



Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist

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| Adapted for: | Guyana |
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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

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.

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.

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.

Process of adaptation of standard for use in Guyana

The Woodmark Generic standard was first adapted for use in Guyana during 2005 to facilitate a pre-assessment for Iwokrama. This process took into account the Guyana National Standard draft 3 2005 prepared by Guyana National Initiative for Forest Certification (GNIFC). Every aspect of each standard was systematically compared to the other using a cross reference matrix aimed at identifying similar indicators/indicators and identifying those present in one standard but absent in the other. It resulted in the incorporation of a number of elements from the national standard in the Woodmark Generic Standard adapted for use in Guyana. This resulted in Version 1 of the Woodmark Generic Standard Adapted for use in Guyana.

During 2005 and 2006 the Woodmark Generic Standard underwent some changes in response to new FSC policy and as part of FSC evaluation of the Woodmark Standard against FSC-STD-20-002.

In July/ August 2007 Woodmark carried out stakeholder consultation requesting comment on the content of the Version 1 of the Woodmark Generic Standard Adapted for use in Guyana. One detailed submission on this standard was received. Version 2 of the Woodmark Generic Standard Adapted for use in Guyana was then prepared taking into account the detailed submission and the intervening changes in the Woodmark Generic Standard.

In addition information relating to national legislation, CBD and ILO conventions was added.

In September 2007 a meeting was held with GNIFC representatives, the adaptation process was discussed, specific indicators were reviewed and consensus reached that use of the Woodmark adapted standard incorporating elements of the GNIFC standard would be appropriate. Administrative changes listed in the table for document amendments at the end of this document were made in October 2010 when the standard was subsequently re-issued as v2.3.

This document is Version 2.3 of the Woodmark Generic Standard Adapted for use in Guyana prepared October 2010.

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 indicators) | 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 a '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 | |
|-------------------------|--|

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|------------------------------------|-------|
| 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>Regional Guidance: note relevant laws and administrative requirements: See Annex 1.</p> <p>Regional Guidance: note appropriate regulatory authorities</p> | |
| 1.1.2 Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements <i>and have in place a mechanism that facilitates access to legal & supporting documents for both operational & regulatory staff (GNIFCd3 1.1.2).</i> | Discussion with forest managers | | |
| 1.1.3 There is no evidence of non-compliance with relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements. | <p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Forest management policies and procedures</p> | | |
| FSC Criterion 1.2 | | Overall Score for Certification | |
| All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid. | | | |
| 1.2.1 Forest managers provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid. | <p>Receipts, Accounts</p> <p><i>Discussion with Guyana FC</i></p> <p>No evidence of non-payment</p> | Regional guidance: note applicable fees, royalties, charges | |

| 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 | Regional Guidance: note local species on CITES appendices 1 and 2 | |
| 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 See Annex 5 for further information on ILO conventions | Regional Guidance: note applicable ILO conventions Note that a number of ILO conventions are addressed under principles 3, 4, 7 | |
| 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 | | |

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| 1.3.6 Forest managers ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected. | Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate | Regional Guidance: is country signatory to ITTA? | |
| 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 | Regional Guidance: note implications of Convention on Biological Diversity in the region | |
| 1.3.8 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected. | Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures | Regional Guidance: note any other applicable international agreements | |
| 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 and evaluated 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 | | |
| 1.4.2 <i>Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria are brought to the attention of the Government of Guyana and the Guyana National Initiative for Forest Certification in order to be resolved and, if not resolved, presented to the FSC. (GNIFC 1.4.1)</i> | Discussion with forest managers | Regional Guidance: operators can be expected to approach relevant authorities with recommendations for changes in legislation or FSC to reach agreements on conflicts. This should be documented by both authorities, FSC and the FMO | |
| 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. | | |

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| 1.5.2 Systems to identify and prevent unauthorised activities are in place, <i>documented and acceptable to all stakeholders as well as legally applicable (GNIFCd3 1.5.1).</i> | Systems documented <i>Preventive & Resolution mechanisms</i> | | |
| 1.5.3 Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest. | Discussion with managers | | |
| 1.5.4 <i>Borders of the FMU are identified in the field and in conflict cases there are written resolution procedures.(GNIFCd3 1.5.2)</i> | <i>Marcation panels & boards in the field</i> | | |
| 1.5.5 <i>The FMO maintains a record of invasion by third parties and documents the outcomes of resolution procedures.(GNIFCd3 1.5.3)</i> | <i>Invasion logbook Field review</i> | | |
| 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 | <i>GNIFCd3 1.6.2 suggests commitment of at least one cutting cycle of 60 years</i> | |
| 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 | |

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| 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. | Note need to evaluate forest use rights and record these here. Regional Guidance: <i>Check with GFC & The Land and Surveys Commission</i> | |
| 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 | GNIFC d3 1.6.2 suggests for at least one cutting cycle of 60 years | |
| 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 | | |
| 2.1.5 <i>A written agreement on specific use areas between parties with overlapping use rights exists.</i> (GNIFCd3 2.1.2) | <i>Written documentation by FMO, verified by GFC, supported by site visit and map.</i> <i>If there is overlapping use right this should be supported by documents showing legality of use rights of all involved parties.</i> <i>Written agreements between parties with oversight from regulatory agencies.</i> <i>Review maps</i> | Regional Guidance: <i>GGMC, GFC. Lands and Surveys Commission, GNRA Company HQ</i> | |

| 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. | Regional guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area: | |
| 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 practice. | Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Evidence in management plans and practices | | |

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| <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> | <p>Regional Guidance: In countries where local communities are less physically dependent on forests but value the forest for aesthetic, spiritual or recreational reasons, consultation with representative organisations e.g. councils, citizens groups and local environmental groups should take place.</p> | |
| <p>2.2.4 <i>There is an agreement with the community to implement forest management and the community controls the forest management process. (GNIFCd3 2.2.1)</i></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>written documentation by FMO, verified by GFC, supported by site visit and map.</i> 2) <i>If there is overlapping use right this should be supported by documents showing legality of use rights of all involved parties.</i> 3) <i>written agreements between parties with oversight from regulatory agencies. Review maps</i> | <p>GGMC, GFC. Lands and Surveys Commission, GNRA Company HQ</p> | |
| <p>2.2.5 <i>Populations that are directly affected by forests operations have the opportunity to participate in the planning of specific tasks of forest management that could affect them. (GNIFCd3 4.4.2).</i></p> | <p>Planning Procedures Consultation procedures Interviews Community meeting minutes</p> | | |

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| 2.2.6 Forest Management plans are subsequently agreed upon with the communities and are based on participatory planning, joint planning & implementation and local control. | Maps, Annual Operational Plan, Community planning meeting minutes, Management Plan | | |
| 2.2.7 In the case that the utilisation is delegated to third parties there are clear contracts in which the local and community regulations of forest activities are respected. (GNIFC 2.2.2) | Contracts, Meeting minutes | | |
| 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. | ILO Conventions 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements Documents- records of fora for participation/ meetings Court records Community consultation | Regional Guidance: Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights: | |

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| 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 | Regional Guidance: Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights: | |
| 2.3.6 <i>In the case of potential conflicts there are written procedures to prevent them. The procedures recognise the negotiation strategies of local communities and the participation of a negotiator mutually accepted by parties and within the legal framework. The mechanisms are included in the management plan. (GNIFC d3 2.3.2)</i> | <i>Written procedures between community Reps & FMO Management Plan, Annual Plan, conflict procedures, interviews</i> | | |
| 2.3.7 <i>The FMO has a documented public relation policy and is involved in an active dialogue process with the surrounding communities affected by forest management. (GNIFC d3 2.3.3)</i> | <i>Existence of Public Relations Policy & its implementation, records, interviews</i> | | |

