The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles. The principle itself is written across the top of each section in a grey shaded rows.

Beneath each FSC principle the Standard lists each of the FSC criteria. The criteria are also in grey shaded rows, stretching across the first two columns of the table.

The Woodmark Standard

Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The first column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark indicators for a given FSC Criterion. For example, beneath FSC criterion 1.1 there are three Woodmark indicators, numbered 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3. The Woodmark indicators explain what the owner/manager has to achieve in order to fully meet the FSC criterion. The section on scoring, below, explains what happens if the manager meets some of the indicators but not others, only partially meets the indicators, or feels that the indicator is inappropriate or inapplicable.

The second column lists 'Verifiers'. Verifiers are simply elements of evidence that the inspector can use to verify that the Woodmark indicators are met. Sometimes the verifier is a document, such as a written policy or a map; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator by talking to the forest manager, to workers, or to other people involved with the forest enterprise; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator by making an observation in the forest itself. The forest manager does not have to have all the documents mentioned as possible verifiers – the listed verifiers are just examples. If a particular document does not exist the inspector will look for another way of confirming that the criterion has been met.

The third column has several different purposes, depending on the purpose the generic standard is being used for.

- When the standard is being used as the basis for **development of a regional standard**, the third column is used to record local or regional information and comments that will help tailor the standard to the particular region and situation it is being used in. For example, FSC Criterion 2.2 refers to communities with legal or customary tenure. The local guidance column for the first Woodmark indicator requests information about local communities that have customary or use rights. This information will be annotated before a full inspection, and used to create a regional version of the standard for a specific forest evaluation. Parts of the standard may also be modified during this process – where there is a regional consensus as to what constitutes good forest management on some particular issue, or in a given situation. The only thing that cannot be changed during this process of regionalisation is the FSC Principles and Criteria – these can only be changed by FSC.

An additional and important aspect of regionalisation is that stakeholders and the forest manager are provided with an opportunity to comment on the standard before the evaluation visit. The forest managers' comments will be considered at the same time as the comments of other consultees.

- When the standard is being used for **self assessment** by a forest manager or owner, the third column can be used for recording the forester's comments or questions. These might be notes about the location of relevant documentation, or aide memoires to remind the manager how the particular indicator is met. The forest manager can also use this as the basis for comments or questions to Woodmark – for example to clarify what is meant by a particular indicator.
- The third column can also be used by the inspector during a **pre-evaluation or 'scoping' visit**. In this case the inspector will record observations in the column, and make notes about any aspects of the standard that the forest owner or manager does not comply with. The main gaps will then be summarised in a pre-evaluation report for the forester owner/manager. The inspector will also try to record as much local information as possible during the visit, to help make a properly regionalised standard for the full inspection visit.
- Finally, the third column is used by the inspector during a **full evaluation** to record their observations and comments. The inspector will be creating a record of what was seen or observed in order to verify a particular Woodmark indicator, whether anything was missing, or any other information which is relevant to the inspection.

The fourth column is only used for a full evaluation. The column is there for the inspector to provide a 'score' for each Woodmark indicator, and each FSC Criterion. The scoring system is described below:

Scoring

The Woodmark certification system is based on the recording of factual observations by the inspector, and secondly on the inspector's professional judgement as to whether each Woodmark indicator and FSC Criterion has been met. However, Woodmark does not insist on perfection. There will be few forest managers who can meet every one of the indicators consistently.

For each Woodmark indicator, the inspector will mark the fourth column with the appropriate symbol (see key below):

Y or 3= Indicator has been met,
N or x = Indicator has not been met or
NA = the Indicator is not applicable in this situation.

These marks do not have a rigid effect on the certification decision, but will show the general level of compliance and non-compliance.

The next stage is more important for coming to a decision. For each FSC criterion, the inspector will recommend a score of between 1 and 5, on the following basis:

1. Major Non-Compliance. Performance on the criterion as a whole does not constitute good stewardship of the forest resource. There is either evidence of poor stewardship, or a significant risk that problems will result if corrective action is not taken;
A non-compliance shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-compliances of other indicators, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objectives of the relevant FSC Criterion in the Forest Management Unit(s) within the scope of the evaluation.
continue over a long period of time, *or*
are repeated or systematic¹, *or*
affect a wide area, *or*
are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.

A Major non-compliance will generally result in a Pre-Condition or Major Condition.

2. Minor Non-Compliance. The most important indicators of the criterion are met, but there are elements that should be improved to ensure that good stewardship is maintained in the long term;
A non-compliance may be considered minor if:
it is a temporary lapse, *or*
it is unusual/ non-systematic, *or*
the impacts of the non-compliance are limited in their temporal and spatial scale, *and*
prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure that it will not be repeated, *and*
It does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion.

A Minor non-compliance will generally result in a Condition or Observation.

3. Compliance. A score of 3 is what would be expected from a well-managed enterprise of the size, type and complexity of the applicant. This level of achievement represents good forest stewardship.
4. Strength. A score of 4 represents a particularly high level of performance for the criterion. A score of 4 could be awarded when the forest management enterprise has had to overcome particular obstacles to achieve the level of performance shown, or scores particularly highly on some aspects of the criterion, though not on others.
5. Strength. A score of 5 would be awarded for outstanding performance on a particular criterion. A score of 5 recognises outstanding merit in achieving the criterion, through innovative or state of the art management. A score of 5 could be awarded for technical, social or environmental aspects of the management.

¹ The certification body shall determine whether the number and impact of a series of minor non-compliances identified during sampling is sufficient to demonstrate 'systematic' failure (i.e. failure of management systems). If this is the case then the repeated instances of minor non-compliances shall constitute a major non-compliance.

Example of Inspector's completed checklist

FSC Principle

FSC Criterion

Soil Association Woodmark Indicator

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST			
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	3
5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget	Budget clearly set out, expected costs and revenues shown for two years	√
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		√
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget	Product values appear to be somewhat overestimated	x
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: <i>royalties must be paid to the local forest department administration on annual basis (see regulation FD 4.511a 1989)</i>	√
FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		Overall Score for Certification	4
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this. (see 5.4 below for related norms)	Sales information Discussion with local community	Clear management commitment for encouraging local processors with written strategy, several local companies already supplied with timber.	√
FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		Overall Score for Certification	2
5.3.1 New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste	Evaluation of recent machinery purchases	No recent purchase, no short term requirements for extra machinery	NA
5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.	No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing	Some evidence of wastage of timber at the road side	X

Score (for criterion 5.1)

Regional Guidance

Inspectors mark (for indicator 5.2.1)

Verifiers

Inspectors Comments

The basis for a certification decision

Woodmark will use the inspector's recommended scores to come reach a certification decision.

Firstly, a score of '1' on any criterion normally represents a major non-compliance with the Standard, and requires some corrective action to be taken by the forest manager before a certificate can be awarded. Possible corrective actions may be discussed with the inspector, but ultimately the inspector cannot provide definitive advice about what corrective action would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements for certification. The inspector's role is to identify the problem; it is the forest manager's role to find the solution.

Secondly, a score of '2' on any criterion normally represents a minor non-compliance, and will result in either a recommended 'condition' for certification, or an 'observation'. 'Conditions' are corrective actions that the forest manager will be asked to implement within a set period of time (commonly 1 to 2 years). A certificate can still be issued, on the condition that the manager makes the corrective action within the specified time. Woodmark will check this at subsequent annual monitoring visits. An 'observation' does not *require* any corrective action on the part of the manager, but represents an area that will be looked at closely by inspectors on subsequent visits.

Thirdly, the scores for each FSC Principle will be added together and averaged. In order for Woodmark to issue a certificate the forest manager must have an average score of at least 3 (the level representing good forest stewardship) on *each FSC principle*. If the score on any principle averaged less than 3, then Woodmark would not award a certificate even though no specific pre-conditions had been specified. This does not mean the forest enterprise has failed – but that further work is required on that particular principle before a certificate can be issued. If the manager takes corrective actions within a reasonable length of time, then the Woodmark inspector will carry out an inspection of the requirements for that Principle only, and if performance now averages 3 or more then a certificate can be issued.

Where a single FSC criterion – e.g. criterion 6.2 – is itself subdivided, each subdivision will be summed and averaged to get a single figure for the criterion as a whole. It is this figure that will contribute to the overall score for the Principle. However, a score of '1' on a sub-criterion will still be regarded as a major non-conformance, resulting in the issue of pre-condition to certification.

Review of inspector's recommendations and scores

The inspector's recommendations are not final. Woodmark will only make its final certification decision after the inspector's report has been reviewed by the applicant, and after the report has also been reviewed by our Peer Review Panel.

We will take into account the comments of the forest manager, and the Peer Review Panel. We are ready to discuss the pre-conditions, or conditions for issuing a certificate, and to clear up any outstanding issues. The scores recommended by the inspectors may be changed as a result of this process.

Once we have done this we will finalise the certification evaluation report and finalise our certification decision.

