

FSC®¹ Principles and Criteria (P&C V-5) Evidence to Demonstrate Conformance for: THE FSC® NATIONAL FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD OF CANADA (FSC-STD-CAN-01-2018 V 1-0 EN)

Overview

FSC Principles and Criteria

The Forest Stewardship Council's™ Principles and Criteria are the foundation of standards used to assess certification candidates. They may also be used as guidelines for those wishing to practice an internationally recognised version of “sustainable forestry.” It is important to remember that these are guidelines and not prescriptions—and that it is the responsibility of the FME to develop operating practices that meet the requirements.

To prepare for certification, study the indicators in your region's standards to determine what evidence is needed to prove Conformance and to see what the assessment team will be looking for. The assessment team must address every indicator in scope during an assessment or audit.

Avoiding “Non-conformance”

Many non-conformances and associated corrective actions develop because the forest managers do not adequately understand the criteria and specific indicators. To avoid or reduce the number of non-conformances and obstacles to certification, a FME should carefully review their regional standards, address each criterion and indicator, and seek guidance on confusing issues from an organisation providing consulting services for FSC certification candidates or from a certified forest management operation or group entity.

Demonstrating Conformance

Ways to Demonstrate Conformance

Records - Many criteria are straightforward, and it is clear what is required to meet them. It may be helpful, but not required, for the candidate operation to maintain records to show an assessment team as evidence of Conformance (e.g., tax receipts, professional licenses, and training certificates). Often conversations between the team and the management staff provide the information and assurance the team needs regarding Conformance for straightforward issues.

¹ Preferred by Nature is an FSC accredited certifier - FSC® A000535

Documents - Other criteria relate to the candidate's forest management policies and procedures. Some documents are specifically called for, but often it is simply practical for the candidate to prepare documents in order to convey their policies and procedures. These documents are useful to the operation's personnel as well, defining goals, facilitating training of new staff, supporting consistent application of management practices, and ensuring that information is not lost if a key manager leaves.

Forest conditions - The forest itself often reveals the answer to whether a criterion is being met, and this is where the on-the-ground, field tours are important times for the candidate to "show off" their best and most challenging management sites, and for the assessment team to look for indications that what has been said is really being done.

Evidence of Conformance

The following table contains suggestions from experienced assessors, forestry professionals, and group entities on ways to show conformance with the National Forest Stewardship Standard of Canada (FSC-STD-CAN-01-2018 V 1-0 EN). [Blue font – Guidance text](#)

Criteria	Indicators	Verification Means
<p>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</p> <p><i>The Organisation*</i> shall comply with all <i>applicable laws*</i>, regulations and <i>nationally-ratified*</i> international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 V4)</p>		
<p>1.1 The Organisation* shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration*, with written authorisation from the legally competent* authority for specific activities. (New)</p> <p>The certificate holder must be able to demonstrate to be a federally and provincially registered company and possess all permits, licences and authorisations applicable to the activities they perform (e.g. harvesting, road construction, forest camp)</p>	<p>1.1.1 <i>Legal registration*</i> to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate granted by a <i>legally competent*</i> authority is documented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of registration in business registers (federal and provincial) - Management delegation agreements or territorial management agreements - Valid contract or operating license (i.e. paid the annual fee, the amounts owed for the purchase of volumes, contributions to the protection organisations) - "Other purpose" permit - Applicable municipal licences - Leases, proof of land title - Certificates of authorisation - Permit to operate gravel pits/sandpits
<p>1.2 The Organisation* shall demonstrate that the legal status* of the Management Unit*, including tenure* and use rights*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 P&C V4)</p>	<p>1.2.1 <i>Legal* tenure*</i> to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate granted by a <i>legally competent*</i> authority is documented.</p> <p>1.2.2 The boundaries of all <i>Management Units*</i> within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and shown on maps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maps of development units and various land allocations (other forest and non-forest tenures) - Forest Management Plans - Forest benefit calculations

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land documents - Physical boundaries - Paid invoice records for grants-in-lieu to local municipalities
<p>1.3 The Organisation must have the legal right to operate the planning unit in accordance with the legal status of the Organisation and the planning unit and comply with the related legal obligations of applicable national and local administrative requirements, laws and regulations. Legal rights must permit the harvesting of products and/or the provision of ecosystem services from the development unit. The Organisation must pay the statutory fees associated with these rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 V4)</p>	<p>1.3.1 <i>Forest management activities*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i>, planned and ongoing, are carried out in compliance with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Applicable laws*</i> and regulations; 2. Administrative requirements; 3. <i>Legal*</i> rights; and 4. <i>Customary rights*</i> of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvest agreements and integration agreements - Environmental management system - Performance reports/compliance documents from various government bodies - Interviews with government (federal, provincial and municipal) compliance staff - Proof of payment of various taxes, cutting fees, liability insurance
	<p>1.3.2 Payment is made in a <i>timely manner*</i> of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.</p>	
<p>1.4 The Organisation must develop and implement measures (or work with regulators) to systematically protect the development unit from illegal or unauthorised use of resources, occupation illegal activities and other illegal activities. (C1.5 V4)</p>	<p>1.4.1 Within the scope of <i>The Organisation's*</i> authority, measures are implemented to identify, prevent and control unauthorised or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedures for preventing, registering and reporting illegal activities - Access restrictions documentation - Reporting register - Training materials
	<p>1.4.2 Where protection is the <i>legal*</i> responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, discourage, control and address unauthorised or illegal activities.</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Register of surveillance activities - Communications with relevant authorities
<p>1.5 The Organisation must comply with applicable national and local laws, ratified international conventions and mandatory codes of good practice regarding the transportation and trade of forest products in the unit. from the first point of sale. (C1.1, 1.3 V4)</p>	<p>1.5.1 Compliance with relevant <i>national laws*</i>, <i>local laws*</i> and <i>ratified*</i> international conventions relating to the transportation and trade of forest products, including CITES species, up to the point of first sale.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training records
<p>1.6 The Organisation must identify, prevent and resolve disputes over legislative law and customary laws that can be resolved amicably within an appropriate time frame through the participation of affected stakeholders. (C2.3 V4)</p>	<p>1.6.1 A system is in place whereby <i>complaints*</i> can be made known to <i>The Organisation*</i> related to <i>applicable laws*</i> or <i>customary law*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tools or communications related to the complaints process (flyers, website, internal and external publications, etc.) - Complaint management procedures - Complaints register and follow-up actions - Internal and external communications register - Consultation with local media to verify the absence of issues that have received media attention - Interviews with company staff, workers and interested parties confirming the absence of disputes
	<p>1.6.2 A <i>publicly available*</i> dispute resolution process that can be adapted through <i>culturally appropriate*</i> <i>engagement*</i> is in place, including mechanisms to address <i>disputes of substantial magnitude*</i> that include provisions for ceasing operations.</p>	
	<p>1.6.3 <i>Complaints*</i> are responded to in a <i>timely manner*</i>. <i>Complaints*</i> that are not resolved are elevated to <i>disputes*</i> and are being addressed via a dispute resolution process.</p>	
	<p>1.6.4 An up-to-date record of <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i> is maintained and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steps taken to resolve <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i>; 2. Outcomes of all <i>complaints*</i> and dispute resolution processes; and 	

	<p>3. Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.</p>	
	<p>1.6.5 The dispute resolution process as established in Indicator 1.6.2 is implemented, following the provisions for ceasing of operations for <i>disputes of substantial magnitude*</i>.</p>	
<p>1.7 The Organisation must make a public commitment not to be corrupted and not to corrupt, financially or otherwise, and must comply with anti-corruption laws, where they exist. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, the Organisation must implement anti-corruption measures commensurate with the scale and intensity of development activities and the risk of corruption. (New)</p>	<p>1.7.1 A policy is implemented that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description; 2. Meets or exceeds related legislation; and 3. Is <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicly available policy (website, various publications, etc.) - Internal alert and complaints register - Internal monitoring and evaluation device - Disciplinary files and sanctions
	<p>1.7.2 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.</p>	
	<p>1.7.3 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.</p>	
<p>1.8 The Organisation must demonstrate its long-term commitment to adhering to the FSC principles and criteria in the planning unit, as well as the associated FSC policies and standards. This commitment must be declared in a free, publicly available document. (C1.6 V4)</p>	<p>1.8.1 A <i>publicly available*</i> written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, demonstrates a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> and related Policies and Standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicly available policy or declaration (website, various publications, etc.) - Valid forest management plan
<p>PRINCIPLE 2: <i>WORKERS*</i> RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</p>		

The Organisation* shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*. (New)		
Resources: Canadian Human Rights Commission: https://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca ILO Statement: https://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm		
2.1 The Organisation* shall uphold* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 P&C V4)	2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for <i>workers*</i> demonstrate conformity with federal and provincial labour laws and with the principles and rights of <i>workers*</i> addressed in the ILO Core Labour Conventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No evidence of corporate interference, such as firing employees for campaigning, pressure on employees, etc. - Collective agreements - Complaints and Grievances Register - Interviews with workers
	2.1.2 <i>Workers*</i> are able to establish or join labour organisations of their own choosing, subject only to the rules of the labour organisation concerned.	
	2.1.3 Collective bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.	
2.2 The Organisation* shall promote <i>gender equality*</i> in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of <i>engagement*</i> and management activities. (New)	2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote <i>gender equality*</i> and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of <i>engagement*</i> and <i>management activities*</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporate policy and implementation and follow-up procedures - Results of the mandatory pay equity exercise under the Pay Equity Act (companies with more than 10 employees) and a gap action plan - Evidence of training, awareness-raising activities or other forms of disclosure or activities promoting internal and external gender equality (posters, leaflets, etc.) - Copies of job offers, interview forms and exams
	2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions.	
	2.2.3 With consideration for <i>worker*</i> experience, performance, and working conditions, women and men are paid equally using a direct and secure method of payment.	
	2.2.4 Maternity and paternity leave is available for no less than a six-week period after childbirth, and there is no penalty for taking it.	