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 | Documentation No evidence of groups that are not | Regional Guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area: | |

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| managers. | documented by the forest managers | Regional Guidance: Note that in some countries there are legal requirements in relation to defining indigenous peoples. | |
| 3.1.2 All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped. | Maps Consultation with community representatives | | |
| 3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal | ILO Convention 169 Article 1 (2) | | |
| 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. | ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2) Consultation with local community representatives Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives Records of information (EIAs, etc) provided to the representative organisations Absence of significant disputes Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use. | | |
| 3.1.5 <i>There is a written agreement with the indigenous community to implement long-term forest management, and the community controls the process related to management.(GNIFCd3 3.1.1)</i> | <i>Direct consultation with indigenous populations, Agreements, meeting minutes, interviews with Ministry of Amerindian Affairs & GFC</i> | | |
| 3.1.6 <i>Forest management plans are agreed upon with communities</i> | <i>Direct consultation with indigenous</i> | | |

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| <i>and are based on participatory planning practices, co-management and local control.(GNIFCd3 3.1.2)</i> | <i>populations, Agreements, meeting minutes</i> | | |
| <i>3.1.7 There is clear evidence that written agreements are adhered to (GNIFCd3 3.1.3)</i> | <i>Field visits, meeting minutes, direct consultation</i> | | |
| FSC Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples. | | Overall Score for Certification | |
| <i>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 shall be physically demarcated under the supervision of the community and documented in mutually agreed written agreements.(GNIFC d3 3.2.2).</i> | Field inspection Community consultation | | |
| <i>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).</i> | Documented policies and procedures No evidence of such activities Community consultation | Guidance: Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples. | |
| <i>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.</i> | Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation | | |
| <i>3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted</i> | 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 | |
| <i>3.3.1a Policies and procedures for the identification, recording and</i> | Documented policies and | Regional Guidance: please note any | |

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| mapping of sites of archaeological, religious, historical, <i>economic</i> 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. | procedures Records Maps | known sites or types of site of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity within the management area: | |
| 3.3.1b <i>These sites are indicated in a resource map, and if protective actions need to be taken, they are also demarcated in the field.</i> (GNIFCd3 5.7.1). | <i>Maps, inspection of boundaries, discussion with communities</i> | | |
| 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. <i>There should be evidence of protective measures taken in worked areas where such sites have been identified. (GNIFCd3 3.3.2).</i> | Documented policies and procedures Management planning documents | Regional Guidance: please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites. | |
| 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 known applications of traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) in the forest operations. | Records | Regional Guidance: please note any known applications of traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in the area: | |
| 3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise. | Records Discussion with local community representatives | | |

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| 3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements. | Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment | | |
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| 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. | | | |
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| 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 | | |

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| 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 | Regional Guidance: Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned: Please mention any relevant laws and regulations | |
| 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 | | |
| 4.1.5 <i>There is clear evidence of good neighbourly relations (GNIFCd3 4.1.3)</i> | <i>Job advertisements at community level Access to low-grade produce</i> | | |
| 4.1.6 <i>Agreements between FMO and subcontractors should adhere to national labour legislation and sector labour agreements. (GNIFC 4.2.7)</i> | <i>Agreements, interviews</i> | | |
| 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 | Accessible copies of guidelines and | Regional Guidance: please note all | |

| guidelines and regulations. | regulations Discussion with managers | relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations | |
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| 4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take 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 ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation | | |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | | |
| 4.2.8 <i>All relevant legislation relating to health & safety of employees and their families when in situ (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, EPA hazardous materials regulations and provisions concerning Health and Safety, operational and camp hygiene in the Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting in felling, extraction, trucking, road construction, camp and workshop activities, in-forest saw milling and other forest management activities) is complied with. (GNIFC 4.2.2, 4.2.3)</i> | No evidence of non compliance <i>Safety procedures and manuals Occupational health & safety regs EPA hazardous materials regs Operational & camp hygiene guidelines from the CoP for Timber Harvesting Min. of Labour H&S protocols Inspection of accident & health records, monitoring records, compensation package</i> | | |

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| <p>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. <i>Specifically, adequate shelter, clean water, sanitation and protection from occupational disease (e.g. malaria) in camps are provided. GNIFC 4.2.5).</i></p> | <p>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. <i>Visit camps, inspect health records</i></p> | | |
| <p>4.2.11 <i>Basic health care & emergency first aid is available in the work place.(GNIFC 4.2.4)</i></p> | <p><i>Inspection of documents & facilities</i></p> | | |
| <p>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).</p> | | <p>Overall Score for Certification</p> | |
| <p>4.3.1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87</p> <p>This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.</p> | <p>Copies of ILO convention 87 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance</p> | | |
| <p>4.3.2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98</p> <p>This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.</p> | <p>Copies of ILO convention 98 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance</p> | | |
| <p>4.3.3 <i>There is clear evidence that employees are directly and effectively informed of their rights by relevant third parties. There is evidence of FMO support for this process.</i></p> | <p><i>Interviews with workers, information records</i></p> | <p>4.3.3 <i>There is clear evidence that employees are directly and effectively informed of their rights by relevant third parties. There is evidence of FMO support for this process.</i></p> | <p><i>Interviews with workers, information records</i></p> |

| 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 (both men and women) directly affected by management operations. | | Overall Score for Certification | |
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| 4.4.1 There are systems in place that provide an evaluation of the social impact (<i>resource access and social well being</i>), , appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. | ILO Convention 169, or equivalent national legislation and agreements Management plan or supporting documents | | |
| 4.4.3 Forest managers implement a <i>clearly defined</i> 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. | | Regular communication will generate trust through transparency of actions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions | |
| 4.5.1 Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented. | Documented mechanism for resolving grievances Use of mechanism recorded Statutory procedures if applicable | Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to resolve grievances of this nature in the region concerned: | |
| 4.5.2 Mechanisms exist and are implemented for providing fair compensation to local people where their legal or customary rights, | Documented procedure for deciding compensation | Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory | |

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| property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged. | Statutory procedures if applicable | procedures are considered adequate to provide compensation of this nature in the region concerned: | |
| 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. <i>Each case of compensation is validated by a written agreement.</i> | Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage Evidence of community control in determining the compensation | | |
| 4.5.4 4.5.1 <i>Measures are taken to prevent damage or loss that may affect the rights, goods, or livelihoods of local communities and these are documented in the management plan (GNIFCd3 4.5.1)</i> | 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 <i>all expected planning & operational costs</i> and revenues for at least the current financial year. | Annual budget <i>Management Plan</i> <i>Operational Plan</i> | | |
| 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 | | |
| 5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents | Annual budget | Regional Guidance: please provide | |