SUMMARY OF SCORES FOR EACH FSC PRINCIPLE	
Principle	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

SUMMARY OF SCORES FOR EACH FSC CRITERION

Principle 1	
Criterion	Score
1.1	
1.2	
1.3	
1.4	
1.5	
1.6	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 1	

Principle 2	
Criterion	Score
2.1	
2.2	
2.3	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 2	

Principle 3	
Criterion	Score
3.1	
3.2	
3.3	
3.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 3	

Principle 4	
Criterion	Score
4.1	
4.2	
4.3	
4.4	
4.5	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 4	

Principle 5	
Criterion	Score
5.1	
5.2	
5.3	
5.4	
5.5	
5.6	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 5	

Principle 6	
Criterion	Score
6.1	
6.2a, 6.2b, 6.2c	
6.3	
6.4	
6.5a, 6.5b, 6.5c	
6.6a, 6.6b, 6.6c	
6.7	
6.8	
6.9	
6.10	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 6	

Principle 7	
Criterion	Score
7.1a, bi, bii, c, d, e, f, g, h,	
7.2	
7.3	
7.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 7	

Principle 8	
Criterion	Score
8.1	
8.2i, ii, iii, iv	
8.3	
8.4	
8.5	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 8	

Principle 9	
Criterion	Score
9.1	
9.2	
9.3	
9.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 9	

Principle 10	
Criterion	Score
10.1	
10.2a,b,c	
10.3	
10.4	
10.5	
10.6	
10.7	
10.8	
10.9	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 10	

FSC PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES			
Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 1.1		Overall Score for Certification	
Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.			
1.1.1 There is no evidence of outstanding claims of non-compliance with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management.	<p>Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties</p> <p>No evidence of non compliance from audit</p> <p>Forest management policies and procedures demonstrate compliance with relevant requirements</p>	<p>National Forests Act (1998)</p> <p>National Veld and Forest Fire Act (1998)</p> <p>National Heritage Resources Act (1999)</p> <p>Environmental Conservation Act (1989)</p> <p>National Water Act (1998)</p> <p>National Environment Management Act (1998)</p> <p>SOUTH AFRICA: See Annex 1 at end of checklist for complete list of relevant legislation and administrative context in South Africa.</p>	
1.1.2 Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers	<p>South African Guidelines for Environmental Management in Plantation Forestry (updated Nov 2002).</p> <p>The FESA harvesting code of practice (1992) updated by Guidelines for Forest Engineering Practices in South Africa (May 1999).</p> <p>Development of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management by Forestry South Africa (owners' organisation) - ongoing discussions.</p>	

1.1.3 There is no evidence of non-compliance with relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers Forest management policies and procedures		
FSC Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.2.1 Forest managers can provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid.	Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment	Tax receipts for employees PAYE contributions. There are no royalties associated with timber management in South Africa National Water Act demands water tax	
FSC Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.3.1 Forest managers respect CITES provisions.	Discussion with forest managers Species on CITES list are protected (see Annex 3) Export licences are available as required	CITES. South Africa is signatory to CITES	
1.3.2 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that ILO provisions appropriate to their region are respected. Implementation of the following ILO conventions is a minimum requirement for certification : 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	South Africa is a signatory to the ILO conventions, which are enshrined in the Labour Relations Act 66 (1995)	

1.3.3 No child labour is used	ILO Conventions 138 & 182, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate Site inspection	As a general guide children under the age of 15 should not be employed (ILO 138 article 3). National legislation may require a higher minimum. Young people under the age of 18 should not be employed in potentially hazardous activities such as pesticide application, harvesting, heavy work, work at night, unless there is special provision for safety or traditional/community circumstances exist.	
1.3.4 National minimum wage provisions are adhered to.			
1.3.5 There is no forced labour or debt bondage.	ILO Conventions 28 & 105, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate		
1.3.6 Forest managers ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	South Africa is a signatory	
1.3.7 Forest managers ensure that provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	South Africa: National Environmental Management Act 1998 National Forest Act 84 of 1998 Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 Environment Conservation Act 73 of 1989 KwaZulu Natal Nature Conservation Act 29 of 1992 Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act 10 of 1998	

1.3.8 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	World Heritage Conservation Act National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 Nature Conservation Ordinance 15 of 1974 (Natal) Nature Conservation Ordinance 12 of 1983 (Transvaal)	
FSC Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.4.1 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria are identified by the forest managers, and brought to the attention of the inspection team.	Discussion with forest managers Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties	<u>Swaziland</u> The relevant Act in Swaziland is the 1951 private forest act which seeks to protect privately owned forests from illegal harvesting and fire. The proposed new forest act is giving rise to a participative criteria and indicators process which should lead to a national standard. <u>South Africa</u>	
FSC Criterion 1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.5.1 The forest management unit is protected from harvesting activities and other activities not controlled by forest managers or local people with use rights (e.g. settlement, illegal harvesting, poaching).	Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities.		
1.5.2 Systems to monitor and prevent unauthorised activities are in place.	Systems documented		
1.5.3 Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest.	Discussion with managers		

FSC Criterion 1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.6.1 Forest managers shall provide a documented statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria.	Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria		
1.6.2 Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation.	Discussion with managers Written declaration and list of sites if applicable	Note need to evaluate against FSC policies on Partial Certification and Excision	

FSC PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES			
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.		Overall Score for Certification	
2.1.1 Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute.	Absence of significant disputes In the case of a dispute legal documents such as title deeds, lease agreement, or other appropriate documentation are available for inspection.		
2.1.2 A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.	Maps		

2.1.3 Land is dedicated to long term forest management.	Evidence that management planning plans for more than one rotation No evidence of plans or activities that would prevent long term forest management		
2.1.4 Communities have clear, credible and officially recognised evidence, endorsed by the communities themselves, of collective ownership and control of the lands they customarily own or otherwise occupy and use.	ILO Convention 169 Art 14-17 Interviews with local community representatives and indigenous peoples Maps demonstrating extent of titled lands or recognised territories Records in land cadasters and/or forestry departments		
FSC Criterion 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.		Overall Score for Certification	
2.2.1 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are clearly documented and mapped by the forest managers.	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc.	South Africa: Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 (1984) Town Planning and Township Ordinance 15 of 1986 (Transvaal) Communal Land Rights Bill (2002) Local Authority Bylaws Usufructuary rights and common lands of farm dwellers /communities?	

<p>2.2.2 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are recognised and respected in forest management planning and practise.</p>	<p>Discussion with managers</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Evidence in management plans and practices</p>		
<p>2.2.3 Forest managers provide local communities control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.</p>	<p>Existence of formal consultative committees and procedures</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements</p> <p>No evidence of restrictions imposed by forest managers without community consent</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>		

FSC Criterion 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.		Overall Score for Certification	
2.3.1 Mechanisms exist for resolution of disputes between the forest managers and the local community over claims relating to tenure and/or use rights	Consultation with local community representatives	Regional Guidance: Please mention any mechanisms exist in the area concerned:	
2.3.2 Mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights.	Consultation with local community representatives		
2.3.3 Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved.	Documented policy and procedure		
2.3.4 Forest managers provide access to forest resources for local communities without legal or customary land rights, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.	Documents Community consultation		
2.3.5 There is no evidence of any unresolved dispute of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests regarding tenure and use rights	Community consultation		

FSC PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.		It should be noted that the requirements of Principle 2 all apply to the special case of Indigenous People's rights. An additional duty of care is required of forest managers operating in or near Indigenous People's lands, in recognition of the poor history of control and consent in these circumstances in the past.	
3.1.1 The identity, location and population of all indigenous and traditional peoples including migratory groups living in the vicinity of the management area are documented by the forest managers.	Documentation No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest managers		
3.1.2 All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and clearly mapped.	Maps Consultation with community representatives		
3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal	Consultation with local community representatives Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives Absence of significant disputes Documentary evidence of agreements Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.	-Consultations with farm dwellers ?	