	<p>2.2.5 Women and men are encouraged and supported to actively participate in all levels of employment and decision-making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of adaptations to promote women's greater participation in decisions and easier access to traditionally more male jobs (access to toilets, showers and specific rooms, - Complaints process - Complaints register and resolution actions
	<p>2.2.6 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.</p>	
<p>2.3 The Organisation* shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. (C4.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p>2.3.1 Compliance with relevant occupational health and safety regulations as specified in Annex A is demonstrated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company health and safety policy - Health and Safety Program - Prevention program - Emergency plan, evacuation plans - Procedures (e.g. single/isolated workers) - Evidence of training/awareness activities - Health and Safety Committee meeting minutes - Accident and "near past" register, case analysis and action plans - Internal inspection records
	<p>2.3.2 A worker* health & safety program for all workers that meets the requirements of Annex C is developed, implemented and reviewed periodically.</p>	
	<p>2.3.3. Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates, a description of accidents and their causes, and lost time due to accidents.</p>	
	<p>2.3.4. The average frequency and severity of accidents over time are comparable to, or lower than, national or provincial forest workers* averages, where those exist. If statistics on forest workers* averages do not exist, the average frequency and severity of accidents over time remain low or are declining.</p>	
<p>2.4 The Organisation* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognised forest industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal*</p>	<p>2.4.1 Remuneration, including wages and benefits (such as health and retirement provisions), for workers* is comparable to or exceeds prevailing regional standards in the industry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employee manual or human resources department policies with salaries and benefits, reimbursement slates, etc. - Contracts with employees - Corporate payroll system
	<p>2.4.2 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.</p>	

<p>minimum wages. When none of these exist, <i>The Organisation*</i> shall through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i> develop mechanisms for determining <i>living wages*</i>. (New)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of pay stub
<p>2.5 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall demonstrate that <i>workers*</i> have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the <i>management plan*</i> and all <i>management activities*</i>. (C7.3 P&C V4)</p>	<p>2.5.1 <i>Workers*</i> have job-specific training consistent with Annex B to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the <i>management plan*</i> and all <i>management activities*</i>.</p> <p>2.5.2 Up-to-date training records are kept for <i>workers*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workstation/activity type training matrix or plan - Training content (PowerPoint presentations, etc.) - Training register
<p>2.6 <i>The Organisation*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i>, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>workers*</i> for loss or damage to property, <i>occupational diseases*</i>, or <i>occupational injuries*</i> sustained while working for <i>The Organisation*</i>. (New)</p>	<p>2.6.1 A system is in place whereby <i>complaints*</i> from <i>workers*</i> can be made known to their employer.</p> <p>2.6.2 A <i>publicly available*</i> dispute resolution process that can be adapted through <i>culturally appropriate*</i> <i>engagement*</i> is in place.</p> <p>2.6.3 <i>Complaints*</i> are responded to in a <i>timely manner*</i>. <i>Complaints*</i> that are not resolved are elevated to <i>disputes*</i> and are being addressed via a dispute resolution process.</p> <p>2.6.4 An up-to-date record of <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i> is maintained and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steps taken to resolve <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i>; 2. Outcomes of all <i>complaints*</i> and disputes resolution processes, including, where applicable, <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>workers*</i> for loss or damage to property, <i>occupational diseases*</i>, or <i>occupational injuries*</i> sustained while working for <i>The Organisation*</i>; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complaints and Dispute Resolution Procedure - Ways to publicise existing processes (e.g. training, internal news releases, posters, flyers, etc.) - Communications between certified company and subcontractors (e.g. contractual requirements) - Complaints Register - Proof of insurance coverage

	3. Unresolved <i>disputes*</i> , the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.	
	2.6.5 <i>Workers*</i> are covered by safety insurance, in accordance with provincial laws and regulations.	
<p>PRINCIPLE 3: <i>INDIGENOUS PEOPLES*</i> RIGHTS</p> <p><i>The Organisation*</i> shall identify and <i>uphold*</i> <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> <i>legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i> of ownership, use and management of <i>land, territories*</i> and resources affected by <i>management activities*</i>. (P3 P&C V4</p>		
<p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown-Aboriginal Relations and Northern Affairs Canada • National Association of Friendship Centres • First Nation Assembly • Reconciliation Canada • Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) • First Nations Child and Family Support Society of Canada • https://native-land.ca/ • Atlas of Canada's Aboriginal Peoples 		
<p>3.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall identify the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> that exist within the <i>Management Unit*</i> or those that are affected by <i>management activities*</i>. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall then, through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, identify their rights of <i>tenure*</i>, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and <i>ecosystem services*</i>, their <i>customary rights*</i> and</p>	<p>3.1.1 <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> that may be affected by <i>management activities*</i> are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List and coordinates of Indigenous communities that hold, or claim rights and interests in the sector - Socio-demographic profiles describing the political organisation and governance structure of each community, their territories of interest of historical and current use, the degree of recognition of these territories by the Crown, the degree of agreement or disagreement between the Crown and each community regarding the nature and scope of the rights and interests claimed, the existence and current status of agreements or negotiations
	<p>3.1.2 Through <i>culturally appropriate*</i> <i>engagement*</i> with the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> identified in 3.1.1, the following is documented and/or mapped using <i>best available information*</i> :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>tenure*</i>; 2. Their <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>customary*</i> access to, and <i>use rights*</i>, of the forest resources and <i>ecosystem services*</i>; 	

<p>legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*. The Organisation* shall also identify areas where these rights are contested. (New)</p>	<p>3. Their other <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>customary rights*</i> and responsibilities that may be affected by <i>management activities*</i>;</p> <p>4. The evidence supporting these rights and responsibilities; and</p> <p>5. Areas where rights are contested between <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, governments and/or others.</p> <hr/> <p>3.1.3 When there is disagreement about the <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>customary rights*</i> affected by <i>management activities*</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> attempts, through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i>, to reach agreement on an interim scope of rights to be recognised and <i>upheld*</i>. This process is conducted in <i>good faith*</i>, documented and available at the time of audit.</p> <hr/> <p>3.1.4 <i>Legal*</i> and/or <i>customary rights*</i> that may be impacted by <i>management activities*</i> on specific areas of the <i>Management Unit*</i> are identified, and a summary of the means by which these rights, and contested rights, may be addressed is provided by <i>The Organisation*</i>.</p>	<p>between the Crown and the communities, the existence of any legal action relating to rights and interests, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondences (meeting reports, emails, etc.), among others where it is documented that culturally appropriate approaches to participation have been discussed and agreed upon (see 1st bullet at 3.2) - Maps or documents (development plan, databases, community profile, etc.) showing elements 1 to 5 of Indicator 3.1.2 - Copies of interim agreements or jointly agreed action plans - Document summarising legal and customary rights (as well as those that are disputed) that may be affected by forest activities and measures/actions that can be implemented (e.g. harmonisation measures, accommodation) to ensure the protection, maintenance or mitigation of negative impacts on these rights
<p>3.2 The Organisation* shall recognise and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* to maintain control over management activities* within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect</p>	<p>3.2.1 Prior to <i>management activities*</i> and through a <i>mutually agreed*</i> upon <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> process, it is determined when, where and how <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> can participate in management planning, both strategic and/or operational, to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, <i>lands and territories*</i>.</p> <hr/> <p>3.2.2 <i>Culturally appropriate*</i> support for <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> participation in management planning is provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation/participation process jointly agreed with indigenous communities and consistent with 3.2.5 - Reviews of validated meetings between the parties - Collaboration agreements

<p>their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by Indigenous Peoples* of control over management activities* to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. (C3.1 and 3.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p>3.2.3 The <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> affected by <i>management activities*</i> identified in Indicator 3.1.4 are recognised and <i>upheld*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jointly agreed action plans (i.e. documenting the agreement of Indigenous People to intervene where they wish in the planning) - Funding programs, scholarships or other financial or other resources available (e.g. technical support, equipment, etc.) - Jointly agreed dispute resolution process - Evidence of acceptance of planned forestry operations (reviews of meetings validated by the parties, harmonisation agreements, etc.)
	<p>3.2.4 Where evidence exists that <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> related to <i>management activities*</i> have been violated, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criterion 1.6.</p>	
	<p>3.2.5 <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> is obtained prior to <i>management activities*</i> that affect the rights identified in Indicator 3.1.4 through a process that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engages the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> in the assessment of the economic, social and <i>environmental values*</i> of the forest management resource; 2. Documents an approach to identifying the goals and aspirations of affected rights holders related to <i>management activities*</i>; 3. Includes a <i>mutually agreed*</i> upon dispute resolution process; 4. Supports dialogue regarding the rights and responsibilities of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> to the resource; 5. Informs affected <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> of their right to withhold consent or modify consent to the proposed <i>management activities*</i> to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, <i>lands and territories*</i>; and 6. Supports decision-making by affected <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> that is free of coercion, manipulation or intimidation. 	