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| as required. | | information about regional requirements with respect to royalties or other fee payments | |
| 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 <i>Forest Operations seek efficient & optimal utilisation of forest resources. (GNIFC 5.2.1)</i> | <i>Inventories, marketing policy & strategies, production policies, business plan, management plan, operational plan</i> | | |
| 5.2.2 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations. (see 5.4 below for related indicators) | Sales information Discussion with local community Note if there are any over-riding reasons preventing this. | | |
| 5.2.3 <i>The Forest Management Unit Operator has updated market information that is guided by the marketing strategies of the company and is linked to forest resource assessment information. (GNIFC 5.2.3)</i> | <i>Inspection marketing strategy, availability info on resource and market demand, FMP, 100% inventory, marketing strategy</i> | | |
| 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 | |
| 5.3.1a <i>The FMO has a mechanism in place to evaluate tree quality before felling (marking, directional felling). (GNIFCd3 5.3.3)</i> | <i>Documentation, protocols, interviews with harvesting personnel, visual assessments</i> | | |
| 5.3.1b There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees or other products (honey, balata, manicole, nibbi etc) during and after harvesting. (GNIFCd3 5.3.1). | Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees. | | |

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| 5.3.2 Timber and other products (honey, balata, manicole, nibbi etc) are extracted and processed promptly after harvesting so that degradation & loss are minimised. | Site inspection of harvesting & processing activities- No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing. | | |
| 5.3.3 Planning, organisation and application of appropriate technology are applied (e.g. New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste). GNIFC 5.1.2. | Evaluation of machinery use and purchases | | |
| 5.3.4 It is documented that contract and payment systems with field workers (tree identification, fellers, bunchers, and machinery operators) include mechanisms that consider not only production criteria, but also product quality and reduction of damage to the remaining forest. | Contracts, HR policies, CoP, Operational Plans, wage records, | | |
| 5.3.5 If feasible, salvage harvesting should be done in current or recent annual harvest areas based on results of objective assessment of forest stand (e.g. silvicultural survey). | Records, field visits, interviews | | |
| 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 Based on discussion with the other relevant forest users, Managers collect information on 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 during the pre-harvest inventory. | 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 forest services, 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 use of forest services, 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 | |
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| 5.5.1 Forest managers have evaluated the role and impact of the forest within the watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for indicators with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries) | Discussion with managers Management planning documents | | |
| 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 planning documents | | |
| 5.5.3 <i>Forest management must show evidence of recognition, maintenance, and when appropriate improvement of the forest services and resources in particular related to watersheds.</i> | <i>Management Plan, maps, operational plan, field inspections</i> | | |
| 5.5.4 <i>Areas of special services and resources are mapped .</i> | <i>Maps</i> | | |
| 5.5.5 <i>The FMO consults with other relevant agencies on special (forest and environmental) service areas and facilitate their management.</i> | <i>Agreements, meeting minutes, interviews,etc</i> | | |
| 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 | Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals | | |

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| relevant research and/or inventories, and in the absence of that on conservative assumptions acknowledged by the competent authorities. | 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 | | Information from descriptions of forest resources detailed in 7.1b should be used in assessments of impacts Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards detailed in 7.1f | |
| 6.1.1 A system is specified that ensures an assessment of environmental impact is made before commencement of any site-disturbing operations. The system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 | Regional Guidance: Please identify any regional guidelines or legislation with respect to requirements for environmental impact assessment | |
| 6.1.2 There is a system to ensure that results of the assessment of impacts are taken account of in subsequent operations. | Documented system Records of results of assessment | | |

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| 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 | Regional Guidance: please note any particular rare, threatened or endangered species that are likely to be relevant in the region | |
| 6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps. | Maps | | |
| 6.2.3 <i>There is a list of rare, threatened & valuable species in the management plan. Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats. In doing so the provisions of CoP for timber harvesting must be observed. (GNIFCd3 6.2.1).</i> | Management plan and/or supporting documents CoP Harvesting Guidelines | | |
| 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 | Regional Guidance: note statutory requirements for protected areas | |
| 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 protected from full 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 | | |

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| 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 streamsid es 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 There are documented systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants <i>for commercial purposes, for sports, as pets or to feed the employees of the forest and industrial operations</i> | Documents Management plan Awareness programmes | | |
| 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 that 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 | | |

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| 6.3.5 Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of naturally occurring 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 | | |
| 6.3.9 <i>Trees are marked for retention-seed, habitat & keystone trees.</i> | <i>Stock Maps</i> <i>Inventory data</i> | | |
| 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 <i>There is not less than 5% reserve areas of all representative forest types within the concession.. (GNIFCd3 6.4.1) (See also 6.2.8)</i> | 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; | | Overall Score for Certification | |
| 6.5.1 <i>There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance to mitigate the environmental impacts of these operations. These guidelines comply with the CoP.(GNIFCd3 6.4.1).</i> | Policies and Procedures | Regional Guidance: where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted. | |
| 6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following indicators for the design and building of new roads: - New roads are planned in advance on topographical | Documents Field inspection of roads | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 | | | |
| <p>6.5.3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion.</p> | <p>Training records Discussion with machinery operators</p> | | |
| <p>FSC Criterion 6.5b Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.</p> | | <p>Overall Score for Certification</p> | |
| <p>6.5.4 Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following indicators with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented:</p> <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. | <p>Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads</p> | | |
| <p>6.5.5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads</p> | <p>Field inspection</p> | | |

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| in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed. | | | |
| 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 <i>pre-harvesting, harvesting & post-harvesting</i> . <i>These procedures comply with the CoP</i> | Procedure documented | | |
| 6.5.9 Policies and procedures include the following indicators, which are implemented: <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 shall not be pushed into streams - Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated - The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate | Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites | | |
| 6.5.10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off. | Procedure documented | | |
| 6.5.11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration. | Procedure documented Field inspection | | |
| 6.5.12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration. | Evaluation of new machinery purchases | | |

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| 6.5.13 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods. | Training records | | |
| 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. | | Overall Score for Certification | |
| 6.6.1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available. | Documentation | Regional Guidance: note laws and guideline referring to forest pest control | |
| 6.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include: 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 | Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use | |
| 6.6.3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims. | Discussion with managers | | |
| 6.6.4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost. | Discussion with managers | | |
| 6.6.5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that 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. | Documented procedure Records | | |
| 6.6.6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations <i>and protocols governing the use of chemical products banned by Guyanese or international law are observed.</i> (GNIFCd3 6.6.1). | Records Field observations | | |

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| 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. | | Overall Score for Certification | |
| 6.6.7 The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is prohibited. | Documents Site inspection | Regional Guidance: note chemicals banned within country | |
| 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. | | | |
| 6.6.9 Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC (See 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 relevant equipment are provided to all operators <i>for the safe handling, storage & disposal of chemical products & containers.</i> | Training manuals Training records <i>Interviews with employees</i> | | |
| 6.6.11 Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling shall not enter watercourses. | Site inspection | | |
| 6.6.12 All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals shall 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 that has baked dry during a | Documented procedure / manuals | | |

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| drought is prohibited. | | | |
| 6.6.15 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited. | Documented procedure / manuals | | |
| 6.6.16 <i>There is no evidence of pollution by chemicals</i> | <i>Observations, Monitoring records Health records Interviews with surrounding communities Means of transporting chemicals/fuel etc Types of containers used and how dispensed</i> | | |
| 6.6.17 <i>There are no records of chemical-pollutant related health symptoms.</i> | <i>Medical records Sick leave records Min of Health records Min of Labour records</i> | | |
| 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 <i>consistent with EPA & CoP guidelines. (GNIFCd3 6.7.1).</i> | <i>Site inspection Review MP Field observations GFC/EPA Monitoring records Fire Dept approval. OHS</i> | | |
| 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 <i>consistent with EPA & CoP guidelines. (GNIFCd3 6.7.1).</i> | No evidence of inappropriate disposal | | |
| 6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest. | No evidence of inappropriate disposal | | |