<p>3.1.4 Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in indicator 3.1.2 above, without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous or traditional peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights.</p>	<p>ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2)</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Records of information (EIAs, etc) provided to the representative organisations</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>3.2.1 Before a forestry operation under outside management commences near an indigenous people's lands, any potential shared boundaries of the community's lands must have been physically demarcated under the supervision of the community.</p>	<p>Field inspection Community consultation</p>	<p>Common grazing lands of farm dwellers</p>	
<p>3.2.2 The forestry management operation shall document any potential threats, direct or indirect, to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife).</p>	<p>Documented policies and procedures No evidence of such activities Community consultation</p>		

3.2.3 The forestry management operation shall have documented policies and procedures to prevent any encroachment, or direct or indirect threat to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples.	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation		
3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted	ILO Convention 169 or equivalent legislation Interviews with representatives of local communities and workers and their labour organisations or unions Interviews with representatives of indigenous and traditional peoples		
FSC Criterion 3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.		Overall Score for Certification	
3.3.1 Policies and procedures for the identification, recording and mapping of sites of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity prior to the commencement of forest management activities in the forest management area as a whole are documented and have been implemented.	Documented policies and procedures Records Maps		
3.3.2 The policies and procedures include the involvement of Indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas.	Records of involvement Consultation with Indigenous peoples' representatives		
3.3.3 Policies and procedures for the identification and protection of such sites during management operations (e.g. harvesting, road building, etc) are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented Employees informed		
3.3.4 Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented.	Documented policies and procedures Management planning documents		

3.3.5 All plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of representatives of indigenous peoples.			
FSC Criterion 3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.		Overall Score for Certification	
3.4.1 Managers have recorded all known applications of traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) in the forest operations.	Records		
3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of all such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise.	Records Discussion with local community representatives		
3.4.3 Local communities are fairly compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements.	Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment		

FSC PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS
Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities.	ILO Conventions 169, or equivalent national legislation or agreements Recruitment strategy Evidence of employment of local personnel Advertisements in local newspapers Discussion with local communities		

4.1.2 Appropriate to the size, type and location of the forest management enterprise, members of local communities are provided with access to basic services (e.g. health and education).	Support of local health facilities Provision of clean water Provision of workers' accommodation Provision of nursery or primary schooling Provision of training		
4.1.3 Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security	ILO Conventions 100 & 111, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate		
4.1.4 Wages or income of self-employed or contractors are at least as high as those in comparable occupations in the same region and in no case lower than the established minimum wage.	ILO Convention 131 or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate		
FSC Criterion 4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.2.1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.	Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers	NOSA Safety Association for South Africa <u>Swaziland:</u> Occupational Safety & Health Bill 1999 <u>South Africa:</u> Occupational Health and Safety act (Act 85 of 1993) <i>Managers are familiar with legislation and employees have access to Union.</i>	

4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take all reasonable measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.	Written assessments of risk Discussions with Managers		
4.2.3 Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.	Training procedure documented Training records Employees aware of safety procedure		
4.2.4 Workers are provided with safety equipment, relevant to the tasks of workers, the equipment used and consistent with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	Safety equipment available and in good condition		
4.2.5 Managers take measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.	Manager's job descriptions Disciplinary measures for failure to use safety equipment	<i>NOSA -Health and Safety inspections - issue star ratings through audit.</i>	
4.2.6 Managers implement an accident reporting system that includes all work related accidents and deaths of employees, their causes, corrective action taken to prevent similar accidents in future.	Records Discussions with managers Evidence that preventative actions implemented		
4.2.7 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	Compensation protocol documented Records of payments kept	Compensation flows from the statutory requirements through the workmen's compensation board of the ministry of Labour?	
4.2.8 Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.	No evidence of non compliance As appropriate: Safety procedures and manuals		
4.2.9 Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions and community representatives		

FSC Criterion 4.3 The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).		Overall Score for Certification	
4.3.1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87 This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.	Copies of ILO convention 87 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts No evidence of non-compliance	Swaziland and South Africa are signatory to the convention.	
4.3.2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98 This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.	Copies of ILO convention 98 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts No evidence of non-compliance	Swaziland and South Africa are signatory to the convention.	
FSC Criterion 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.4.1 There are systems in place that provide an evaluation of the social impact , appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations that: - identifies affected groups - includes consultation with affected groups - identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups - specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts - provides for regular contact with affected groups to monitor effectiveness of measures.	Records		
4.4.2 Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions.	Management plan or supporting documents		
4.4.3 Forest managers implement a system for ongoing consultation with local people and interest groups (both men and women).	Discussion with forest managers		

FSC Criterion 4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.			
4.5.1 Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented.	Documented mechanism for resolving grievances Use of mechanism recorded Statutory procedures if applicable		
4.5.2 Mechanisms exist and are implemented for providing fair compensation to local people where their legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged.	Documented procedure for deciding compensation Statutory procedures if applicable	Land Claims through Ministry of Land Affairs in South Africa	
4.5.3 Inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources on, or near, indigenous and traditional lands shall be compensated as agreed with the indigenous and traditional communities themselves.	Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage Evidence of community control in determining the compensation		
4.5.4 Mechanisms exist to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods.	Discussion with forest managers Documented procedures ILO Convention 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements		

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	

5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget		
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget	See reports of the South African Forest Economic survey	
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	There are no royalties due on plantation timber in Swaziland or South Africa.	
5.1.5 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.	Annual budget		
FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this. (see 5.4 below for related indicators)	Sales information Discussion with local community		
FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.3.1 There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.	Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees.		
5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling in order to minimise waste.	Site inspection - No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing		

5.3.3 The choice of on-site processing machinery includes an evaluation of the need to minimise timber waste and site damage.	Evaluation of machinery use and purchases		
FSC Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.4.1 There is an evaluation of the range of the forest's potential products and services, including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation.	Research papers/reports Local survey results Discussion with managers		
5.4.2 Managers are aware of the role of these products and services in the local economy (whether as trade goods or for subsistence).	Discussion with managers		
5.4.3 Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments		
5.4.4 Managers encourage the utilisation of lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments Existing local enterprises		
FSC Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.5.1 Forest managers have information on the down stream uses of water from the forest watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers		
5.5.2 Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for indicators with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers		

Management plans and operations include maintenance and enhancement of watershed and fishery values identified.			
FSC Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.6.1 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated.	Management plan and/or associated documentation		
5.6.2 The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than one rotation) is clearly stated.	Management plan and/or associated documentation		
5.6.3 The expected level of harvesting is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield of the forest products on which the management plan is based.	Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models		
5.6.4 All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit, and in line with the best available data for the locality from relevant research and/or inventories.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		
5.6.5 The expected level of harvesting in the long term does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield, taking into account any special silvicultural treatments that have been applied.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		

PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
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FSC Criterion 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations			
6.1.1 A system is specified which ensures that an appropriate assessment of environmental impact is made before commencement of any site-disturbing operations. The system: - is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management - takes account of landscape level considerations - is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources	Documented system Records of results of assessment		
6.1.2 There is a system to ensure that results of the impact assessment are taken account of in subsequent operations.	Documented system Records of results of assessment		
FSC Criterion 6.2a Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.1 The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information.	Discussion with forest managers Records Consultation with local biologists		
6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.	Maps		
6.2.3 Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats.	Management plan and/or supporting documents		
FSC Criterion 6.2b Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.		Overall Score for Certification	

6.2.4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.	Maps Consultation with local biologists Field visit		
6.2.5 At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective.	Maps Field visit		
6.2.6 At least half of this area (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is fully protected from commercial harvesting.	Maps Field visit		
6.2.7 Selection of conservation zones and protected areas is justified in terms of their potential to maximise their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
6.2.8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
6.2.9 The movement of key plant and animal species between reserved and harvested areas is encouraged by retaining corridors of uncut forest based on streamsidings with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.2c Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.10 Systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented.	Documents Management plan		
6.2.11 Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.	Discussions with forest managers		

FSC Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.	Overall Score for Certification	
6.3.1 The silvicultural system adopted is appropriate to the ecology of the forest.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists	
6.3.2 Systems which use small clearfell areas, selective felling and create varied age class have been considered.	Discussion with forest managers	
6.3.3 Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and date of planting and felling, in harmony with the landscape.	As above	
6.3.4 The scale of felling (e.g. coupe size) is commensurate with the natural dynamics of the forest type and the area under consideration (unless clearly justified silvicultural reasons are given).	Historical evidence if available Management plan and/or supporting documentation	
6.3.5 Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation.	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Best available scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists	
6.3.6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists	
6.3.7 Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection	
6.3.8 Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection	

FSC Criterion 6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.4.1 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources. (See also 6.2.8)	Management plans Maps Survey Site inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.5a Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances;			
6.5.1 There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance.	Policies and Procedures	FESA Guidelines	
6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following norms for the design and building of new roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of alterations to the natural features will occur - Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes - Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and streamsides is minimised - Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas - Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion - Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion 	Documents Field inspection of roads	<i>FESA guidelines</i>	

6.5.3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to protection of water resources.	Training records Discussion with machinery operators		
FSC Criterion 6.5b Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.4 Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following norms with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised - Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream - Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible - Culverts are designed so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish - Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed. 	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads	FESA guidelines	
6.5.5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.	Field inspection		
6.5.6 Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses.	Field Inspection		
6.5.7 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.	Site inspection		
6.5c Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting,		Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.8 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.	Procedure documented		

<p>6.5.9 Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land - Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings - Lop and top may not be pushed into streams - Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated - The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate 	<p>Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites</p>		
<p>6.5.10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.</p>	<p>Procedure documented</p>		
<p>6.5.11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.</p>	<p>Procedure documented Field inspection</p>		
<p>6.5.12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.</p>	<p>Evaluation of new machinery purchases</p>		
<p>6.5.13 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.</p>	<p>Training records</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.6 a Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.6.1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available.</p>	<p>Documentation</p>		

<p>6.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Name of the product b) Location of the site treated; c) Area of the site treated; d) Method of application; e) Date chemical use started; f) Date chemical use finished; g) Total quantity of the chemical used; 	Records		
<p>6.6.3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims.</p>	Discussion with managers		
<p>6.6.4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.</p>	Discussion with managers		
<p>6.6.5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative which was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.</p>	Documented procedure Records		
<p>6.6.6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.</p>	Records Field observations		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.6b World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.</p>		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>6.6.7 The use or storage of these chemical on certified units is prohibited.</p>	Documents Site inspection		