	<p>When <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> has not been obtained, <i>The Organisation*</i> demonstrates <i>best efforts*</i> to support a <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> process with affected <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> that is advancing in <i>good faith*</i> with the intent of reaching an agreement based on <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i>.</p>	
<p>3.3 In the event of delegation of control over <i>management activities*</i>, a <i>binding agreement*</i> between <i>The Organisation*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> shall be concluded through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i>. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for <i>monitoring</i> by <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> of <i>The Organisation's*</i> compliance with its terms and conditions. (New)</p>	<p>3.3.1 A <i>binding agreement*</i> contains the terms and conditions on which <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent*</i> is reached, based on <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreements in various forms (e.g. Memorandum of Understanding, collaboration agreements, harmonisation agreements, etc.)
	<p>3.3.2 Records of <i>binding agreements*</i> are maintained.</p>	
	<p>3.3.3 The <i>binding agreement*</i> defines the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions, provisions for monitoring and dispute resolution.</p>	
<p>3.4 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall recognise and <i>uphold*</i> the</p>	<p>3.4.1 There is no evidence that the rights, customs and culture of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No cases of unrest, complaints or unresolved disputes

<p>rights, customs and culture of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989). (C3.2 P&C V4, revised to comply with FSC-POL-30-401, ILO 169 and UNDRIP)</p>	<p>defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are violated by <i>The Organisation*</i>.</p> <p>3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 have been violated by <i>The Organisation*</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> documents the situation, including steps to a just and fair redress for the violation of the rights, customs and culture of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, in keeping with the dispute resolution process in Indicator 3.2.5.</p>	
<p>3.5 <i>The Organisation*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i>. These sites shall be recognised by <i>The Organisation*</i> and their management, and/or <i>protection*</i> shall be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>. (C3.3 P&C V4, revised to POL 30-401)</p>	<p>3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i> are identified through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i>.</p> <p>3.5.2 Agreed upon measures to protect such sites are documented and implemented through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>. When <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or <i>protection*</i> of the sites, other means are used.</p> <p>3.5.3 Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, <i>management activities*</i> in the vicinity cease immediately until protective measures have been agreed to with the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, and as directed by <i>local*</i> and <i>national laws*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint or community-based mapping exercise and information-sharing agreements when applicable - Agreed harmonisation measures to protect or maintain values - Operational procedures

<p>3.6 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall uphold* the right of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> to protect and utilise their <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and shall compensate <i>local communities*</i> for the utilisation of such knowledge and their <i>intellectual property*</i>. A <i>binding agreement*</i> as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between <i>The Organisation*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> for such utilisation through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> before utilisation takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of <i>intellectual property*</i> rights. (C3.4 P&C V4)</p>	<p>3.6.1 <i>Traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>intellectual property*</i> is protected and is only used when the acknowledged owners of that <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>intellectual property*</i> have provided their <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> formalised through a <i>binding agreement*</i>.</p> <p>3.6.2 <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> are compensated according to the <i>binding agreement*</i> reached through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> for the use of <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>intellectual property*</i> for commercial purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of evidence or complaints about the use of traditional knowledge.
<p>PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS</p> <p><i>The Organisation*</i> shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic well-being of <i>local communities*</i>. (P4 P&C V4)</p>		
<p>4.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall identify the <i>local communities*</i> that exist within the <i>Management Unit*</i> and those that are affected by <i>management activities*</i>. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall then, through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i>, identify their rights of <i>tenure*</i>, their rights of access</p>	<p>4.1.1 <i>Local communities*</i> that may be affected by <i>forest management activities*</i> are identified.</p> <p>4.1.2 Through <i>culturally appropriate*</i> <i>engagement*</i> with the <i>local communities*</i> identified in 4.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i>; 2. A summary of means by which these rights identified in 4.1.2.1 may be addressed is provided by <i>The Organisation*</i>; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use Plans - Forest Management Plan - Local forest projects - Socio-economic impact studies available - Submissions and other documentation filed by municipalities and RCMs as part of various

<p>to and use of forest resources and <i>ecosystem services*</i>, their <i>customary rights*</i> and <i>legal*</i> rights and obligations, that apply within the <i>Management Unit*</i>. (New)</p>	<p>3. The interests of <i>local communities*</i> related to <i>forest management activities*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i>;</p> <p>4. The benefits, goods and/or services from the <i>Management Unit*</i> used by <i>local communities*</i>;</p> <p>5. Areas where there are conflicts affecting or related to <i>The Organisation's*</i> activities. The conflict may be between <i>local communities*</i>, governments, <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and/or others.</p>	<p>governmental consultations (Federal and Provincial)</p>
<p>4.2 The Organisation* shall recognise and <i>uphold*</i> the <i>legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>local communities*</i> to maintain control over <i>management activities*</i> within or related to the <i>Management Unit*</i> to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, <i>lands and territories*</i>. Delegation by <i>local communities*</i> of control over <i>management activities*</i> to third parties requires <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i>. (C2.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p>4.2.1 Through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i>, <i>local communities*</i> are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to <i>management activities*</i> to the extent necessary to protect their rights identified in 4.1.2.1.</p> <p>4.2.2 The <i>legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>local communities*</i> related to <i>management activities*</i> are not violated by <i>The Organisation*</i>.</p> <p>4.2.3 Where evidence exists that <i>legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>local communities*</i> related to <i>management activities*</i> have been violated, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> and/or through the dispute resolution process detailed in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally agreed/adapted agreements or processes (e.g., structure and operation, gap management grid, etc.) - Publicly available documents on possible modes of participation - Examples of public notices and consultation reports - Minutes, reports of meetings and other forms of correspondence with municipalities
<p>4.3 The Organisation* shall provide <i>reasonable*</i> opportunities for employment, training and other services to <i>local communities*</i>, contractors and suppliers proportionate to <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of its</p>	<p>4.3.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> ensures that <i>reasonable*</i> opportunities for employment, training and other services, proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of the <i>management activities*</i> are communicated and provided to affected <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, <i>local workers*</i>, local contractors and local suppliers, either directly or through collaboration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local job, training and awareness-raising activities - Examples of partnership or collaboration agreements with local businesses - Evidence of participation in programs to increase labour potential/capacity

<p><i>management activities*</i>. (C4.1 P&C V4)</p>		<p>development at the local level (e.g. partnerships with forest associations, local schools, job fairs, sponsorships etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment policies - Company policy or support for non-resident forestry workers
<p>4.4 The Organisation* shall implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities*. (C4.4 P&C V4)</p>	<p>4.4.1 In proportion to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of <i>management activities*</i> affecting the community, opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with affected <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and/or other relevant organisations identified by the <i>local community*</i> or the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>.</p> <p>4.4.2 Projects and other activities that contribute to local social and economic benefits and are relative to the <i>scale*</i> of the socio-economic impact of <i>management activities*</i> are implemented and/or supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of partnership or collaboration agreements with local businesses - Participation in working groups (e.g. Chamber of Commerce, forestry agencies, sector committees, focus groups, panels) - Procurement policies and procedures - Socio-economic impact studies - List of suppliers, contracts and tenders, proof of local purchase, budget analyses
<p>4.5 The Organisation*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities* on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of those activities and negative impacts. (C4.4 P&C V4)</p>	<p>4.5.1 Through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with affected <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of <i>management activities*</i> are identified.</p> <p>4.5.2 Through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with affected <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, measures to avoid and/or mitigate significant negative impacts identified in Indicator 4.5.1 are determined and implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally agreed/adapted agreements or processes (e.g., structure and operation, gap management grid, etc.) - Publicly available documents on possible modes of participation - Examples of public notices and consultation reports - Minutes, reports of meetings and other forms of correspondence with municipalities - Agreed harmonisation agreements