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| 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, <i>supervision</i> and monitoring of all use of biological control agents. | Documented procedure Records | Regional Guidance: notes laws and guidelines on use of biological control agents | |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion | | |

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| conservation benefits across the forest management unit. | | | |
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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 |
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| 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 | Regional Guidance: note requirements of regional authorities and forest grant schemes | |
| 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 scale and intensity of the forest and 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 & <i>designed and executed according to established technical criteria</i> , to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations. <i>The inventory has</i> | Forest inventory | | |

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| estimates to calculate the future forest structure & composition at least until the end of the 1 st cutting cycle, based on an assessment of the FMU. (GNIFCd3 7.1.2). | | | |
| (see also Criterion 5.6) | | | |
| 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) | | |
| 7.1.8a There is a description of the socio-economic context for management. | | | |
| 7.1.8b <i>The forest management plan should include a section on the FMO's social policy concerning local and indigenous communities. This section should include the identification of potential negative impacts and a description of existing cultural diversity.</i> (GNIFCd3 3.6.1) | <i>Management Plan</i> | | |
| 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) | | |

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| FSC Criterion 7.1d The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection | | | |
| 7.1.12a <i>There are Annual Harvesting Plans based on detailed maps that include volumes or number of trees to extract in determined areas, planning of harvesting and silvicultural treatments, and other activities such as road construction. This plan indicates where and when and how the activities will be executed. (GNIFCd3 7.1.3)</i> | AHP, 100% inventory Also, see 5.6 | | |
| 7.1.12b <i>Operational level inventories are conducted that provide the basis for planning and execution of the annual harvest. (GNIFCd3 7.1.5)</i> | AHP, Operational (100%) inventory Also, see 5.6 | | |
| FSC Criterion 7.1e The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. | | | |
| 7.1.13a Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented. | Procedure documented See 8.2 | | |
| 7.1.13b <i>The annual plan, together with the maps are available to provide operative guidance to the management activities and to facilitate the monitoring of activities execution.(GNIFCd3 7.1.6)</i> | AHP, documented procedures, maps, species lists See 8.2 | | |
| 7.1.13c <i>The silvicultural prescriptions established in the forest management plan are executed in the field. (GNIFCd3 7.1.7)</i> | AHP, documented procedures, maps, species lists 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 Fire plan | | |
| 7.1.15 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented. | Discussions with manager Documents | | |

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| 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 (<i>including subsequent revisions</i>) and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification, protection & <i>ongoing evaluation</i> of the status 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 <i>The FMP is periodically reviewed (at least each five years) to include the results of monitoring</i> | Management plan Discussions with managers | | |
| 7.2.2 Managers are aware of relevant <i>scientific and technical</i> research being undertaken or planned in the area, e.g. concerning forest management, timber production and biology/ecology <i>as well as the changes in the environmental, social and economic context.</i> | Discussions with managers | Regional Guidance: note organisations involved in research in the area | |
| 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 | | |

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| 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 <i>and plan</i> for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels | Policy | | |
| 7.3.5 <i>Field guides are available for use in the different field operations for the training of the workers.</i> | Field Guides on site | | |
| 7.3.6 <i>There is supervision of field activities to assure that the operative indicators are duly implemented.</i> | Field checks | | |
| 7.3.7 <i>The field, technical and administrative middle management personnel has adequate information for the implementation of the management plan.</i> | <i>Documents, interviews, observations, dissemination, mechanisms</i> | | |
| 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 | Availability of information | | |

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| interested parties, within the accepted indicators 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] | | | |

| PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT | | | |
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| 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 an <i>implemented</i> 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 | <i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtained information e.g. fixed point photography.</i> | |
| 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 | | |

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| 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 standard growth models or information on regeneration of commercial species is not known, there is a 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 monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species (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. | | | |
| 8.2.5b <i>Records are kept on observations of key faunal species (large predators, terrestrial birds, deer, tapir, monkeys esp. spider monkeys, macaws, turtles etc.)</i> | <i>Documents Observations Interviews</i> | | |
| 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 | |
| 8.2.6a There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the social and environmental impacts of operations are recorded. | Records of meetings with representatives of local communities (see also 4.4.1) | | |
| 8.2.6b <i>There is a systematic evaluation of the impacts of forest management on the quality of life of the workers.</i> | <i>Protocols, medical records, interview workers, observation of available</i> | | |

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| | <i>facilities</i> | | |
| 8.2.7 Monitoring programmes are implemented to collect data related to environmental impacts. Such data might relate to: water quality, seasonal water flow, fish populations, wildlife populations. | 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 financial 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: - The source of the certified timber - the date of sale | Records | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 | | | |
| 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 a the results and/or a summary of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted indicators of commercial confidentiality. | Monitoring summary | | |
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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 co-operation 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. <i>The criteria used to define these areas are listed in the Management Plan</i> | 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] | |

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| | | 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 detailed and implemented <i>in the Management Plan</i> 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 implemented. | Monitoring procedure Monitoring data | | |

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| 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 | |

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| 10.1.1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the management plan objectives for the plantation. | Management plan or supporting documents | | |
| 10.1.2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 | | Overall Score for Certification | |

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| 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. | | | |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | Regional Guidance: list well known invasive species of area | |
| 10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted. | | | |

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| See 8.2b for monitoring indicators | | | |
| 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 should 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 | |
| 10.6.1 Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents | Management plan or supporting documents | All provisions in 6.5 apply | |
| 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 | | Overall Score for Certification | |

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| 6.7. | | | |
| 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 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 | | Overall Score for Certification | |

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| 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. | | | |
| 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 Certification of forest remnants (inc agricultural use) | |

Index to annexes

1. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Guyana
 - 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements
 - 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Guyana
 3. CITES timber species
 4. Endangered species in Guyana
 - 5a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions
 - 5b. ILO Conventions ratified in Guyana
 - 5c. ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work - Personal Protective Equipment
 6. Stakeholder issues relating to standard
 7. Pesticides
 8. Categories of High Conservation Value Forests (Proforest toolkit)
- GLOSSARY

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

- Forests Act 1982
- Forestry Commission Act (no.2) 1979

Note that at the time of preparation of this standard (Sept 2007) these two acts were under review with bills pending approval.

- Iwokrama Act 1996
- Environmental Protection Act 1996
- Amerindian Act 2006
- Guyana Forestry Commission Guidelines and Codes of Practice
- Forest Management Planning Guidelines 1999
- Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting 2002
- Annual Plan Guidelines for Timber Harvesting
- Preharvesting Procedures
- Annual Plan of Operations Guidelines for Conservation
- Strategic Forest Resource Appraisals
- GFC Metrication Manual
- Draft National Forest Plan

OTHER ACTS Since 1993

1. Local Authorities (Postponement of Elections) Act 1993
2. Sworn Clerk and Notary Public (Certificate of Competency) Act 1993
3. Tax (Amendment) Act 1993
4. Banking (Amendment) Act 1993
5. Appropriation Act 1993
6. Spirits (Amendment) Act 1993
7. Excise Regulations (Amendment) Act 1993
8. Consumption Tax (Amendment) Act 1993
9. Customs (Amendment) Act 1993
10. Public Officers Widow (Amendment) Act 1993
11. Miscellaneous Enactments (Amendment) Act 1993
12. Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act 1993

13. Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 1993
14. Hotel Accommodation Tax Act 1993
15. Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1993
16. Firearms (Amendment) Act 1993
17. Legitimacy (Amendment) Act 1993
18. Marriage (Amendment) Act 1993
19. University of Guyana (Amendment) Act 1993
20. Administration of Justice Act 1993
21. Constitution (Amendment) Act 1993
22. Financial Administration and Audit (Amendment) Act 1993
23. National Sports Commission Act 1993
24. Guyana Manufacturing and Industrial Development Agency (Repeal) Act 1993

ACTS FOR 1994

1. Municipal Councils (Temporary Provisions) Act 1994
2. Customs (Amendment) Act 1994
3. Guyana And Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Company (Amendment) Act 1994
4. Georgetown Sewerage and Water (Amendment) Act 1994
5. Guyana Gold Board (Amendment) Act 1994
6. Registration of Landlords Act 1994
7. Local Government (Elections) (Amendment) Act 1994
8. Appropriation Act 1994
9. Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1994
10. Tax (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision) Act 1994
11. National Parks Commission Act 1994
12. Local Authorities (Elections) (Amendment) Act 1994
13. Drainage and Irrigation (Amendment) Act 1994
14. Public Utilities Commission (Amendment) Act 1994
15. Guyana Rice Development Board Act 1994
16. Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 1994
17. Licensed Premises (Amendment) Act 1994
18. Labour (Conditions of Employment of Certain Workers) (Amendment) Act 1994
19. Bakeries (Hours of Work) (Amendment) Act 1994
20. Labour (Amendment) Act 1994
21. Customs (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1994

ACTS FOR 1995

1. Financial Institutions Act 1995
2. Appropriation Act 1995
3. Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 1995
4. Georgetown Sewerage and Water (Amendment) Act 1995
5. Guyana Water Authority (Amendment) Act 1995
6. Holidays With Pay Act 1995
7. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1995
8. Banking Laws (Amendment) Act 1995
9. Dealers in Foreign Currency Licensing (Amendment) Act 1995
10. Co-operative Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 1995
11. Bank of Guyana Act 1995
12. Capital Issues (Control) Act 1995
13. Companies (Amendment) Act 1995
14. University of Guyana (Amendment) Act 1995
15. Constitution (Amendment) Act 1995
16. Drainage and Irrigation (Declaration of Areas) Act 1995

ACTS FOR 1996

1. Appropriation Act 1996
2. Licences (Increase of Duties) Act 1996
3. Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 1996
4. Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1996
5. Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1996
6. Caribbean Community (Free Entry of Skilled Nationals) Act 1996
7. Iwokrama International Centre For Rain Forest Conservation and Development Act 1996
8. Foreign Exchange (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1996
9. Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 1996
10. Bank of Guyana (Amendment) Act 1996
11. Environment Protection Act 1996
12. Election Laws (Amendment) Act 1996
13. Revenue Authority Act 1996
14. Local Government (Amendment) Act 1996
15. Civil Aviation Act 1996
16. Dental Registration Act 1996
17. Rice Farmers (Security of Tenure) (Amendment) Act 1996
18. Domestic Violence Act 1996
19. Roads (Amendment) Act 1996
20. Financial Institutions (Provisions for Conversion into Public Companies) Act 1996

ACTS FOR 1997

1. Appropriation Act 1997
2. Guyana National Bureau of Standards (Amendment) Act 1997
3. Timehri International Airport (Change of Name) Act 1997
4. Land Registry (Amendment) Act 1997
5. Companies (Amendment) Act 1997
6. Law Revision (Amendment) Act 1997
7. Bauxite Nationalisation (Amendment) Act 1997
8. Summary Jurisdiction (Offences) (Amendment) Act 1997
9. Prevention of Crimes (Amendment) Act 1997
10. Cattle Stealing Prevention (Amendment) Act 1997
11. Summary Jurisdiction (Procedure) (Amendment) Act 1997
12. Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1997
13. Guyana Citizenship (Amendment) Act 1997
14. Immigration (Amendment) Act 1997
15. Forest (Exploratory Permits) (Amendment) Act 1997
16. Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) (Amendment) Act 1997
17. Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 1997
18. Shops (Miscellaneous Enactments) (Amendment) Act 1997
19. Termination of Employment and Severance Pay Act 1997
20. Integrity Commission Act 1997
21. Local Authorities (Elections) (Amendment) Act 1997
22. Elections Laws (Amendment) Act 1997
23. Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act 1997
24. Maintenance (Amendment) Act 1997
25. Summary Jurisdiction (Magistrates) (Amendment) Act 1997
26. Prevention of Discrimination Act 1997
27. Municipal and District Councils (Amendment) Act 1997
28. National Insurance and Social Security (Amendment) Act 1997
29. Public Utilities Commission Act 1997
30. Electricity Sector Reform Act 1997

31. Guyana Energy Agency Act 1997
32. Occupational Safety and Health Act 1997
33. Trade Union Recognition Act 1997

ACTS FOR 1998

1. Electoral Audit (Caricom Agreement) Act 1998
2. Appropriation Act 1998
3. Local Authorities (Elections) (Amendment) Act 1998
4. Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary Agricultural Development Authority (Amendment) Act 1998
5. Election Laws (Filling of Vacancies in the National Assembly) Act 1998
6. Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1998
7. Guyana Shipping Act 1998
8. Rice Factories Act 1998
9. Dental Registration (Amendment) Act 1998
10. Summary Jurisdiction (Offences) (Amendment) Act 1998
11. Prevention of Crimes (Amendment) Act 1998
12. Cattle Stealing Prevention (Amendment) Act 1998
13. Summary Jurisdiction (Procedure) (Amendment) Act 1998
14. Guyana Citizenship (Amendment) Act 1998
15. Immigration (Amendment) Act 1998
16. Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1998
17. Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) (Amendment) Act 1998
18. Income Tax (In Aid of Industry) (Amendment) Act 1998
19. Bank of Guyana Act 1998
20. Insurance Act 1998
21. Securities Industry Act 1998
22. Extra-Mural Work (Amendment) Act 1998

ACTS FOR 1999

1. Constitution Reform Commission Act 1999
2. Deeds Registry Authority Act 1999
3. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) (Amendment) Act 1999
4. Corporation (Provision for Conversion into Public Companies) Act 1999
5. Appropriation Act 1999
6. Customs (Amendment) Act 1999
7. Termination of Employment and Severance Pay (Amendment) Act 1999
8. Factories Hours and Holidays (Amendment) Act 1999
9. Employment of Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Act 1999
10. Public Utilities Commission Act 1999
11. Electricity Sector Reform Act 1999
12. Education (Amendment) Act 1999
13. Local Authorities (Elections) (Amendment) Act 1999

ACTS FOR 2000

1. The Money Laundering Prevention Act 2000
2. Constitution (Amendment) Act
3. Appropriation Act 2000
4. Caribbean Investment Fund Act
5. The New Building Society (Amendment) Act 2000
6. Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2000
7. Drainage and Irrigation (Amendment) Act 2000
8. Business Names (Registration) (Amendment) Act 2000
9. Election Laws (Amendment) Act 2000

10. Civil Aviation Act 2000
11. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 2000
12. Kaiteur National Park (Amendment) Act 2000
13. Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals (Costrol) Act 2000
14. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 3) Act 2000
15. Election Laws (Amendment) Act 2000
16. Ethnic Relations Commission Tribunal Act 2000
17. Constitution (Amendment) Act 2000
18. Local Authorities (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2000