6.6.8 The use or storage of seed and seedling dressings based on mercurial, organophosphate and organochlorine compounds (including Gamma HCH, Lindane and BHC), or other long-lasting chemicals which can accumulate in food chains or the ecosystem is prohibited.	Nursery production procedures / manuals		
6.6.9 Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC (Annex 7) shall not be used unless derogation has been approved by FSC.	Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Nursery production procedures / manuals	Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-601 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests FSC-GUI-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation	
FSC Criterion 6.6c If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.10 Training and appropriate equipment are provided to all operators.	Training manuals Training records		
6.6.11 Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling will not enter watercourses.	Site inspection		
6.6.12 All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals must be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.	Site inspection		
6.6.13 Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.14 Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, on frozen snow-covered ground or ground which has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.15 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		

FSC Criterion 6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.7.1 Off-site locations have been identified for the disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste in an environmentally appropriate manner.	Site inspection		
6.7.2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.	Discussion with managers Inspection		
6.7.3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
FSC Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.8.1 There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.	Documented procedure Records		
6.8.2 Biological control agents are used only when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims as part of integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted).	Pest and disease control strategy		
6.8.3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise.	No evidence of GMO use		

FSC Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.9.1 All use of exotic species is documented and justified.	Documents	The use of exotics forms the basis of the entire Southern and Eastern African plantation forest industry. Many of these species are known to be invasive and monitoring and eradication of escapes must be carried out.	
6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts.	Documents Site inspection		
6.9.3 In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented.	Documents Site inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.10.1 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a)entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b)does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c)will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion		

PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN			
A management plan – appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations – shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 7.1a The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.1 There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management	Management plan		
FSC Criterion 7.1b (i) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.2 There is a clear description of the area under management control.	Documents Maps		
7.1.3 There is a description of the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources), appropriate to the extent and intensity of the management programme.	As above		
7.1.4 There is a clear description of any areas under management control which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.	As above		
7.1.5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.	As above		
7.1.6 There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations. (see also Criterion 5.6)	Forest inventory		
FSC Criterion 7.1b (ii) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.		Overall Score for Certification	

7.1.7 There is a description of the land use and ownership status.	(and see 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)		
7.1.8 There is a description of the socio-economic context for management.			
7.1.9 There is a description of adjacent land use.			
FSC Criterion 7.1c The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.10 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.	See 5.6.1 and 6.3.1		
7.1.11 The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; - selection criteria of trees for felling; - method of marking trees or area selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration; 	Procedure documented Field Inspection (see 5.6)		
FSC Criterion 7.1d The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection			
7.1.12 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.	See 5.6		
FSC Criterion 7.1e The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.			
7.1.13 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented See 8.2		

FSC Criterion 7.1f The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.		Safeguards should be based on environmental assessments detailed in 6.1	
7.1.14 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.	Discussions with manager Documents		
7.1.15 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented.	Discussions with manager Documents	fire danger ratings used in South Africa.	
FSC Criterion 7.1g The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.16 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species.	See 6.2a		
FSC Criterion 7.1h The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.17 There are maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas.	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b		
7.1.18 There are maps showing land ownership. are accessible, clear and usable.	Maps		
7.1.19 There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).	Maps		
FSC Criterion 7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.2.1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.	Management plan Discussions with managers		

7.2.2 Managers are aware of relevant research being undertaken or planned in the area, e.g. concerning forest management, timber production and biology/ecology.	Discussions with managers		
7.2.3 There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.	Management Plan Social evaluation Discussions with managers		
7.2.4 There is evidence that significant findings of such research, as well as the results of monitoring by the forest management enterprise, are incorporated into updated policies, plans and procedures.	Management plan Discussions with managers		
FSC Criterion 7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.3.1 Managers and supervisors shall have qualification, training or experience appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation sufficient to enable them to plan and organise forest operations and other elements of the management plan	ILO Convention 142, Code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation. Skills certificates, records of training Field observation Interviews with workers or unions		
7.3.2 All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
7.3.3 There are records of training provided to forest workers.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
7.3.4 Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there is a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	Policy		

FSC Criterion 7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above		Overall Score for Certification	
7.4.1 A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality. [N.B. A summary of the main elements of the management plan listed in Criterion 7.1 above will be included in Soil Association's public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is awarded]	Availability of information		

PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.1.1 There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations.	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents		
8.1.2 The frequency and expense of monitoring is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.	As above Monitoring system justified		
8.1.3 Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change.	As above		
8.1.4 Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	As above		

FSC Criterion 8.2 a Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.1 Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded.	Production records		
FSC Criterion 8.2 b Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.2 Where reliable information on regeneration or growth rates of commercial species is not known, there is an appropriate programme in place to collect detailed information for future management.	Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates A documented programme for collection of data		
8.2.3 The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed.	Records of regular monitoring		
FSC Criterion 8.2 c Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.4 Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		
8.2.5 Forest managers provide for appropriate monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species, including aquatic habitats (names, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, biology, ecology, behaviour), commensurate with the extent and intensity of the forest management, and the rarity and fragility of the forest ecosystem and known species within it.			
FSC Criterion 8.2 d Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.6 There are regular meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the impacts (social or environmental) are recorded.	Records of meetings with representatives of local communities (see also 4.4.1)		

8.2.7 Monitoring programmes are designed, documented and implemented to collect data related to any concerns raised by the local community. Such data might relate to: water quality, seasonal water flow, fish populations, wildlife populations, etc..	As above Documented procedures Monitoring data		
FSC Criterion 8.2 e Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.8 There are clear accounts for the forest enterprise.	Accounts (see also 5.1)		
8.2.9 There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise.	Accounts Annual review Discussion with forest managers		
FSC Criterion 8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."		Overall Score for Certification	
8.3.1 Forest products that are to sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest. This may be achieved through physical marking of the timber, a system of paper control, daily or weekly production records, or a combination of these and similar techniques.	Procedure documented	In the case of joint forest management and chain of custody evaluations the point of sale MUST be explicitly identified and recorded by the inspector:	
8.3.2 The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.	Procedure documented	The inspector MUST describe and evaluate the system for controlling the chain of custody of products to the point of sale identified above.	
8.3.3 Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The source of the certified timber - the date of sale - the quantity of certified timber sold - the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold - the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber - certificate code - correspond to details on delivery documents 	Records		

FSC Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.4.1 There is a system that demonstrates how the results of monitoring are incorporated into the revision of management plans.	Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager		
8.4.2 There is evidence to demonstrate that proposed changes to management are implemented.	Management plan Discussion with manager		
FSC Criterion 8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.5.1 Forest managers agree to make the results and/or a summary of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.			

PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :
 - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
 - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
- d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities’ traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in Cupertino with such local communities).

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criteria 9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.1.1 Forest managers are able to provide a definition of High Conservation Value Forest for their region.	Results of assessment	Regional Guidance: please note whether you know of any forests or areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above	
9.1.2 Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control.			
9.1.3 Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.	Maps		

FSC Criteria 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.2.1 Forest managers shall consult with relevant stakeholders on the identification of High Conservation Values and management options for any High Conservation attributes identified.	Discussion with forest managers Stakeholder consultation	[The certification inspectors will place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and the options for their maintenance] Regional Guidance: Please note the main options that you would consider appropriate to the High Conservation Value Forests that you mentioned in 9.1 above.	
FSC Criteria 9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.3.1 Specific protection measures are implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes.	Protection measures documented and justified Evidence of implementation		
9.3.2 The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach.			
9.3.3 The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan.			
FSC Criteria 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.4.1 A programme of at least annual monitoring, appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes, is documented and implemented.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		

FSC PRINCIPLE # 10: PLANTATIONS			
Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.1.1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the objectives of plantation management.	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.1.2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are clearly documented in the management plan, and are effectively implemented.	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit		
FSC Criterion 10.2a The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.1 Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest	Management plan or supporting documents Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point	Regional Guidance: note requirements of local authorities and forest grant schemes See indicators of Principle 6, especially 6.3, 6.9 and see 10.9 below.	
FSC Criterion 10.2b Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.2 policies and procedures are implemented which ensure that: - a mosaic of stand ages and rotations are created and maintained; - wildlife corridors are provided; - where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamside or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas; (see 6.2 and 6.3 for other indicators)	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection		

FSC Criterion 10.2c The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.3 Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.	Planning procedures Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.3.1 Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability.	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.3.2 Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape.	Landscape design plans Field inspection		
10.3.3 Management makes provision for the use of a variety of tree species and provenances or other plants.	Evidence of consideration given to use of species valued by local people Species/provenance lists		
10.3.4 Management makes provision for age and structural diversity of plantation in the landscape.	Evidence of restructuring in even aged plantations Age structure evaluation Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.4.1 There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen for the plantation, which takes into account the objectives of the plantation, and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites.	Justification of species used		