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development plans and related documents documenting the planning and implementation of agreed harmonisation, communications, and follow-up measures.
<p>4.6 The Organisation*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation* to local communities* and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities* of The Organisation*. (C4.5 P&C V4)</p>	<p>4.6.1 A system is in place whereby <i>complaints*</i> can be made known to <i>The Organisation*</i> related to impact of <i>forest management activities*</i> on affected <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory committees in place that includes a dispute resolution process - Flexible complaint management and dispute handling process that is publicly available (or at least to the communities involved) - Communications register - Register of complaints documenting their treatment - Examples of local adjustments/adaptations (evidence that the process is flexible and adaptable)
	<p>4.6.2 A <i>publicly available*</i> dispute resolution process that can be adapted through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> is in place, including mechanisms to address <i>disputes of substantial magnitude*</i> that include provisions for ceasing operations.</p>	
	<p>4.6.3 <i>Complaints*</i> are responded to in a <i>timely manner*</i>. <i>Complaints*</i> that are not resolved are elevated to <i>disputes*</i> and are being addressed via a dispute resolution process.</p>	
	<p>4.6.4 An up-to-date record of <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i> is maintained, and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steps taken to resolve <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i>; 2. Outcomes of all <i>complaints*</i> and dispute resolution processes, including, where applicable, <i>fair compensation*</i>; and 3. Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved. 	
	<p>4.6.5 The dispute resolution process as established in Indicator 4.6.2 is implemented, following the provisions for ceasing of operations for <i>disputes of substantial magnitude*</i>.</p>	

<p>4.7 The Organisation*, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i>. These sites shall be recognised by <i>The Organisation*</i>, and their management and/or <i>protection*</i> shall be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i>. (New)</p>	<p>4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>customary rights*</i> are identified through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> and are recognised by <i>The Organisation*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development scheme or other zoning exercises - Harmonisation agreements - Development plans - How to identify sites in operation - Meeting reports, minutes, correspondence - Maps
	<p>4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>. When <i>local communities*</i> determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or <i>protection*</i> of the sites, other means are used.</p>	
	<p>4.7.3 When sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, <i>management activities*</i> in the vicinity will cease immediately until protective measures have been agreed to with the <i>local communities*</i>, and as directed by local and <i>national laws*</i>.</p>	

<p>4.8 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall uphold* the right of <i>local communities*</i> to protect and utilise their <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and shall compensate <i>local communities*</i> for the utilisation of such knowledge and their <i>intellectual property*</i>. A <i>binding agreement*</i> as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between <i>The Organisation*</i> and the <i>local communities*</i> for such utilisation through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> before utilisation takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of <i>intellectual property*</i> rights. (New)</p>	<p>4.8.1 <i>Traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>intellectual property*</i> of the <i>local community*</i> are protected and are only used when the <i>local community*</i> has agreed through a <i>binding agreement*</i> and compensation is provided according to the agreement.</p>	
<p>PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*</p> <p><i>The Organisation*</i> shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the <i>Management Unit*</i> to maintain or enhance long term <i>economic viability*</i> and the range of social and environmental benefits.</p>		
<p>5.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and <i>ecosystem services*</i> existing in the</p>	<p>5.1.1 A range of <i>ecosystem services*</i>, non-timber and timber forest resources and products that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.</p> <p>5.1.2 Consistent with <i>management objectives*</i> and within the limits of <i>The Organisation's* tenure*</i> rights, some of the resources, products and services identified in Indicator 5.1.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports, literature reviews, research projects documenting the ecosystem services/values provided that can be associated with ecosystems present in certified FMUs. (Examples of ecosystem services: carbon sequestration, maintenance of water quality, outdoor and recreational activities, subsistence

<p>Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of <i>management activities*</i>. (C5.2 and 5.4 V4)</p> <p>5.1.3 is applicable only if the applicant wishes to publicise/enhance for promotional purposes certain beneficial impacts of development activities.</p>	<p>are produced and/or made available for others to produce, as a means to strengthen and diversify the local economy.</p> <p>5.1.3 When <i>The Organisation*</i> makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of <i>ecosystem services*</i>, it is in conformance with the procedure FSC-PRO-30-006 on “Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools”</p>	<p>practices, climate regulation, windbreaks, erosion reduction, nutrient capture, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market or feasibility studies or valuation scenarios for the development of woody resources (e.g. biomass development projects) or non-woody forest products (e.g. mushrooms, essential oils, medicinal plants, etc.) - Examples of implications for the development of non-woody products (competitions, reports of meetings with potential promoters) - Partnership projects in place with developers
<p>5.2 The Organisation* shall normally harvest products and services from the <i>Management Unit*</i> at or below a level which can be permanently sustained. (C5.6 V4)</p>	<p>5.2.1 Analysis and calculation of harvest levels for timber forest products are done frequently enough (at least every 10 years) to ensure they remain current with respect to harvest activities, natural disturbances, <i>management objectives*</i>, and supporting information, such as inventories.</p> <p>The analysis and calculation of harvest levels are based upon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A <i>precautionary approach*</i> that reflects the quality of information and assumptions used; 2. <i>Management objectives*</i> and strategies as set out in the <i>management plan*</i>, including those for <i>restoration*</i>; 3. Current management practices, performance and success of <i>silvicultural systems*</i>; 4. <i>Best available information*</i> on growth and yield; 5. Best available and quality inventory data; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation on harvest calculations and inputs: summary sheets, applicable recommendations and opinions, calculation models, forestry scenarios, growth curves, Reports on the actual effects of treatments, etc.) - Strategy and allocation documents (timber management, supply guarantees, recovery plans, etc.) - Volume Tracking Comparative Table (calculated, planned, harvested, delivered) - Evaluation of opportunities to exploit non-linear forest products (when operated under the applicant's responsibility)

	<p>6. Volume and area reductions caused by mortality and decay, as well as natural disturbances, such as fire, insects and disease;</p> <p>7. Adherence to all other requirements in this Standard;</p> <p>8. Operational constraints;</p> <p>9. Harvest projections or wood supply calculations that extend to a planning horizon long enough to provide quality results. A rationale for the choice of the planning horizon is provided, but is at least 80 years;</p> <p>10. Future forest condition <i>objectives*</i> as/if identified in the <i>forest management plan*</i>; and</p> <p>11. Available sensitivity analyses of the factors that apply to harvest level calculations, including the effects of climate change when growth and yield projections are available.</p> <hr/> <p>5.2.2 Based on the <i>timber harvesting level*</i> as analysed for Indicator 5.2.1, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined, with respect to these conditions:</p> <p>1. The maximum allowable annual cut does not impair the ability of the <i>Management Unit*</i> to continue to provide the products and services, <i>ecosystem functions*</i> and <i>ecosystem services*</i> of the unit.</p> <p>2. Temporary or <i>long-term*</i> changes in the yield or standing volumes of any specific forest product arising from <i>management activities*</i> are permitted, provided that these fluctuations do not impair the achievement of the <i>objectives*</i> described in the <i>management plan*</i> through the mid- and <i>long-term*</i>.</p>	
--	---	--

	<p>5.2.3 Actual annual timber harvest is recorded and the averaged level of harvest over a defined period (maximum of 10 years) does not exceed the allowable cut determined in Indicator 5.2.2.</p>	
	<p>5.2.4 The harvest of commercial <i>non-timber forest products*</i> under control of <i>The Organisation*</i> does not exceed a level that can be sustained. Sustainable harvest levels for <i>non-timber forest products*</i> are based on <i>best available information*</i>.</p>	
<p>5.3 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*. (C5.1 V4)</p>	<p>5.3.1 Management planning takes into account the long-term positive and negative environmental and social impacts of <i>management activities*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tools and procedures used in assessing socio-economic impacts within the region - Social-Economic Impact Modelling - Evidence, in the forest management plan (or related documents) that the results of the socio-economic assessment influenced planning and development activities
<p>5.4 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of <i>The Organisation*</i> where these are available, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i>. If these are not locally available, <i>The Organisation*</i> shall make <i>reasonable*</i> attempts to help establish these services. (C5.2 V4)</p>	<p>5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.</p> <p>5.4.2 <i>Reasonable*</i> attempts are made to encourage and/or support capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local procurement policy - Registers of sales and/or softwood lumber deliveries to specify the volume of the harvest that is processed on site - Records of communications between applicant and local wood processing plants for value-added processing and processing - Records of communications between applicant and local suppliers - List of type of local wood processing plants and product suppliers contacted