ACTS FOR 2001

1. Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2001
2. Representation of the People (Amendment) (No.2) Act 2001
3. Constitution Amendment (No. 1) Act 2001
4. Constitution Amendment (No. 2) Act 2001
5. Constitution Amendment (No. 3) Act 2001
6. Constitution Amendment (No. 4) Act 2001
7. Constitution Amendment (No. 5) Act 2001
8. Constitution Amendment (No. 6) Act 2001
9. Appropriation Act 2001
10. Acquisitions of Land for Public Purposed (Amendment) Act 2001
11. Local Authority (Election) Amendment Act 2001
12. The Medical Practitioners Amendment Act 2001

ACTS FOR 2002

1. Appropriation Act 2002
2. Energy Sector (Harmonisation of Laws) Act 2002
3. Guyana Tourism Authority Act 2002
4. Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 2002
5. Water and Sewage Act 2002
6. Procurement Act 2002
7. Criminal Law (Offences) (Amendment) Act 2002
8. Prevention of Crimes (Amendment) Act 2002
9. Racial Hostility (Amendment) Act 2002
10. Evidence (Amendment) Act 2002
11. Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 2002
12. Fisheries Act 2002
13. Local Authorities (election) (Amendment) Act 2002

ACTS FOR 2003

1. Appropriation Act 2003
2. Demerara Harbour Bridge Corporation Act 2003
3. Land Registry (Amendment) Act 2003
4. Fiscal Enactment (Amendment) Act 2003
5. Constitution (Amendment) Act 2003
6. Kidnapping Act 2003
7. Public Utilities Commission (Amendment) Act 2003
8. Procurement Act 2003
9. The Pharmacy Practitioners Act 2003
10. Constitution (Amendment) (No.2) Act 2003
11. Sugar Levy (Repeal) Act 2003
12. Maritime Drug Trafficking (Suppression) Act 2003
13. Veterinarians Act 2003

14. Animals (Movement and Disease Prevention) Act 2003
15. Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) (No.2) Act 2003
16. Revenue Authority (Amendment) Act 2003
17. Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society (Amendment) Act 2003
18. Guyana Free Protestant Episcopal Church Act 2003
19. Local Authorities (Elections)(Amendment) Act 2003
20. Fiscal Management and Accountability Act 2003

ACTS FOR 2004

1. Investment Act Act 2004
2. Small Business Act 2004
3. Guyana Energy Agency (Amendment) Act 2004
4. Customs Duties (Amendment) (No.2) order 2003] Validation Bill Act 2004
5. Audit Act 2004
6. Pensions (President) Act 2004
7. Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2004
8. Public Procurement Commission Tribunal Act 2004
9. Rights Commissions Tribunal Act 2004
10. Drainage and Irrigation Act 2004.
11. Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act 2004
12. The National Accreditation Council Act 2004
13. Appropriation Act 2004
14. Fiscal Management and Accountability (Amendment) Act 2004
16. Carribbean Court of Justice Act 2004
17. Protocol to the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Court of Justice Act 2004
18. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Caribbean Court of Justice and the Regional Judicial and Legal Services Commission Bill 2004
19. Caribbean Court of Justice Trust Fund Agreement Act 2004
20. Local Authorities (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2004
21. Bank of Guyana (Amendment) Act 2004
22. Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 2004
23. Supplementary Appropriation (No.2) Act 2004

ACTS FOR 2005

1. Customs (Amendment) Act 2005
2. Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act 2005
3. Appropriation Act 2005
4. Regional Health Authorities Act 2005
5. Supplementary Appropriation (No.3 of 2004) Act 2005
6. Ministry of Health Act 2005
7. Supplementary Appropriation (No.1 for 2005) Act 2005
8. Supplementary Appropriation (No.2 for 2005) Act 2005
9. Valuation for Rating Purposes (Amendment) Act 2005
10. Value Added Tax Act 2005
11. Excise Tax Act 2005
12. Guyana Energy Agency (Amendment) Act 2005
13. Caricom Regional Organisations for Standards and Quality Act 2005
14. National Registration (Amendment) Act 2005
15. Geographical Indications Act 2005
16. Criminal Law (Offences) (Amendment) Act 2005
16. Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act 2005
17. National Registration (Amendment) Act 2005
18. National Registration (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 2005

19. Supplementary Appropriation (No.3 for 2005) Act 2005

ACTS FOR 2006

1. Local Authorities (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2006
 2. Supplementary Appropriation (No.4 for 2005)Act 2006
 3. Berbice River Bridge Act 2006
 4. Supplementary Appropriation (No.5 for 2005)Act 2006
 5. Appropriation Act 2006
 6. Amerindian Act 2006
 7. Caribbean Community (Movement of Factors) Act 2006
 8. Caribbean Community Act 2006
 9. Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *10. Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2006
 11. Competition and Fair Trading Act 2006
 12. Elections Laws (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *13. Municipal and District Council (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *14. Consumer Protection Act 2006
 15. Income Tax (Amendment) (No.2) Act 2006
 16. Supplementary Appropriation (No.1 for 2006) Act 2006
 - *17. Shops (Consolidation) (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *18. Public Utilities Undertakings and Public Health Services Arbitration (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *19. Occupational Safety and Health (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *20. Licensed Premises (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *21. Labour Conditions of Employment of Certain Workers (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *22. Holidays with Pay (Amendment) Act 2006
 - *23. Employment of Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Act 2006
 24. Constitution (Amendment) Act 2006
 - * Justice Protection Bill
- 9th Parliament
25. ICC Cricket World Cup West Indies 2007 Act 2006
 26. Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2 for 2006) Act 2006
 27. Customs (Amendment) Act 2006
- * Not Assented by the President

ACTS FOR 2007

1. Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act 2007
2. Old Metal Dealers (Amendment) Act 2007
3. Rice Factories (Amendment) Act 2007
4. Supplementary Appropriation (No. 3 for 2006) Act 2007
5. Gambling Prevention Act 2007
6. Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act 2007
7. Immigration (Amendment) Act 2007
8. Caribbean Community Special Visa Agreement Act 2007
9. Pre-Clearance (ICC Cricket World Cup West Indies 2007) Act 2007
10. Customs (Amendment) Act 2007

Annex 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements

Guyana is committed to considering international policies of:

- The Rio Declaration.
- The International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), established under the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983.
- The Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) 1973.
- The Amazon Cooperation Treaty (TCA).
- Agenda 21, a 1992 UNCED Action Plan.
- The UNCED Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- The Convention on Wetlands 1975 - Ramsar

Annex 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Guyana

Guyana – CBD Overview from www.cbd.int provided in the NBSAP and national reports, but has not been reviewed by the Party concerned. Guyana Convention. Party since 29th Aug 1994. By ratification.

Main References

- **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan ([English version \(PDF\)](#))**
- **First National Report ([English version \(PDF\)](#))**

National Contacts re: Convention on Biological Diversity

Mr. Doorga Persaud - CBD Primary NFP, CHM NFP, SBSTTA NFP

Dr. Roger Luncheon - CBD Primary NFP

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana - CBD Secondary NFP

H.E. Mr. Samuel R. Insanally - CBD Secondary NFP

Dr. Lake Chatarpaul - SBSTTA NFP

Dr. Roger Luncheon - Cartagena Protocol Primary NFP, BCH NFP

Status and Trends of Biodiversity – an overview

Guyana's relatively rich biological diversity and high endemism are due to four factors: (i) its location at the edge of the biologically outstanding Amazon basin (ii) its overlying position on the geologically old Guiana Shield (iii) its position on the Atlantic seaboard of South America, and therefore its marine/coastal environment, and (iv) its history of low incidence and intensity of conversion of natural habitats. The country's biodiversity includes approximately 6,300 plant species, 186 species of amphibians and reptiles and 123 mammal species. Fishes are very diverse, with 352 species of freshwater bony fish and 501 species of marine fishes. Species endemism appears to be high, but numbers are uncertain as biodiversity surveys in Guyana and surrounding countries are incomplete. This high endemism is partly due to its location on the Guiana Shield, which is over 2 billion years

old, and its high natural forest cover. Threats to biodiversity include high grading both in terms of logging and fishing, fuel wood collection, conversion of natural habitat to agriculture, use of agro-chemicals, mining, and the introduction of exotic species.