10.4.2 Where an exotic species has been selected this choice must be explicitly justified. The best alternative native species must have been identified, and reasons be given for its rejection.	Record of assessment	Experimental planting over a number of years both at SFW and at research stations in South Africa have failed to identify a suitable indigenous candidate. E. grandis is grown by all the large FSC certified operations in South Africa.	
10.4.3 Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area. Invasive exotics are not planted.	Record of assessment	E. grandis has been found to be less invasive than other species which could be grown in the area, i.e. Acacia mearnsii, E. globulus.	
10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted.			
See 8.2b for monitoring norms			
FSC Criterion 10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.5.1 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to enhance its natural characteristics and with biodiversity as a major objective.	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	Regional Guidance: note relevant laws/guidelines and forest grant scheme requirements	
10.5.2 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 5% of the area of the plantation must be managed to restore the area ultimately to a natural forest cover.	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	Any deviation from this requirement will need to be supported by a full justification and rationale. Consultation may be carried out specifically in relation to this requirement.	
FSC Criterion 10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.		Overall Score for Certification All provisions in 6.5 apply	

10.6.1 Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.6.2 Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.	Procedure documented Field inspection		
10.6.3 There is no evidence of site degradation in the field.	Site visit.		
See also 6.5b and 6.5c			
FSC Criterion 10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.7.1 There is a documented integrated pest management strategy. (see 6.6a, b and c for further indicators related to chemical use)	Documents	Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to pest control	
10.7.2 The need for fire management and control has been properly evaluated and is documented (see 7.1f).	Documents		
10.7.3 Measures are taken to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.	Documents Field inspection		
10.7.4 There is a strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in plantations and nurseries.	Documents Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.		Overall Score for Certification	

10.8.1 There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience.	Records of assessments Management plan or supporting documents		
10.8.2 Plantations are not established on sites of important or sensitive ecosystems; areas of high or unique biological diversity; planned conservation or protection areas or where there are possible adverse effects on an important water catchment area.	Planning procedure Consultation with local biologists		
10.8.3 All new plantations or new plantings greater than 5 000 ha are subject to a formal environmental and social impact assessment. (See Criterion 4.4 for related indicators)	Social impact assessment Environmental impact assessment		
FSC Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.9.1 The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1 st 1994 (but see 6.10 and 10.9), unless there is clear evidence that the current owner(s) and manager(s) were not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion.	Evidence of previous land use Date of planting	For further guidance refer to: FSC-ADV-30-602 Conversion of plantation to non forest land FSC-ADV-31-001 Interpretation of criterion 10.9 FSC-ADV-20-007	

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- GLOSSARY

Annex 1. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Southern Africa

1a) South Africa

Plantation forestry activities come under the following State Legislation:

- Agricultural Pest Act 36 of 1983
- Alienation of Land Act 68 of 1981
- Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962
- Apportionment of Damages Act 34 of 1956
- Assessment of Damages Act 9 of 1969
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act 45 of 1965
- Aviation Act 74 of 1962
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act (1997)
- Black Administration Act 38 of 1927
- Black Communities Development Act 4 of 1984
- Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993
- Competition Act 89 of 1998
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996
- Conventional Penalties Act 15 of 1962
- Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977
- Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995
- Electronic Communications and Transactions Act 25 of 2002
- Employment Equity Act (Act 55 of 1998)
- Environment Conservation Act (Act 79 of 1992)

- Expropriation Act 63 of 1975
- Extension of Security of Tenure Act (1997)
- Fertilizers, Farmfeeds, Agricultural Remedies, and Stock Control Remedies Act 36 of 1947
- Forest Act 122 of 1984
- Formalities in respect of Leases of Land Act 18 of 1969
- Further Education and Training Act (Act 98 of 1998)
- Game Theft Act 105 of 1991
- Genetically Modified Organisms Act 15 of 1997
- Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973
- Health Act 63 of 1977
- Housing Act 4 of 1996
- Income Tax Act 58 of 1962
- International Health Regulations Act 28 of 1974
- KwaZulu Natal Animal Protection Act 4 of 1987
- KwaZulu Natal Health Act 4 of 2000
- KwaZulu Natal Heritage Act 10 of 1997
- KwaZulu Natal Igonyama Trust Act 3 of 1994
- KwaZulu Natal Land Affairs Act 11 of 1992
- KwaZulu Natal Nature Conservation Act 29 of 1992
- KwaZulu Natal Planning and Development Act 5 of 1998
- Labour Relations Act (Act 66 of 1995)
- Labour Relations Amendment Acts (Act 42 of 1996 & Act 127 of 1998)
- Land Affairs Act 101 of 1987
- Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act (1996)
- Land Survey Act 8 of 1997
- Local Government Transitional Act 209 of 1993
- Medicines and Related Substances Control Act 109 of 1965
- Minerals Act 50 of 1991
- Mountain Catchment Areas Act 63 of 1970
- Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act 10 of 1998
- National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1977
- National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
- National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998)
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)
- National Monuments Act 28 of 1969
- National Parks Act 57 of 1976
- National Roads Act 54 of 1971
- National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996
- National Veld and Forest Fires Act (Act 101 of 1998)
- National Water Act (Act 35 of 1998)
- Occupational Health and Safety act (Act 85 of 1993)
- Petroleum Products Act 120 of 1977
- Physical Planning Act 88 of 1967
- Plant Breeders' Rights Act 15 of 1976
- Plant Improvement Act 53 of 1976
- Prescription Act 68 of 1969
- Prevention of Illegal Eviction from Unlawful Occupation of Land Act 19 of 1998

- Private Security Industry Regulation Act 56 of 2001
- Promotion of Access to information Act 2 of 2000
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000
- Protected Disclosures Act 26 of 2000
- Rental Housing Act 50 of 1999
- Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act 22 of 1994)
- Road Accident Fund Commission Act 71 of 1998
- Road Transportation Act 74 of 1977
- Skills Development Act (Act 97 of 1998)
- South African National Roads Agency Ltd & National Roads Act 7 of 1998
- South African Weather Services Act 8 of 2001
- Trespass Act 6 of 1959
- Unemployment Insurance Act 63 of 2001
- Water Act 54 of 1956
- Water Services Act 108 of 1997
- Wattle Bark Industry Act 23 of 1960
- World Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999

Ordinances, Bills and other sources

- Local Authorities Ordinance 25 of 1974 (Natal)
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 15 of 1974 (Natal)
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 12 of 1983 (Transvaal)
- Prevention of Environmental Pollution Ordinance 21 of 1981 (Natal)
- Town Planning Ordinance 27 of 1949 (Natal)
- Town Planning and Township Ordinance 15 of 1986 (Transvaal)
- Umsekeli Municipal Support Services Ordinance 20 of 1941 (Natal)
- Communal Land Rights Bill, 2002
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Bill, 2002.
- Local Authority Bylaws
- Common Law
- Case Law

The following guidelines have been produced by the forest industry and were available during the inspection:

- Guidelines for Forest Engineering Practices in S. Africa (FESA, 1999)
- Environmental Guidelines for Commercial Plantations in S.A. (FIEC, 2nd ed. 2002)
- Wattle Control – PPRI Handbook no. 3 (1993)
- Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Plantations (DWAF, 1997)
- Cable Yarding Safety and Operating Handbook (FESA)

1b) Swaziland

Forestry, Agriculture and Environment:

- The Environmental Management Act, No. 5 of 2002.
- Swaziland Environmental Authority Act, No. 15 of 1992
- Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations, 2000
- National Trust Commission Act of 1972

- Swaziland Waste Regulations, 2000
- Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations, 2003
- Forests Preservation Act, No. 14 of 1910
- Private Forest Act No. 3 of 1951
- Grass Fire Act No. 44 of 1955
- Plant Control Act No. 8 of 1981
- Seeds and Plant Varieties Act No. 7 of 2000
- The Cattle Routes Act, No. 15 of 1918
- Animal Diseases Act No. 7 of 1965
- Wild Birds Protection Act No. 45 of 1914
- Protection of Fresh Water Fish Act No. 75 of 1937
- Fresh Water Fish Regulations No. 75 of 1937 (1)
- Game Control Act No. 37 of 1947
- Game Act of 1953
- Game (Amendment) Act of 1991
- Temporary Protection of Game No. 51 of 1953 (2)
- Variation of Closed Season No. 51 of 1953 (3)
- Flora Protection Act No. 51 of 1953
- Natural Resources Act No. 71 of 1951
- The Natural Resources (Public Stream Banks) Regulations No. 71 of 1951 (1)
- Water Act No. 7 of 2003
- Purification of Industry Water and Effluent Regulations No. 25 of 1967 (1)
- Control of Tree Planting Act No. 7 of 1972
- National Fire Services Order, No. 14 of 1975
- Wattle Bark Control Act of 1960
- The Swazi Administration Act of 1950
- Water Pollution Control Regulations 1991 (under Section 5(1)(a) of Swaziland Authority Act)
- Factory, Machinery and Construction Work Act 1972

Cultural and social:

- The Draft Constitution of Swaziland
- The Employment Act, No. 5 of 1980 (amended 1997)
- The Industrial Relations Act of 2000
- Workmen's Compensation Act 1983
- Workmen's Compensation Regulations 1983
- Industrial Court (Workmen's Compensation) Rules 1984 (Under section 48 of the Workmen's Compensation Act) replaced by Industrial Relations Act 2000
- Regulations of Wages 2005 (replacement of Wages Act 1964)
- Public Health Act 1969 replaced by Public Health Bill 1999
- Safeguarding of Swazi Areas Act, No. 39 of 1910
- Definition of Swazi Areas Act, No. of 1916
- Swazi land Settlement Act, No. 2 of 1946.
- The Swazi Administration Order, No. 6 of 1998
- Taxation Laws Amendment Act No. 27 of 1997
- Swazi Nation Act of 1961
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2001

Annex 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements

a) South Africa

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- International Labour Organisation Conventions (ILO)
- Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol)
- Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade or the 'Rotterdam Convention'
- Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol)
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
- Southern African Developing Countries Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement in the Southern African Development Community

These international agreements, where relevant, are enshrined in the legislation listed under Annex 1.

b) Swaziland

- African convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- Vienna Convention (..for the Protection of the Ozone Layer)
- Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol)
- Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)
- BAMKO Convention (... For the ban on the import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Waste within Africa)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol)
- Protocol on Shared Watercourse systems in the SADC region

Annex 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Southern Africa

South Africa - Status and Trends of Biodiversity

South Africa occupies only 2% of the world's surface area but is home to nearly 10% of the world's plants (approximately 24 000 species), around 7% of the world's vertebrate species, and 5.5% of the world's known insect species (only about half of the latter have been described). In terms of the number of endemic species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, South Africa ranks as the fifth richest country in Africa and the 24th richest in the world. Marine biological diversity is also high. There are over 11 000 species found in South African waters, which is about 15% of global species, with more than 25% of these marine species (or 3 496 species) being endemic to South Africa. A high proportion of species are threatened, especially in river ecosystems (82%) and estuaries (77%). Three internationally recognized biodiversity hotspots (areas with especially high concentrations of biodiversity, which are under serious threat) are found in South Africa: the Cape Floral Kingdom (equivalent to the fynbos biome), Succulent Karoo (shared with Namibia) and the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany centre of endemism (Maputaland-Pondoland is shared with Mozambique and Swaziland). The succulent karoo biome is one of only two arid biodiversity hotspots in the world, the other being the Horn of Africa.

Number and Extent of Protected Areas: 528 Protected areas, of which 20 are marine, totalling 7.5 million ha or 6.2% of the land area. However, biomes such as grasslands and succulent karoo are under-conserved, as are rivers.

Percentage of Forest Cover: The total forest area (2000) is 8,917,000 ha, with 7,363,000 ha for natural forest area and 1,554,000 ha for plantations

Major features of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

The NBSAP developed, with wide stakeholder consultation, in 2003 – 2005, builds on existing policy and legislation, and many plans and programmes are being implemented. However, much existing policy and legislation is fairly new, and many aspects must still be implemented. A scientifically-based systematic biodiversity assessment for the country, the NSBA, was carried out in 2004. This assessment set quantitative targets for conservation of biodiversity in terrestrial, river, estuarine and marine ecosystems. These biodiversity targets, based on best available science, need to inform the setting of realistic and measurable targets for the 5-year action plan developed during the NBSAP process. The NBSAP identified nine priority geographic areas, as well as priorities for freshwater, estuarine and marine ecosystems. Within these areas, priority actions include limiting loss and degradation of natural habitat by integrating biodiversity considerations into municipal spatial plans and extending conservation and biodiversity management onto privately and communally owned land. A national mining and biodiversity dialogue has been established between conservation organisations and the Chamber of Mines, which represents large mining houses. It aims to improve biodiversity practices within the industry and to prevent loss of natural habitat in critical sites.

Implementation of the Convention

Measures Taken to Achieve the 2010 Target

The Biodiversity Act, adopted in 2004, calls for the development of a National Biodiversity Framework and a series of bioregional plans. The implementation of this legislation will greatly assist with integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral plans, programmes and policies (a key action identified in the NBSAP) especially development planning and land-use decision-making at provincial and local level.

Initiatives in Protected Areas: South Africa has established the targets for protected areas for 2010: 8% of land surface area in protected areas by 2010 and 20% of coastline in Marine Protected Areas by 2010. South Africa has developed The Protected Areas Act (2003) that addresses previous legislative barriers, however, lack of institutional capacity remains a challenge, especially in some of the less well-resourced provincial conservation agencies.

Initiatives in Access and Benefit Sharing: The Biodiversity Act (2004), provides for the development of clear procedures, indicators and standards. Material Transfer Agreements and Benefit Sharing Agreements will be regulated when the Act is implemented. A Bioprospecting Framework will be developed. The Act also allows for the establishment of a Bioprospecting Fund, for the collection and distribution of financial benefits arising from bioprospecting.

Initiatives for Article 8(j): An inter-departmental committee on Indigenous Knowledge Systems has been established, including Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, and Department of Trade and Industry. The Department of Science and Technology has established a Directorate: Indigenous Knowledge Systems to focus exclusively on traditional knowledge and benefit sharing. An Indigenous Knowledge Systems Bill is under consideration. Traditional healers have considerable influence and status in South Africa and the Department of Health has promulgated the Traditional Healers Act in a bid to place the status of traditional healers on a par with “western” medicine.

Swaziland - Status and Trends of Biodiversity

Swaziland supports a diverse assemblage of habitats, which are home to a wide range of organisms. Survey work has shown that significant portions of southern Africa’s plant and animal species occur here. The eastern region of Swaziland, for example, forms part of the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity, one of the world’s hotspots of floral and faunal species richness and endemism, while the western region is the Drakensberg Escarpment Endemic Bird Area also of global significance. Three biomes occur in Swaziland, namely the grassland, savanna and forest biomes. The forest biome is the most restricted, covering less than 1% of the country’s total area. The extent of aquatic ecosystems is limited to about 1% of the total land area and most of them are manmade in the form of water reservoirs for agriculture and water supply. There are a total of 2,715 higher plant species, 378 breeding birds, 111 reptile species and 41 amphibian species (WRI Earth Trends). A total of 121 mammal species have been identified, which represents a third of all non-marine mammal species occurring in southern Africa. The larger carnivores or herbivores are more or less restricted to game reserves (Swaziland National Trust Commission). Natural processes (e.g. erosion), human activities (e.g. agriculture), forest plantations and human settlements are causing a decrease in the diversity and distribution of the natural flora. Land degradation, fragmentation of habitats, invasive plant species and rapid degradation of the biological resources are the key challenges to be addressed.

Number and Extent of Protected Areas: Approximately only 4% of Swaziland's total land area is protected, represented in twelve conservation areas. The main conservation areas are 4 nature reserves: Malolotja, Mlawula, Mantenga and Hawane run by the Swaziland National Trust Commission.

Major features of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

The main goals and objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan are as follows: to reinforce awareness of the importance of policy reform concerning biodiversity and conservation; to identify activities to be undertaken by a proposed Global Environment Facility biodiversity conservation project; to draw upon traditional knowledge about environment management and alternatives to resource-based livelihoods; to integrate this knowledge with relevant international conventions and undertakings; to stimulate and maintain conservation both in situ and ex situ and to determine the current status of biodiversity. The main themes for the identified priority issues and activities are: alien invasive species, fragmentation of ecosystems, biodiversity conservation options for communal management, natural resource accounting, legislative development, lack of control of the medicinal plant trade, in situ conservation of genetic resources and capacity building.

Implementation of the Convention

Measures Taken to Achieve the 2010 Target

Several measures and initiatives have been put in place to modify the existing protected areas network and achieve protection of 10% of the full range of ecosystems. For example, taxonomic priorities were identified for the restoration, maintenance and reduction in the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups. Red Data Lists for plants and vertebrates have also been developed. A Biodiversity Implementation Programme Committee (BPIC) was established to oversee the implementation of the CBD and its related activities. The Environmental Management Act of 2002 strengthens the country's environmental governance capacity and promotes the enhancement, protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources. The Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations of 2000 require a systematic examination of the environmental impact of the proposed project to determine whether or not the activity will have any adverse impacts on the environment and prepare a mitigation plan to manage the resulting impacts. Finally, a national Biosafety framework is being formulated.

Initiatives in Protected Areas

The main priority is to protect 10% of the full range of ecosystems. The Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Development Project, together with Transfrontier Conservation Areas Programme, will seek to establish additional protected and community managed areas that are presently fragmented. 16 priority areas have been identified through a Protection-worthy Areas Survey in 2003/2004. The country has taken limited action to increase the representation of inland water ecosystems through formal and informal protection measures, with only one small inland reservoir having formal protection status, namely the Hawane Nature Reserve. Practical steps to integrate transboundary landscapes into formally protected and managed areas have been identified through the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Programme. The country acknowledges that the process of identification and establishment of protected areas is hindered by outdated legislation that has yet to be improved, namely the Swaziland National Trust Commission Act of 1973. The Government is in the process of reviewing legislation with the aim of updating it into a comprehensive biodiversity act.