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of partnerships
<p>5.5 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i>, its commitment to long-term <i>economic viability*</i>. (C5.1 V4)</p>	<p>5.5.1 Sufficient expenditures and investments are made to implement the <i>management plan*</i> in order to meet this Standard and to ensure <i>economic viability*</i> of <i>The Organisation*</i> over the long-term.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing financial and other available and engaged resources - Comparison of budgets with actual expenditures incurred in previous years - Comparison of planned activities with activities in previous years - Annual reports and a positive balance sheet
<p>PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS</p> <p><i>The Organisation*</i> shall maintain, <i>conserve*</i> and/or <i>restore*</i> <i>ecosystem services*</i> and <i>environmental values*</i> of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts. (P6 P&C V4)</p>		
<p>6.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall assess <i>environmental values*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> and those values outside the <i>Management Unit*</i> potentially affected by <i>management activities*</i>. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, <i>scale*</i> and frequency that is proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of <i>management activities*</i>, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary <i>conservation*</i> measures, and</p>	<p>6.1.1 <i>Best available information*</i> is used to identify and define the state and condition of regional- and <i>landscape*-scale* environmental values*</i> within and, where potentially affected by <i>management activities*</i>, outside of the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p> <p>Consistent with the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of the operation, <i>best available information*</i> includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Forest*</i> cover (maps and quantitative summaries); 2. Distributions of <i>forest types*</i>, <i>age-classes*</i> and patch sizes (as required by Indicator 6.1.3) (quantitative summaries); 3. <i>Road*</i> networks (maps and quantitative summaries); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecoforestry data and associated profiles - Mapping data (roads, administrative boundaries, waterways, Enhanced Management Areas, conservation areas, protected areas and other areas with ecological significance, ecoregions, etc.) - Stand/pre-harvest inventories or data taken during prospecting activity - Results of aerial photo analyses or lidar data - Natural Variability Study, Analysis Report, or Pre-Industrial analysis available and applicable to Certified Territory:

<p>for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities. (New)</p>	<p>4. <i>Hydrologic features*</i> (maps);</p> <p>5. Lake, stream and <i>wetland*</i> classifications including identification of fish-bearing <i>water bodies*</i> (maps and quantitative summaries);</p> <p>6. Existing carbon stores, where readily available (quantitative information);</p> <p>7. Percent of <i>protected area*</i> by <i>ecosystem*</i> classification unit;</p> <p>8. Rare <i>ecosystems*</i> (maps and quantitative summaries);</p> <p>9. Identification of species at the edge of their natural ranges and outlier populations; and</p> <p>10. Status of <i>habitat*</i> (known locations, trends, extent of area) for <i>species at risk*</i> that use forest <i>habitats*</i> and <i>habitats*</i> affected by forest management (quantitative summaries and range maps).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ historical data (e.g. forest inventories, plant records, fire history, survey notebooks) ○ scientific documentation ○ use of computer models ○ existing landmarks (parks, other types of undeveloped areas) <p>- Exercise of "Aspects-Activities-Impacts" of ISO-based Sustainable Event Management System (SEMs)</p> <p>- Checklists used in the development of plans</p>
	<p>6.1.2 <i>Best available information*</i> is used to identify and define the state and condition of <i>stand*-</i> and <i>site-scale*environmental values*</i> within the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p> <p>Consistent with the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of the operation, <i>best available information*</i> includes:</p> <p>1. Point-specific wildlife values and wildlife <i>habitat*</i> values (e.g. mineral licks, stick nests of herons and eagles) (mapped information);</p> <p>2. Locations known to be of use by <i>species at risk*</i> and access-sensitive species (e.g. den sites, nests, areas of traditional use) (mapped information);</p>	

	<p>3. Sensitive sites, including steep slopes, shallow soils, moist soils, <i>wetlands*</i>, and soils subject to compaction (e.g. structured clay) (mapped information);</p> <p>4. Spawning grounds and other important aquatic sites (e.g. <i>wetlands*</i> with a history of providing feeding areas for moose) (mapped information).</p>	
	<p>6.1.3 Using <i>best available information*</i> and appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of <i>forest management activities*</i>, an assessment of the current <i>forest*</i> is made, addressing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The distribution of <i>forest types*</i> (quantitative information); 2. The distribution of <i>forest types*</i> by age classes (quantitative information); and 3. The range of natural disturbance sizes and sizes of post-disturbance remnant patches. 	
	<p>6.1.4 An assessment of the <i>range of natural variation*</i> (<i>RONV*</i>) of the <i>forest*</i> is completed. If sufficient data are not available to complete a <i>RONV*</i> assessment, an assessment of the <i>pre-industrial condition*</i> (<i>PIC*</i>) is completed. The <i>RONV*</i> or <i>PIC*</i> analysis includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assessment of the natural range of the amount of each <i>forest type*</i>; 2. An assessment of the natural range of <i>forest types*</i> by age class; and 3. An assessment of the natural range of disturbance sizes and sizes of post-disturbance remnant patches. 	

	<p>6.1.5 Assessments of <i>environmental values*</i> identified in Indicators 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 are updated with sufficient frequency to conduct <i>adaptive management*</i> depending on the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of <i>management activities*</i>.</p> <p>Assessments are provided in a manner such that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impacts of <i>management activities*</i> on the identified <i>environmental values*</i> and <i>risks*</i> to these values can be assessed as per Criterion 6.2; 2. Necessary <i>conservation*</i> measures to protect values can be identified as per Criterion 6.3; and 3. <i>Monitoring*</i> of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle 8. 	
<p>6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, <i>The Organisation*</i> shall identify and assess the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of potential impacts of <i>management activities*</i> on the identified <i>environmental values*</i>. (C6.1 P&C V4) (New)</p>	<p>6.2.1 Appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of the operation, an assessment is conducted identifying potential impacts, by comparing <i>landscape*</i>-level conditions of key <i>environmental values*</i> at the start of the present <i>forest management plan*</i> to projected future conditions for the <i>near term*</i>, and where practical, for the <i>long-term*</i> as well. At a minimum, the assessment considers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Age-class*</i> distribution; 2. <i>Forest type*</i> distribution; 3. Patch size distribution; 4. <i>Road*</i> density by <i>road*-type</i>; and 5. Spatial distribution of anthropogenic disturbed areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simulations of the Chief Forester - Spatial and aspatial models used to plan and track forest activities - Stand/pre-harvest inventories or data taken during prospecting activity - Results of aerial photo analysis or lidar data - Exercise of "Aspects-Activities-Impacts" of ISO-based SEMs - Checklists used in the development of plans

	<p>6.2.2 Impacts on <i>stand</i>* level values are assessed prior to implementing <i>management activities</i>*. Appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk</i>* of the operations, assessments identify impacts on <i>stand</i>* and site qualities including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coarse woody debris; 2. Density of standing dead and live trees; 3. Residual patch size and species of residuals; 4. Ecological values associated with <i>wetland</i>* and <i>riparian zones</i>*; 5. <i>HCVs</i>* that occur at a local <i>scale</i>* (e.g. <i>stands</i>* of rare trees, important bird migration sites); and 6. <i>Environmental values</i>* identified in Indicator 6.1.2. 	
<p>6.3 The Organisation* shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of <i>management activities</i>* on the <i>environmental values</i>*, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk</i>* of these impacts. (C6.1 P&C V4)</p>	<p>6.3.1 Appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk</i>* of the <i>forest management activities</i>*, <i>management plans</i>* or associated documents (e.g. Ground Rules, Standard Operating Procedures, etc.) identify means to protect soils from physical damage and prevent negative impacts, based on <i>best management practices</i>*.</p> <p>The <i>best management practices</i>* related to <i>protection</i>* of soils from physical damage address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior identification of unstable soils and ground surfaces, and sites sensitive to compaction, rutting, and erosion; 2. Construction of <i>roads</i>* and landings on unstable soils and ground surfaces and unstable slopes; 3. Constructing and maintaining <i>roads</i>* and implementation of all forest operations to avoid or minimise erosion; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOP, other procedures in place (e.g. for rutting, erosion control, report card, road construction and maintenance, bridge construction, sanitation management, road corridors, etc.) - Checklists used in the development of plans (e.g., mapping of sites most vulnerable to rutting, windfalls, loss of nutrients, rising water table, etc.) - Reports of inspections in operation - Reports and follow-ups after harvesting - FOIP reports and actions

	<p>4. Use of alternative harvesting and site preparation equipment (e.g. low ground pressure equipment) and/or other mitigation measures, such as seasonal timing, and temporary suspension of activities during unfavourable weather to minimise soil rutting and compaction; and</p> <p>5. Identification of precautionary damage thresholds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance balance sheets (e.g. OPMV), irregularities and violations
<p>6.3.2 The means identified in Indicator 6.3.1 to protect soils from physical damage and prevent negative impacts are effectively implemented.</p>		
<p>6.3.3 Appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of the <i>forest management activities*</i>, <i>management plans*</i> or associated documents (e.g. Ground Rules, Standard Operating Procedures, etc.) identify means to protect soils from nutrient loss and prevent negative impacts, based on <i>best management practices*</i>.</p> <p>The <i>best management practices*</i> related to nutrient loss address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of sites sensitive to nutrient loss; 2. Use of delimiting-at-stump and/or slash dispersal on sensitive sites; 3. Use of winter harvesting on sensitive sites; 4. Maintenance of a diversity of plants and trees on site; and 5. Identification of precautionary thresholds to protect soils from nutrient loss on sensitive sites. 		
<p>6.3.4 The means identified in Indicator 6.3.3 to protect soils from nutrient loss and prevent negative impacts are effectively implemented.</p>		