Major features of National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan

The general objectives of the National Policy on Biodiversity are: to sustainably use renewable resources, to develop institutional capacity for the management of biological resources, to integrate the conservation agenda into the national development agenda, to equitably share benefits arising from biological diversity, and to take all necessary actions to achieve these goals. On the other hand, the objectives of the National Biodiversity Action Plan include evaluating national capacity, identifying gaps and proposing actions to close them, developing activities in priority areas, identifying roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, and increasing public awareness and stakeholder involvement. The programmes of the biodiversity action plan are divided into two phases: the foundation phase and the consolidation phase. The foundation phase stresses priority interventions that are essential in laying the foundation for sustainable biodiversity planning and management, whereas the consolidation phase will be defined based on the findings of the evaluation of phase I programmes. A total of 33 actions are outlined for these programmes, which are given a time frame of either 1-2 years, 3-5 years, or more than 5 years. Apart from these actions, 20 additional recommendations are given on topics such as the identification of the components of biodiversity, inland aquatic and marine biodiversity, and biosafety. It is specified that all planning and management efforts should be based on four approaches, which are the participatory approach, adaptive planning, the ecosystem approach and the precautionary principle. The general objectives of the National Policy on Biodiversity are: to sustainably use renewable resources, to develop institutional capacity for the management of biological resources, to integrate the conservation agenda into the national development agenda, to equitably share benefits arising from biological diversity, and to take all necessary actions to achieve these goals. On the other hand, the objectives of the National Biodiversity Action Plan include evaluating national capacity, identifying gaps and proposing actions to close them, developing activities in priority areas, identifying roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, and increasing public awareness and stakeholder involvement. The programmes of the biodiversity action plan are divided into two phases: the foundation phase and the consolidation phase. The foundation phase stresses priority interventions that are essential in laying the foundation for sustainable biodiversity planning and management, whereas the consolidation phase will be defined based on the findings of the evaluation of phase I programmes. A total of 33 actions are outlined for these programmes, which are given a time frame of either 1-2 years, 3-5 years, or more than 5 years. Apart from these actions, 20 additional recommendations are given on topics such as the identification of the components of biodiversity, inland aquatic and marine biodiversity, and biosafety. It is specified that all planning and management efforts should be based on four approaches, which are the participatory approach, adaptive planning, the ecosystem approach and the precautionary principle.

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>Guaiacum 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> | Almendo | 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 Guyana

The following list of endangered species found in Guyana was sourced from <http://www.earthsendangered.com>

| Species Name | Scientific Name | Group |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| <u>Ackawaio Stefania Treefrog</u> | <i>Stefania ackawaio</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Aniba rosaeodora</u> | <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> | Plants |
| <u>Anomaloglossus beebei</u> | <i>Anomaloglossus beebei</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Ayanganna Stefania Treefrog</u> | <i>Stefania ayanganna</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Bearded Tachuri</u> | <i>Polystictus pectoralis</i> | Birds |
| <u>Bigeye Tuna</u> | <i>Thunnus obesus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Black Caiman</u> | <i>Melanosuchus niger</i> | Reptiles |
| <u>Black Rockfish</u> | <i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Blue-cheeked Amazon</u> | <i>Amazona dufresniana</i> | Birds |
| <u>Bonnetia rubicunda</u> | <i>Bonnetia rubicunda</i> | Plants |
| <u>Brazilian Giant Tortoise</u> | <i>Geochelone denticulata</i> | Reptiles |
| <u>Brown Pelican</u> | <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> | Birds |
| <u>Buff-breasted Sandpiper</u> | <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> | Birds |
| <u>Bush Dog</u> | <i>Speothos venaticus</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Caribbean Electric Ray</u> | <i>Narcine bancroftii</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Caribbean Reef Shark</u> | <i>Carcharhinus perezi</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Cougar</u> 🐆 | <i>Puma concolor</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Couratari guianensis</u> | <i>Couratari guianensis</i> | Plants |
| <u>Couratari calycina</u> | <i>Couratari calycina</i> | Plants |
| <u>Cowfish</u> | <i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Cox's Stefania Treefrog</u> | <i>Stefania coxi</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Cubera Snapper</u> | <i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Curry Shark</u> | <i>Sphyrna tudes</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Daggernose Shark</u> | <i>Isogomphodon oxyrinchus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Devil Fish</u> | <i>Manta birostris</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Donkey Fish</u> | <i>Dermatolepis inermis</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Frilled Shark</u> | <i>Chlamydoselachus anguineus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Giant Anteater</u> | <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Giant Armadillo</u> | <i>Prionodontes maximus</i> | Mammals |

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|
| <u>Giant Butterfly Ray</u> | <i>Gymnura altavela</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Giant Otter</u> | <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Guiana Spider Monkey</u> | <i>Ateles paniscus</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Guianan Crested Eagle</u> | <i>Morphnus guianensis</i> | Birds |
| <u>Hammerhead Shark</u> | <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Harpy Eagle</u> | <i>Harpia harpyja</i> | Birds |
| <u>Hoary-throated Spinetail</u> | <i>Synallaxis kollari</i> | Birds |
| <u>Hogfish</u> | <i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Jaguar</u>  | <i>Panthera onca</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Large-tooth Sawfish</u> | <i>Pristis perotteti</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Least Tern</u> | <i>Sterna antillarum</i> | Birds |
| <u>Little Spotted Cat</u> | <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Long-tailed Otter</u> | <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> | Mammals |
| <u>MacConnell's Bush Toad</u> | <i>Oreophrynella macconnelli</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Margay</u>  | <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Mutton Snapper</u> | <i>Lutjanus analis</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Nassau Grouper</u> | <i>Epinephelus striatus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Night Shark</u> | <i>Carcharhinus signatus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Oceanic Whitetip Shark</u> | <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Ocelot</u>  | <i>Leopardus pardalis</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Olive-sided Flycatcher</u> | <i>Contopus cooperi</i> | Birds |
| <u>Orinoco Goose</u> | <i>Neochen jubata</i> | Birds |
| <u>Pebas Stubfoot Toad</u> | <i>Atelopus spumarius</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Pebble Toad</u> | <i>Oreophrynella nigra</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Pheidole microgyna</u> | <i>Pheidole microgyna</i> | Insects |
| <u>Poey's Grouper</u> | <i>Epinephelus flavolimbatus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Queen Triggerfish</u> | <i>Balistes vetula</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Rainbow Parrotfish</u> | <i>Scarus guacamaia</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Red Grouper</u> | <i>Epinephelus morio</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Red Porgy</u> | <i>Pagrus pagrus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Red Siskin</u> | <i>Carduelis cucullata</i> | Birds |
| <u>Rio Branco Antbird</u> | <i>Cercomacra carbonaria</i> | Birds |
| <u>Roraima Bush Toad</u> | <i>Oreophrynella quelchii</i> | Amphibians |
| <u>Seabass</u> | <i>Epinephelus niveatus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Sharpsnout Stingray</u> | <i>Dasyatis geijskesi</i> | Fishes |
| <u>South American Tapir</u> | <i>Tapirus terrestris</i> | Mammals |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|
| <u>Spectral Bat</u> | <i>Vampyrum spectrum</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Spotted Eagle Ray</u> | <i>Aetobatus narinari</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Sun Parakeet</u> | <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i> | Birds |
| <u>Tartaruga</u> | <i>Podocnemis expansa</i> | Reptiles |
| <u>Tracaja</u> | <i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> | Reptiles |
| <u>Trichilia surumuensis</u> | <i>Trichilia surumuensis</i> | Plants |
| <u>Variiegated Electric Ray</u> | <i>Diplobatus pictus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Venezuela Skate</u> | <i>Raja cervigoni</i> | Fishes |
| <u>Venezuelan Fish-eating Rat</u> | <i>Neusticomys venezuelae</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Virola surinamensis</u> | <i>Virola surinamensis</i> | Plants |
| <u>Vouacapoua americana</u> | <i>Vouacapoua americana</i> | Plants |
| <u>West Indian Manatee</u>  | <i>Trichechus manatus</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Whale Shark</u> | <i>Rhincodon typus</i> | Fishes |
| <u>White-lipped Peccary</u> | <i>Tayassu pecari</i> | Mammals |
| <u>Yellowfin Grouper</u> | <i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i> | Fishes |