Initiatives for Article 8(j)

Some measures to enhance the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making are being undertaken. For instance, members of the community managed Shewula Nature Reserve, received training and support from an Italian NGO for capacity building. Community members surrounding the Malolotja and Mlawula Nature Reserves have received similar training on permaculture activities. The EIA legislation calls for the consultation and participation of local communities during EIA investigations. Where capacity of local communities is limited, the project is required to build that capacity to encourage participation. The Forest Policy and Bill identify the need to establish community resource management committees to better understand and manage their local natural environment. The 2005 Decentralization Policy promotes regional and sub-regional development through the Tinkhundla system of local government through active community participation.

Information taken from the CBD website which should also be checked for updates:

<http://www.cbd.int/countries>

Annex 3. CITES timber species

The species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) are listed in [three Appendices](#), according to the degree of protection they need.

- Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
- Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
- Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade. Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure from changes to Appendices I and II, as each Party's is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it.

Please check the 'How CITES Works' section on the CITES website for more details (www.cites.org)

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Updated from the CITES website 10th August 2010 (www.cites.org)

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Distribution
<u>Appendix I:</u>		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		Argentina, Chile
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
<u>Appendix II:</u>		
<i>Aquilaria spp.</i> ⁴	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Aniba roseodora</i> ¹²		
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Vera, palo santo, ibiocaí	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> ¹⁰	Brazilwood, Pau-Brasil, Pau de Pernambuco and Ibirapitanga	
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> ⁴	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonystylus spp.</i> ⁴	Ramin	Asia (all species)
<i>Guaiaacum spp.</i>	Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Central America, Caribbean
<i>Gyrinops spp.</i> ⁴	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> ⁴	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> ⁵	Afrormosia	Central and West Africa logs
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> ⁴	Quira macawood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i> ⁴	African cherry	Africa and Madagascar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> ⁷	Red Sandalwood	India
<i>Swietenia humilis</i> ⁴	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> ⁶	Big-leaf Mahogany	Neotropics
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> ⁵	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America

<i>Taxus: chinensis</i> ²	Chinese Yew	Asia
<i>T. cuspidate</i> ²	Japanese Yew	Asia
<i>T. fuana</i> ²	Tibetan Yew	Asia
<i>T. sumatrana</i> ²	Sumatran Yew	Asia
<i>T. wallichiana</i> ²	Himalayan Yew	Asia

Appendix 3:

<i>Cedrela odorata</i> ⁵	Cigarbox Cedar	Colombia, Guatemala and Peru
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> ⁵	Cocobolo	Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> ⁵		Guatemala
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	Costa Rica, Nicaragua
<i>Magnolia liliifera var. obovata</i> ¹	Safan, Champak	Nepal
<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> ¹	Yellow Wood	Nepal
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> ¹	Tetracentrons	Nepal
<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>	Yucatan Rosewood, Panama Rosewood, Nicaraguan Rosewood	Nicaragua
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	Manchurian Ash	Russia
<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	Mongolian Oak	Russia

What is controlled?

- 1 All parts and derivatives except:
 - a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
 - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
 - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
 - d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of Vanilla
- 2 All parts and derivatives except:
 - a) seeds and pollen; and
 - b) finished products packaged and ready for retail
- 4 All parts and derivatives except:
 - a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae,) spores and pollen (including pollenia). Exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. Exported from Mexico or seeds of *Beccariophoenix madagascarensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi*.
 - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
 - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
 - d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Orchidaceae and of the family Cactaceae
 - e) stems, flowers and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Opuntia and Selenicereus
- 5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets
- 6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood
- 7 Logs, wood chips, powder and extracts
- 9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label
- 10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments
- 11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts
- 12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.

Soil Association Woodmark supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline:

<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>	Pink Ivorywood	
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood	
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Tulipwood	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian Rosewood, Sonokeling	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African Blackwood	
<i>Diospyros celebica</i>	Macassar Ebony	
<i>Diospyros crassiflora</i>	African Ebony	
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Sri Lankan Ebony	
<i>Diospyros muni</i>	Thai Ebony	
<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i>	Philippine Ebony	
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Utile, Sapele, African Mahogany	(All 11 spp.)
<i>Khaya</i>	African Mahogany	(All 7 spp.)

Annex 4. Endangered species in Southern Africa

4a) South Africa

- IUCN Red list website (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>)
- Red List of SA Plants (www.sanbi.org)

4b) Swaziland

Refer to following for endangered species in Swaziland:

- Golding JS (ed) 2002. Southern African Plant Red Data Lists. *Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report* no 14. SABONET, Pretoria.
- Monadjem A, Boycott RC, Parker V and Culverwell J 2003. *Threatened Vertebrates of Swaziland. Swaziland Red Data Book: Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals*. Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Communications. Swaziland.
- IUCN Red list website (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>)

Annex 5a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions

Following the FSC policy document “FSC certification and the ILO Conventions” (**FSC-POL-30-401: 2002**), compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. Conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

1. Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in the country of operation (see Annex 5b).
2. Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO member countries, by virtue of their country’s ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified (those with a ‘*’ in the list below)
3. FSC’s policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices, in all countries (including countries which are not ILO-members, and have not ratified the conventions).

List of ILO Conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices:

- 29*** **Forced Labour Convention, 1930**
 - 87*** **Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948.**
 - 97 Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949.
 - 98*** **Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949.**
 - 100*** **Equal remuneration convention, 1951.**
 - 105*** **Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957.**
 - 111*** **Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958.**
 - 131 Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970.
 - 138*** **Minimum age convention, 1973.**
 - 141 Rural workers organizations convention, 1975.
 - 142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
 - 143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
 - 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
 - 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
 - 182*** **Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999**
- ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970

Annex 5b. ILO Conventions ratified in Southern Africa

Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO Conventions which have been ratified in the country of operation.

i) The following ILO Conventions have been ratified in South Africa:

- [C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919](#)
- [C19 Equality of Treatment \(Accident Compensation\) Convention, 1925](#)
- [C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928](#)
- [C27 Marking of Weight \(Packages Transported by Vessels\) Convention, 1929](#)
- [C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930](#)
- [C42 Workmen's Compensation \(Occupational Diseases\) Convention \(Revised\), 1934](#)
- [C45 Underground Work \(Women\) Convention, 1935](#)
- [C63 Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938](#)
- [C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946](#)
- [C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948](#)
- [C89 Night Work \(Women\) Convention \(Revised\), 1948](#)
- [C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949](#)
- [C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951](#)
- [C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957](#)
- [C111 Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958](#)
- [C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961](#)
- [C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973](#)
- [C144 Tripartite Consultation \(International Labour Standards\) Convention, 1976](#)
- [C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981](#)
- [C176 Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995](#)
- [C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999](#)

ii) The following ILO Conventions have been ratified in Swaziland:

- [C11 Right of Association \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C12 Workmen's Compensation \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C14 Weekly Rest \(Industry\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C19 Equality of Treatment \(Accident Compensation\) Convention, 1925](#)
- [C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928](#)
- [C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930](#)
- [C45 Underground Work \(Women\) Convention, 1935](#)
- [C50 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936](#)
- [C64 Contracts of Employment \(Indigenous Workers\) Convention, 1939](#)

[C65 Penal Sanctions \(Indigenous Workers\) Convention, 1939](#)
[C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947](#)
[C86 Contracts of Employment \(Indigenous Workers\) Convention, 1947](#)
[C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948](#)
[C89 Night Work \(Women\) Convention \(Revised\), 1948](#)
[C90 Night Work of Young Persons \(Industry\) Convention \(Revised\), 1948](#)
[C94 Labour Clauses \(Public Contracts\) Convention, 1949](#)
[C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949](#)
[C96 Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention \(Revised\), 1949](#)
[C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949](#)
[C99 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1951](#)
[C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951](#)
[C101 Holidays with Pay \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1952](#)
[C104 Abolition of Penal Sanctions \(Indigenous Workers\) Convention, 1955](#)
[C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957](#)
[C111 Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958](#)
[C123 Minimum Age \(Underground Work\) Convention, 1965](#)
[C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970](#)
[C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973](#)
[C144 Tripartite Consultation \(International Labour Standards\) Convention, 1976](#)
[C160 Labour Statistics Convention, 1985](#)
[C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999](#)

(See <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm> for more information)

Annex 5c. ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE: 1998)

Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety boots or shoes ¹	Safety trousers ²	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs ³
Operation								
<i>Planting</i> ⁴								
Manual	✓			✓ ⁵				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ ⁶
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ ⁶
<i>Pesticide application</i>	To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique							
<i>Pruning</i> [*]								
Hand tools	✓ ⁹			✓	✓ ¹⁰	✓		
<i>Felling</i> ¹¹								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ ¹²	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓		✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ ⁶
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- forewarder	✓		✓		✓			✓ ⁶
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- helicopter	✓		✓ ¹⁵	✓ ¹⁴	✓ ¹⁶	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
<i>Chipping</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ⁶

**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations
(cont.)**

not be worn during fire-fighting. ³Ear plugs and ear valves not generally suitable for forestry because of risk of infection. ⁴For planting of chemically treated plants and for dipping of plants in chemicals see relevant section of Chapter 13. ⁵When planting spiny seedlings or chemically treated plants. ⁶When noise level at work position exceeds 85dB(A). ⁷Chain-saw boots with protective guarding at front vamp and instep. ⁸Cut-resistant material incorporated in the back of the left hand. ⁹When falling branches are likely to cause injury. ¹⁰When pruning to a height exceeding 2.5 m. ¹¹Felling includes debranching and crosscutting. ¹²When using a handsaw. ¹³When extracting near unstable trees or branchwood. ¹⁴Only if manipulating logs; gloves with heavy-duty palm if handling wire choker rope or tether line. ¹⁵Highly visible colours. ¹⁶With chin strap. ¹⁷For required tree-climbing equipment see Chapter 15 of this code. ¹⁸Climbing helmets are preferable: if they are not available, safety helmets with chin straps may be used.