	<p>6.3.5 Appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of the <i>forest management activities*</i>, <i>management plans*</i> or associated documents (e.g. Ground Rules, Standard Operating Procedures, etc.) identify means to avoid or minimise loss of <i>productive forest*</i> area based on <i>best management practices*</i>.</p> <p>The <i>best management practices*</i> related to loss of <i>productive forest*</i> area address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slash management (e.g. burning, piling, re-distribution); 2. Regeneration of <i>roads*</i>, landings and skid trails; 3. Maximum corridor widths for different classes of <i>roads*</i>; 4. Minimising the areal extent of landings; and 5. Identification of precautionary thresholds. <p>6.3.6 The means identified in Indicator 6.3.5 to avoid or minimise the loss of <i>productive forest*</i> area and prevent negative impacts are effectively implemented.</p> <p>6.3.7 <i>Management activities*</i> prevent negative impacts to carbon values.</p> <p>6.3.8 Where precautionary thresholds have been exceeded, or where <i>management activities*</i> have caused negative impacts as related to Indicators 6.3.1 – 6.3.7, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.</p>	
<p>6.4 The Organisation* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management</p>	<p>6.4.1 <i>Best available information*</i> is used to develop a list of <i>species at risk*</i> known or strongly suspected to exist within and adjacent to the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and to identify the <i>habitats*</i> of the <i>species at risk*</i>. The list is presented in the</p>	<p>- Annually updated lists of ESA/SAR presented in the plan or related documents</p>

<p>Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities* and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare* and threatened species*. The Organisation* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare* and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*. (C6.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p><i>management plan*</i> or associated documents and is updated annually. The list of <i>species at risk*</i> includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All species, subspecies, and designated populations formally listed in schedules referenced in federal or provincial endangered species/<i>species at risk*</i> legislation, or provincial wildlife/biodiversity legislation that have been classified as Endangered, Threatened, Vulnerable, Special Concern or similar designations; and 2. All species that have been assessed as 'at-risk' designation by bodies formally recognised in federal or provincial endangered species legislation (e.g. the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), and equivalent provincial bodies). <p>6.4.2 Plans are developed by <i>qualified specialists*</i> to protect and manage the <i>habitat*</i> of those <i>species at risk*</i> identified in Indicator 6.4.1 that may be affected by <i>forest management activities*</i>. The plans address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of potential impacts of <i>management activities*</i> on <i>species at risk*</i>, their conservation status and <i>habitat*</i> associations; 2. Means to address protection of <i>species at risk*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i> through the use of <i>protected areas*</i>, <i>designated conservation lands*</i>, managing for <i>habitat* connectivity*</i>, provision of contiguous tracts of <i>habitat*</i>, access management and other <i>habitat*</i> management measures as appropriate; and 3. Social and economic concerns, and concerns of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>. <p>Measures to address social and economic concerns do not constrain or impair efforts to protect and manage <i>species at risk*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SAR Plans documenting planned safeguards and related documents demonstrating stakeholder involvement (e.g., review of consultations, reports and other correspondence relating to these plans) - Annual reports and balance sheets - Precautionary measures established where no species at risk plan exists or is inadequate - Training content given to workers on SAR - Report cards and records - Work instructions for conditions requiring a shutdown or change in operations See 1.4 (illegal activities)
--	--	---

	<p>6.4.3 <i>Species at risk</i>* and their <i>habitats</i>* are protected through implementation of plans identified in Indicator 6.4.2 by <i>The Organisation</i>* or in collaboration with government resource management agencies, <i>overlapping tenure holders</i>*, and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>*.</p>	
	<p>6.4.4 Where plans do not exist or are inadequate in addressing known <i>risks</i>* to a species, a <i>precautionary approach</i>* is applied. The <i>precautionary approach</i>* is applied to management of forest <i>landscapes</i>*, local <i>habitat</i>* and other locations that are known to be important to the <i>species at risk</i>*.</p>	
	<p>6.4.5 Management of boreal woodland caribou habitat is implemented following approach 6.4.5a, 6.4.5b, or 6.4.5c</p>	
	<p>6.4.6 Training is provided to all relevant <i>workers</i>* in field operations and planning on the identification of <i>species at risk</i>*, and on appropriate measures to take when a <i>species at risk</i>* or sign of a <i>species at risk</i>* is identified during field operations.</p>	
	<p>6.4.7 When a <i>species at risk</i>* or sign of a <i>species at risk</i>* is identified during field operations, <i>protection</i>* measures consistent with the plans or <i>precautionary approach</i>* identified in Indicators 6.4.3 and 6.4.4 are implemented and relevant information is immediately provided to the appropriate resource management agencies.</p>	
	<p>6.4.8 <i>The Organisation</i>* demonstrates within the scope of its authority and within its <i>sphere of influence</i>* how it is addressing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of illegal hunting, trapping, and fishing of <i>species at risk</i>*; 	

	<p>2. Collection of data on populations and <i>habitats*</i> of <i>species at risk*</i>;</p> <p>3. Management of <i>habitat*</i> for <i>species at risk*</i>; and</p> <p>4. Monitoring of <i>habitats*</i> and populations of <i>species at risk*</i>.</p>	
<p>6.5 The <i>Organisation*</i> shall identify and protect <i>representative sample areas*</i> of <i>native ecosystems*</i> and/or <i>restore*</i> them to more <i>natural conditions*</i>. Where <i>representative sample areas*</i> do not exist or are insufficient, <i>The Organisation*</i> shall <i>restore*</i> a proportion of the <i>Management Unit*</i> to more <i>natural conditions*</i>. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their <i>protection*</i> or <i>restoration*</i>, including within <i>plantations*</i>, shall be proportionate to the <i>conservation*</i> status and value of the <i>ecosystems*</i> at the <i>landscape*</i> level, and the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of <i>management activities*</i>. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)</p>	<p>6.5.1 For <i>forests*</i> managed on public lands, an efficient process is used to <i>engage*</i> <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> whose traditional territory overlaps the <i>Management Unit*</i> and self-identified <i>interested and affected stakeholders*</i>, regarding the identification and management of <i>designated conservation lands*</i>.</p> <p>The process includes the development of a mechanism to achieve <i>consensus*</i> on the identified <i>designated conservation lands*</i>.</p> <hr/> <p>6.5.2 Using <i>best available information*</i>, an analysis is used to identify potential gaps in the completeness of the <i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i>. Elements considered for inclusion in the gap analysis address <i>enduring features*</i>, representation of <i>native ecosystems*</i>, <i>landscape* connectivity*</i>, <i>High Conservation Values*</i> and <i>High Conservation Value areas*</i>.</p> <p>The analysis uses inputs from the entire <i>area of ecological influence*</i>.</p> <p>The results of the gap analysis are mapped.</p> <hr/> <p>6.5.3 A <i>peer review*</i> of the gap analysis is completed by one or more <i>independent experts*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process documenting the methodology and operating method of the working groups involved (composition, frequency of meetings, decision-making methods, planned dispute resolution process, etc.) - Accounts of meetings and correspondence with interested parties - Gap analysis - Publicly available external maps and reports - List of existing protected areas - Evidence of consensus support from participants (agreements, reports, letters of support, correspondence, etc.) - Evidence of the interim protection of conservation-designated areas (plans and reports showing the absence of development activities that would not have been pre-validated by a competent authority)

	<p>6.5.4 For <i>forests*</i> managed on public land, the gap analysis and <i>peer review*</i> are made <i>publicly available*</i>, including in electronic format.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of correspondence with government authorities to highlight progression of areas towards official recognition - Evidence of revision/monitoring (reports, literature review, correspondence with experts, etc.)
<p>6.5.5 Areas that address <i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> gaps are identified as <i>designated conservation lands*</i> or <i>secondary conservation lands*</i>.</p>		
<p>6.5.6 <i>Designated conservation lands*</i> and <i>secondary conservation lands*</i> are of sufficient size to ensure the values they are intended to address are effectively protected based on a <i>precautionary approach*</i>.</p>		
<p>6.5.7 The <i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> comprises a minimum of 10% of the area of the <i>Management Unit*</i>. The extent of the <i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> on the <i>Management Unit*</i> is identified by considering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relative extent of the <i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> in the <i>area of ecological influence*</i>; 2. Contribution of the <i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> to the attainment of regional provincial, national and international (e.g. Aichi biodiversity targets) <i>conservation*</i> and <i>protected area*</i> targets; 3. Best available scientific information and research regarding appropriate <i>conservation*</i> targets; 4. Previous contributions of <i>The Organisation*</i> to <i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> on lands that were formerly within the <i>Management Unit*</i>; and 5. Socio-economic considerations (e.g. implications for wood availability and harvest levels). 		