Note/Disclaimer: This list is made possible through a database keyword search/filtering process which may not be 100% accurate. Therefore, all endangered species of Guyana may not be listed here. For a complete list of endangered species in South America, browse the [South America](#) endangered species list.

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 Guyana

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

| Convention |
|--|
| <u>C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919</u> |
| <u>C11 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u> |
| <u>C12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u> |
| <u>C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925</u> |
| <u>C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928</u> |
| <u>C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</u> |
| <u>C42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934</u> |
| <u>C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935</u> |
| <u>C50 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936</u> |
| <u>C64 Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939</u> |
| <u>C65 Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939</u> |
| <u>C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (and its Protocol)</u> |
| <u>C86 Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947</u> |
| <u>C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948</u> |
| <u>C94 Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949</u> |
| <u>C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949</u> |
| <u>C97 Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949</u> |
| <u>C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949</u> |
| <u>C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951</u> |
| <u>C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957</u> |
| <u>C108 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958</u> |
| <u>C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958</u> |
| <u>C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960</u> |
| <u>C129 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969</u> |
| <u>C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970</u> |
| <u>C135 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971</u> |

| |
|---|
| <u>C136 Benzene Convention, 1971</u> |
| <u>C137 Dock Work Convention, 1973</u> |
| <u>C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973</u> |
| <u>C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974</u> |
| <u>C140 Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974</u> |
| <u>C141 Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975</u> |
| <u>C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975</u> |
| <u>C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976</u> |
| <u>C149 Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977</u> |
| <u>C150 Labour Administration Convention, 1978</u> |
| <u>C151 Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978</u> |
| <u>C166 Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987</u> |
| <u>C172 Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991</u> |
| <u>C175 Part-Time Work Convention, 1994</u> |
| <u>C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</u> |

The following Conventions have been denounced:

| |
|--|
| <u>C5 Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919</u> |
| <u>C7 Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920</u> |
| <u>C10 Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u> |
| <u>C15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921</u> |

(See <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm> for 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>Planting⁴</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 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>Felling¹¹</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| <i>Tree climbing¹⁷</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Using a chain-saw | ✓ ⁷ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ⁸ | ✓ ¹⁸ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Not using a chain-saw | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | |

Notes: * If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used. ¹With integrated steel toe for medium or heavy loads. ²Safety trousers incorporating clogging material, in hot climates/weather chain-saw leggings or chaps may be used. Safety trousers and chap contain fibres that are inflammable and melt, and should

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

Woodmark carried out a technical review of the Woodmark Generic Standard systematically comparing it to the draft standard produced by the Guyana National Initiative Forest which had been working on development of an FSC National Standard for Guyana. A number of additions were made to the Generic Standard using the GNIF draft indicators where these added specificity, a clearer requirement, or higher level of performance. Otherwise the indicators from the Woodmark Generic Standard were retained.

In August 2007, the adapted version of the Standard was published on the Woodmark website and stakeholders were invited to comment by email. In addition, a series of meetings were held between 9th and 17th September during which stakeholders were further invited to submit comments upon the adapted standard. These included meetings and interviews were held with over 50 people representing regulatory authorities, local communities and their representatives, Amerindian NGOs, environmental NGOs, and commercial interests. A public consultation meeting was also held in Georgetown on 14th September 2007. Invitation was sent by email, press releases were sent to major newspapers and media, advertisements placed in national newspapers and posters were distributed. Over 50 people attended including organisations working with Iwokrama, representatives of government, regulatory authorities, social, community and Amerindian NGOs, environmental NGOs, and commercial interests. The meeting included invitation to stakeholders to discuss or submit comments on the adapted standard being used in the evaluation. No comments were received to suggest any disagreement with the adapted generic standard or differences of opinion about any indicators.

A Meeting was held with members of the Guyana National Initiative for Forest Certification. This included discussion of some specific aspects of the Woodmark Standard adapted for use in Guyana, discussion of the way in which GNIFC standard requirements had been incorporated, clarification of the content of some indicators and confirmation that GNIFC members present considered the Woodmark adapted standard to be appropriate.

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) | DDT | Furathiocarb ** | Pentachlorophenol ** |
| 2,4,5-T | Deltamethrin | Gamma-HCH, lindane | Permethrin |
| 2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester | Demeton-S-methyl | Heptachlor | Phenylmercury acetate * |
| 3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol** | Diazinon** | Heptenophos ** | Phorate * |
| Acrolein** | Dicamba, dma salt | Hexachlorobenzene * | Phosphamidon * |
| Aldicarb* | Dichlorvos** | Hexazinone | Propaquizafop |
| Aldrin | Dicofol | Hydramethylnon | Propetamphos |
| Allyl alcohol ** | Dicrotophos** | Isoxaben | Propyzamide |
| Alpha-cypermethrin | Dieldrin | Isoxathion ** | Quintozene |
| Aluminium phosphide | Dienochlor | Lamba-cyhalothrin | Simazine |
| Amitrole | Difenacoum* | Lead arsenate ** | Sodium arsenite ** |
| Atrazine | Difethialone* | Mancozeb | Sodium cyanide ** |
| Azinphos-ethyl** | Diflubenzuron | Mecarbam ** | Sodium fluoroacetate * |
| Azinphos-methyl** | Dimethoate | Mercuric chloride * | Sodium fluoroacetate, 1080 |
| Benomyl | Dinoterb ** | Mercuric oxide ** | Strychnine ** |
| Blasticidin-S** | Diphacinone* | Metam sodium | Sulfluramid |
| 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 ** | Vamidothion |
| 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 |
| Oct 2010 | 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' References to 'norm/s' replaced with 'indicator/s' Checklist: Numbering correction (7.2.3 was duplicated should have been be 7.2.4) Page 52 onwards: Annexes added and numbering re-structured. New index for annexes added with this table for recording amendments. Footer updated to Guyana v2.3 Oct 2010 | 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> | |
| | | |
| | | |