Annex 6. Stakeholder issues relating to standard

Consultation was originally carried out in November 2002 in preparation for SAPPI audit. No major changes were proposed by stakeholders but a few verifiers were given (e.g. South-African harvesting guidelines). Consultation with stakeholders on this standard is carried out routinely prior to 'main assessment' audits of forest managers in Southern Africa (including South Africa and Swaziland) and prior to non-SLIMF surveillance audits. There are no sustained disagreements about the standard and stakeholders have not expressed any significant differences of opinion about any of the indicators contained within. The standard remains open for comment year-round and is publicly available via the Soil Association Woodmark website www.soilassociation.org/woodmark.

Annex 7. Pesticides

FSC - Definitions and interpretations

FSC has adopted the following definitions of the terms 'pest' and 'pesticide', approved by the FSC Board of Directors in December 2005:

Pest: Organisms, which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals or the desired yields or profits. Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms.

Pesticide: (including fungicide and herbicide) Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides).

Chemicals listed on the next page are classed as "highly hazardous" and should not be used. The list is based **Annex 1 and 2 from FSC Guidance Document (FSC-GUI-001: May 2007) on Implementation of the FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-601: December 2005). Chemicals within Class IA of WHO's Extremely hazardous technical grade active ingredients in pesticides are indicated with a '**' and those within Class IB are indicated with '**'.**

The FSC board committee may approve temporary exceptions. Revised lists will be published and circulated when necessary.

See www.fsc.org - for chemicals policy updates.

Name of chemical

2-(2,4-DP), dma salt (= dichlorprop, dma salt) 2,4,5-T	DDT	Furathiocarb **	Pentachlorophenol **
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Deltamethrin	Gamma-HCH, lindane	Permethrin
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol**	Demeton-S-methyl	Heptachlor	Phenylmercury acetate *
Acrolein**	Diazinon**	Heptenophos **	Phorate *
Aldicarb*	Dicamba, dma salt	Hexachlorobenzene *	Phosphamidon *
Aldrin	Dichlorvos**	Hexazinone	Propaquizafop
Allyl alcohol **	Dicofol	Hydramethylnon	Propetamphos
Alpha-cypermethrin	Dicrotophos**	Isoxaben	Propyzamide
Aluminium phosphide	Dieldrin	Isoxathion **	Quintozene
Amitrole	Dienochlor	Lamba-cyhalothrin	Simazine
Atrazine	Difenacoum*	Lead arsenate **	Sodium arsenite **
Azinphos-ethyl**	Difethialone*	Mancozeb	Sodium cyanide **
Azinphos-methyl**	Diflubenzuron	Mecarbam **	Sodium fluoroacetate *
	Dimethoate	Mercuric chloride *	Sodium fluoroacetate, 1080
Benomyl	Dinoterb **	Mercuric oxide **	Strychnine **
Blasticidin-S**	Diphacinone*	Metam sodium	Sulfuramid
Brodifacoum*	Diquat dibromide	Metasystox	Sulfotep *
Bromadiolone*	Disulfoton*	Methamidophos **	Tebufenozide
Bromethalin*	Diuron	Methidathion **	Tebupirimfos *
Butocarboxim**	DNOC **	Methiocarb **	Tefluthrin **
Butoxycarboxim**	Edifenphos**	Methomyl **	Terbufos *
Cadusafos**	Endosulfan	Methoxychlor	Terbumeton
Calcium arsenate**	Endrin	Methylarsonic acid (monosodium methanearsenate, MSMA)	Terbutylazine
Calcium cyanide*	EPN *	Methylbromide	Terbutryn
Captafol*	Epoxiconazole	Mevinphos*	Thallium sulfate
Carbaryl	Esfenvalerate	Mirex	Thiodicarb
Carbofuran*	Ethiofencarb **	Monocrotophos **	Thiofanox
Carbosulfan	Ethion	Naled	Thiometon
Chlordane	Ethoprophos *	Nicotine **	Toxaphene (Camphechlor)
Chlorethoxyfos*	Famphur **	Omethoate **	Triadimenol
Chlorfenvinphos**	Fenamiphos **	Oryzalin	Triazophos
Chlormephos	Fenitrothion	Oxamyl **	Trifluralin
Chlorophacinone*	Fipronil	Oxydemeton-methyl **	Vamidotion
Chlorothalonil	Flocoumafen *	Oxyfluorfen	Warfarin
Chlorpyrifos	Fluazifop-butyl	Paraquat	Zeta-cypermethrin
Coumaphos**	Flucythrinate **	Parathion *	Zinc phosphide
Coumatetralyl**	Flufenoxuron	Parathion-methyl	
Cyfluthrin	Fluoroacetamide **	Paris green **	
Cypermethrin	Formetanate **	Pendimethalin	

Annex 8. Categories of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF: Proforest toolkit)

A High Conservation Value area is the area of natural habitat required to maintain or enhance a High Conservation Value. A HCV area may be part of a larger habitat, for example a riparian zone protecting a stream that is the sole supply of drinking water to a community or a patch of a rare limestone-loving forest within a larger forest area. Elsewhere, the HCV area may be the whole of a habitat, for example a large forest management unit, when that forest contains several threatened or endangered species that range throughout the forest. Any habitat type – boreal, temperate or tropical, natural or modified by humans, can potentially be designated an HCV area, because HCV designation relies solely on the presence of High Conservation Values within the habitat. The Proforest Toolkit proposes the following categories: (see www.hcvnetwork.org for further information).

HCVF 1. Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).

For example, the presence of several globally threatened bird species within a Kenyan montane forest.

HCVF 2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

For example, a large tract of Mesoamerican flooded grasslands and gallery forests with healthy populations of Hyacinth Macaw, Jaguar, Maned Wolf, and Giant Otter, as well as most smaller species.

HCVF 3. Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

For example, patches of a regionally rare type of freshwater swamp in an Australian coastal district.

HCVF 4. Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).

For example, forest on steep slopes with avalanche risk above a town in the European Alps.

HCVF 5. Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).

For example, key hunting or foraging areas for communities living at subsistence level in a Cambodian lowland forest mosaic.

HCVF 6. Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

For example, sacred burial grounds within a forest management area in Canada.

GLOSSARY

Words in this document are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by forest managers and certifiers. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

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. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological diversity values: The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Chain of custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

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

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.

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Endangered species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Exotic species: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

Forest integrity: The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

Forest management/manager: The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.

Genetically modified organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

High Conservation Value Forests: High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- e) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :
 - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
 - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- f) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- g) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
- h) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Indigenous lands and territories: The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. (Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Part VI)

Indigenous peoples: "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).

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.

Local laws: Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

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.

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural Forest: Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management.

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs): All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

Other forest types: Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship.

Plantation: Forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship.

Silviculture: The art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfill the objectives of the owner. This may, or may not, include timber production.

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

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).

Threatened species: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources 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.

Woodmark Standard Adaptation Process		
FSC-Ref	FSC-STD-20-003 (v3.0)	
Woodmark procedure	PP-FM-001 Adaptation of Generic Standard	
Summary	In countries where there is no FSC-endorsed national standard Woodmark has adapted the Woodmark Generic Forestry Standard for the region/ country.	
Amendments		
Date	Details	Author /Approved
August 2011	Page 1: SA Woodmark and FSC logo updated Page 2: References to superseded FSC docs updated Page 4 and 7: References to 'recommendations' replaced with 'observations' Checklist numbering system updating according to FSC-STD-20-002 (V3) Page 52 onwards: Annexes added and numbering re-structured. New index for annexes added with this table for recording amendments. Footer updated to ST-FM-001-07 SOU v3.0 August 2011	LC/MR
May 2014	Added CITES species to Appendix 3	MDP / MR
	<i>(e.g. Draft national FSC-Standard reviewed (if applicable))</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Consultation carried out (including FSC-NI and other stakeholders)</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Woodmark Generic Standard adapted and published on web)</i>	
Review:		
	<i>(e.g. Further review / comments received: (list))</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Amendments to FSC policies/standards meaning amendments to adapted Standard required: (list))</i>	