	<p>Evidence is provided to validate any claim of the existence of <i>protected areas*</i> that were formerly within the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p>	
	<p>6.5.8 For <i>forests*</i> managed on public land, <i>consensus*</i> is achieved on the identification of <i>designated conservation lands*</i> through implementation of the process identified in Indicator 6.5.1.</p>	
	<p>6.5.9 Forest operations including harvesting, <i>silviculture*</i>, and <i>road*</i> building, are not undertaken by <i>The Organisation*</i> within <i>designated conservation lands*</i> except when confirmed by <i>independent expert*</i> opinion as appropriate to achieve <i>objectives*</i> associated with <i>restoration*</i> or maintenance of <i>natural conditions*</i>.</p>	
	<p>6.5.10 For <i>forests*</i> managed on private land, forest operations are undertaken on <i>secondary conservation lands*</i> only when they maintain the ecological and cultural qualities that are the basis of the lands' designation.</p>	
	<p>6.5.11 For <i>forests*</i> managed on public land, <i>The Organisation*</i> works within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to achieve the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move <i>designated conservation lands*</i> to full <i>legal*</i> regulated status; 2. Recognition of <i>designated conservation lands*</i> in <i>management plans*</i> and other relevant documents; and 3. Avoid harvesting, <i>road*</i> building and other operations proposed by other <i>tenure*</i> holders that are not consistent with <i>conservation* objectives*</i> of <i>designated conservation lands*</i>. 	

	<p><i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> is obtained prior to efforts to work within <i>The Organisation's* sphere of influence*</i> to achieve regulated status for <i>designated conservation lands*</i> that overlap <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> traditional territories (per Criterion 3.2).</p> <p>6.5.12 The completed gap analysis is reviewed at least every five years, and updated if necessary, based on availability of new information or advances in gap analysis methodology.</p> <p>If substantial changes to the gap analysis occur as a result of the update, a <i>peer review*</i> is undertaken.</p>	
<p>6.6 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring <i>native species*</i> and <i>genotypes*</i>, and prevent losses of <i>biological diversity*</i>, especially through <i>habitat*</i> management in the <i>Management Unit*</i>. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)</p>	<p>6.6.1 For all <i>harvest areas*</i> including those on which salvage operations following natural disturbances are to be undertaken, <i>best available information*</i> is used to identify targets for the post-harvest forest composition for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Density and spatial distribution of residual (live and dead) trees and patches within <i>harvest areas*</i>; 2. Size distribution of live and dead trees; 3. Size distribution of patches; 4. Residual species composition; and 5. Management of coarse woody debris. <p>Targets are appropriate for the <i>silvicultural systems*</i> (e.g. clear-cut, selection, shelterwood) in use.</p> <p>Targets are set taking concerns for <i>worker*</i> safety into account.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prescriptions and operational guidelines - Procedures and instructions for planned retention targets to be left after cutting and other measures to maintain natural features and residual forest - Content of training given to workers - Stand/pre-harvest inventories or data taken during prospecting activity - Results of aerial photo analysis or lidar data - Checklists used in the development of plans (assignments, occurrences, etc.) - Post-cut tracking data - Specific objectives and action plans for degraded habitats and ecosystems due to

	<p>6.6.2 <i>Management activities*</i> are implemented to achieve the targets identified in Indicator 6.6.1.</p>	<p>management activities (old forests, forests of complex structure, snags, stands or associations of less abundant species)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of collaborations with wildlife protection officers, outreach activities, meeting reports, correspondence with relevant authorities, etc.
<p>6.6.3 <i>Management activities*</i> maintain regionally uncommon <i>stand*</i>- and site-scale ecological elements and important <i>habitat features*</i>, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ancient forest*</i> patches; 2. Rare sites and plant communities as defined by ecological classification systems; 3. Vernal pools; 4. Small <i>wetlands*</i>; 5. Den sites; 6. Nest sites for birds of prey; 7. Ungulate calving sites/areas; 8. Spawning sites for fish; 9. Important bird migration sites; 10. <i>Super-canopy trees*</i>; 11. Wallows; and 12. Mineral licks. 		
<p>6.6.4 <i>Best efforts*</i> are made to maintain <i>habitat features*</i> and increase the quality and quantity of <i>habitat features*</i>, including those identified in Indicator 6.6.3, that have</p>		

	<p>suffered <i>long-term*</i> degradation due to <i>forest management activities*</i>.</p>	
<p>6.7 The Organisation* shall protect or restore* natural watercourses, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*. The Organisation* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur. (C6.5 and 10.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p>6.6.5 <i>The Organisation*</i> works within the scope of its authority and within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to implement sustainable management related to hunting, fishing, and trapping, and collecting activities for which there are known concerns.</p> <p>6.7.1 <i>Best management practices*</i> are in place that identify measures to protect <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i>, and water quality. At a minimum, the measures address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buffer widths sufficient to protect water quality, aquatic and emergent vegetation and <i>habitat*</i> for fish, invertebrates, other aquatic species, and terrestrial species; 2. Machine-free zones that are not entered except where required for construction of crossings or other approved <i>infrastructure*</i> or <i>restoration*</i> of riparian functions or <i>water bodies*</i>; 3. Restriction of in-stream activities to avoid sensitive fisheries seasons; 4. Prevention of negative changes in water quantity and quality including through maintaining stream shading sufficient to protect against deleterious changes in stream temperature; 5. Minimising disruption of natural drainage patterns, including when locating and constructing <i>roads*</i>, landings and skidways; 6. Prevention of sedimentation of <i>water bodies*</i>; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard Operating Procedures and work instructions - Training materials - Record of compliance reports and offences - Derogation files - Register of inspections of existing roads, bridges & culverts - Stand/pre-harvest inventories or data taken during prospecting activity - Results of aerial photo analysis or lidar data - Results of site inspections and applicable corrective work - Evidence of flow calculations - Register of road maintenance, repair or improvement work - Road use management strategy

	<p>7. <i>Protection*</i> of <i>intermittent streams*</i> and <i>ephemeral streams*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access/tertiary road management plan - Road decommissioning and reforestation plan/evidence
<p>6.7.2 The <i>best management practices*</i> identified in Indicator 6.7.1 are being implemented.</p>		
<p>6.7.3 <i>Restoration*</i> activities are implemented for watercourses, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>, water quantity and water quality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where <i>protection*</i> measures implemented by <i>The Organisation*</i> fail to protect <i>environmental values*</i> from impacts of <i>forest management activities*</i>, and/or 2. When damage has been caused to these <i>environmental values*</i> by past activities of <i>The Organisation*</i> or previous forest managers. 		
<p>6.7.4 Where <i>management activities*</i> that are not within its direct control have the potential to significantly affect <i>water bodies*</i> and/or <i>riparian zones*</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> works within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to attempt to prevent degradation, implement protective measures and remedy instances in which past measures are no longer effective.</p>		
<p>6.7.5 <i>Best management practices*</i> are in place that identify measures to control changes in flow in <i>watersheds*</i> with significant downstream values resulting from <i>management activities*</i>. Appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of operations the measures include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employing analytical approaches to identify and avoid hydrological impacts associated with decreased or increased flows caused by <i>forest management activities*</i>; 2. Management of <i>cutblock*</i> and <i>harvest area*</i> sizes, elevation and aspect; 		

	<p>3. Avoiding subsurface and surface drainage interception and/or diversion by <i>roads*</i> and trails;</p> <p>4. Planning and implementing harvesting to minimise <i>road*</i> density; and</p> <p>5. Prompt <i>road*</i> reclamation and reforestation of logged sites.</p>	
<p>6.8 The Organisation* shall manage the <i>landscape*</i> in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or <i>restore*</i> a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the <i>landscape values*</i> in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic <i>resilience*</i>. (C10.2 and 10.3 P&C V4)</p>	<p>6.7.6 The <i>best management practices*</i> identified in Indicator 6.7.5 are being effectively implemented.</p> <hr/> <p>6.8.1 Based on the analyses undertaken for Indicators 6.1.3 and 6.1.4, targets are identified for the distribution of <i>forest types*</i> and age classes of <i>forest types*</i> that are intended to maintain, <i>restore*</i>, or enhance the condition of the <i>forest*</i> appropriate to the regional context.</p> <p>Targets may take anticipated impacts of climate change into account provided they are based on <i>best available information*</i>.</p> <p>Target <i>age-class*</i> distributions represent the full range of <i>natural forest*</i> ages such that <i>old forest*</i> classes are incorporated into the targets.</p> <hr/> <p>6.8.2 Measures are being implemented to achieve the targets for distributions of <i>forest types*</i> and age classes of <i>forest types*</i> identified in Indicator 6.8.1.</p> <hr/> <p>6.8.3 Based on the analyses undertaken for Indicators 6.1.3 and 6.1.4, targets are identified for the size distribution of forest patches to maintain, <i>restore*</i>, or enhance the condition of the <i>forest*</i> as appropriate to the regional context.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Model simulations of the Chief Forester - Spatial/aspatial models used for planning and monitoring forest activities. - Maps illustrating the key characteristics of the forest, in particular the characteristics for which spatial distribution is important - Key landscape parameters defined (e.g. old forests, composition, stages of succession, etc.) according to analysis of natural variability or pre-industrial forest, current and future forest condition. - Road use management plan - Evidence of collaboration for landscape-level management with organisations outside (adjacent) the FMU

	<p>The targets also take into account the needs of <i>species at risk</i>* that require large areas of contiguous <i>habitat</i>*.</p>	
	<p>6.8.4 Measures are being implemented to achieve the targets for forest patch sizes, identified in Indicator 6.8.3.</p> <p><i>These include:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain contiguous blocks of <i>forest</i>* that are of natural-disturbance origin; 2. Aggregate existing and planned disturbances as a means of creating and maintaining large contiguous blocks; and 3. Minimise the extent of <i>roads</i>* and other linear disturbances in the contiguous blocks, including through removal and reclamation. 	
	<p>6.8.5 In a manner consistent with the ecology of the <i>ecoregion</i>* and <i>forest types</i>* being managed, <i>management activities</i>* show consideration for maintenance and <i>restoration</i>* of <i>connectivity</i>* in the forest <i>landscape</i>*.</p> <p><i>Connectivity</i>* planning considers the natural mosaic of <i>forest types</i>* and disturbance patterns, as well as managing <i>roads</i>*, linear disturbances, culverts and other crossings of <i>wetlands</i>* and <i>water bodies</i>*, and other barriers that affect <i>connectivity</i>*.</p>	
	<p>6.8.6 Appropriate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk</i>* of operations, access management is being implemented for <i>roads</i>* developed for forest management that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addresses use management strategies (including <i>deactivation</i>* and/or <i>abandonment</i>* and maintenance) for all grades of <i>road</i>* under the management of <i>The Organisation</i>* or in collaboration with other authorities; 	

	<p>2. Considers intactness in areas with sensitive biological values and where remoteness is a key tourism value;</p> <p>3. Implements access development, use, and <i>road*</i> reclamation in contiguous blocks as identified in Indicator 6.8.4, while considering the needs of <i>species at risk*</i> and access-sensitive species;</p> <p>4. Identifies and attempts to maintain a fair and equitable balance between the ecological value of intactness and social and economic values associated with maintenance of access; and</p> <p>5. Is consistent with or exceeds requirements of approved government/<i>land management plans*</i>.</p> <p>Where access and/or other linear disturbances are being constructed or used by other <i>tenure*</i> holders or other land users, <i>The Organisation*</i> works within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to address the components of this <i>Indicator*</i> and encourage others to address the components of the <i>Indicator*</i>.</p>	
	<p>6.8.7 <i>The Organisation*</i> works within its <i>sphere of influence*</i>, with managers, agencies and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> responsible for managing lands adjacent to the <i>forest*</i> to coordinate approaches to <i>landscape*-level</i> management, including:</p> <p>1. Management to facilitate <i>landscape*-scale* connectivity*</i>;</p> <p>2. Management to minimise <i>cumulative disturbances*</i>; and</p> <p>3. Maintenance and/or <i>restoration*</i> of large contiguous areas.</p>	

<p>6.9 The Organisation* shall not convert <i>natural forest*</i> to <i>plantations*</i>, nor <i>natural forests*</i> or <i>plantations*</i> on sites directly converted from <i>natural forest*</i> to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:</p> <p>a. Affects a <i>very limited portion*</i> of the area of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and</p> <p>b. Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure <i>long-term* conservation*</i> benefits in the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and</p> <p>c. Does not damage or threaten <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those <i>High Conservation Values*</i>.</p>	<p>6.9.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall neither convert <i>natural forest*</i> to <i>plantations*</i>, nor convert <i>natural forests*</i> to non-forest land use, nor convert <i>plantations*</i> on sites directly converted from <i>natural forest*</i> to non-forest land use, except when the conversion affects a <i>very limited portion*</i> of the <i>Management Unit*</i>. Where conversion is undertaken by <i>The Organisation*</i>, the conversion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, <i>long-term* conservation*</i> benefits in the <i>Management Unit*</i>; and 2. Does not damage or threaten <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, or any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those <i>High Conservation Values*</i>. 	
<p>6.10 <i>Management Units*</i> containing <i>plantations*</i> that were established on areas converted from <i>natural forest*</i> after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:</p> <p>a. Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that <i>The Organisation*</i> was not</p>	<p>6.10.1 Based on <i>best available information*</i>, accurate data related to prior land use and <i>forest type*</i> present before and after conversion is compiled on all conversions from <i>natural forest*</i> since 1994.</p> <p>6.10.2 Areas converted from <i>natural forest*</i> to <i>plantation*</i> since November 1994 are not certified, except where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Organisation*</i> provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records showing land use history - Previous forest inventories and maps - Correspondence file

<p>directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or</p> <p>b. The conversion affected a <i>very limited portion*</i> of the area of the <i>Management Unit*</i> and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure <i>long-term* conservation*</i> benefits in the <i>Management Unit*</i>. (C10.9 P&C V4)</p>	<p>2. The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, <i>long-term* conservation*</i> benefits in the <i>Management Unit*</i>; and</p> <p>3. The total area of <i>plantation*</i> on sites converted from <i>natural forest*</i> since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p>	
<p>PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING</p> <p><i>The Organisation*</i> shall have a <i>management plan*</i> consistent with its policies and <i>objectives*</i> and proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risks*</i> of its <i>management activities*</i>. The <i>management plan*</i> shall be implemented and kept up-to-date based on monitoring information in order to promote <i>adaptive management*</i>. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform <i>affected stakeholders*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and to justify management decisions. (P7 P&C V4)</p>		
<p>7.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of its <i>management activities*</i>, set policies (visions and values) and <i>objectives*</i> for management, which are environmentally sound, <i>socially beneficial and economically viable*</i>. Summaries of these policies and <i>objectives*</i> shall be incorporated into the <i>management plan*</i>, and publicised. (C7.1a P&C V4)</p>	<p>7.1.1 Vision, values and strategic <i>objectives*</i> that support the <i>management plan*</i> are aligned with the requirements of this Standard.</p> <p>7.1.2 Operational <i>management objectives*</i> that address the requirements of this Standard are described in the <i>management plan*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government manuals (planning manual, consultation manual, guidelines, e.g. FMPM) - Applicable federal and provincial Laws and Regulations - Policies (e.g. Corporate policy, etc.) - Strategic action plans (e.g. Woodland caribou conservation plan, protected areas, etc.)

<p>7.2 The Organisation* shall have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives* as established according to Criterion 7.1. The management plan* shall describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall cover forest management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of the planned activities. (C7.1 P&C V4)</p>	<p>7.2.1 The <i>management plan*</i> includes management actions, procedures, strategies and other measures to achieve the <i>management objectives*</i>.</p> <p>7.2.2 The <i>management plan*</i> includes the <i>lega*</i> provincial forest management planning requirements and addresses the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Management objectives*</i>; 2. Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions and profile of adjacent lands; 3. Results of assessments and monitoring programs; 4. Planned <i>management activities*</i> and <i>silvicultural systems*</i> used, based on the ecology of the <i>forest*</i> and its social context; 5. Rationale for <i>timber harvesting levels*</i> and species selection; 6. Measures to prevent and mitigate negative impacts of <i>management activities*</i>; 7. Measures to conserve and/or <i>restore*</i> values identified throughout the other <i>Principles*</i> of the Standard; 8. Maps describing the forest resources, key <i>infrastructure*</i>, land use and management designations (including <i>HCVs*</i>), and planned <i>management activities*</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic and Operational level Procedures documentation - Forestry strategies and scenarios - Documents relating to possible calculations - Thematic action plans - Resource and values maps
<p>7.3 The management plan* shall include verifiable targets* by which progress towards each of the</p>	<p>7.3.1 <i>Verifiable targets*</i> and the frequency at which they are assessed, are established to ensure progress towards each <i>management objective*</i>, and are used as the basis for monitoring, as described in Principle 8. Targets are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring process for assessment - Objective achievement table/rationale

<p>prescribed <i>management objectives*</i> can be assessed. (New)</p> <p>E.g. Cumulative disturbance level, Rutting threshold, road density threshold, binding FPIC agreement</p>	<p>measurable (where possible), address short-term and <i>long-term*</i> time frames (as applicable), and each is supported by a rationale, including underlying assumptions.</p>	
<p>7.4 The Organisation* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder* engagement* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. (C7.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p>7.4.1 The <i>management plan*</i> is revised and updated periodically to consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring and evaluation results, including results of audits; 2. <i>Stakeholder* engagement*</i> results; 3. New scientific and technical information; and 4. Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence that retrospective analysis were made and considered in the revision or development of the FMP. - Incorporation of scientific and technical literature - Annual reports - Consultation reports - 5-year or 10-year balance sheets for the plan term - Impact studies
<p>7.5 The Organisation* shall make publicly available* a summary of the <i>management plan*</i> free of charge. Excluding <i>confidential information*</i>, other relevant components of the <i>management plan*</i> shall be made available to <i>affected stakeholders*</i> on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling. (C7.4 P&C V4)</p>	<p>7.5.1 A summary of the <i>management plan*</i> in a format comprehensible to <i>stakeholders*</i>, including policies and <i>management objectives*</i> (defined in Criterion 7.1), maps and excluding <i>confidential information*</i>, is made <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost.</p> <p>7.5.2 Relevant components of the <i>management plan*</i>, excluding <i>confidential information*</i>, are provided upon request, at cost for production and handling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary of the plan, thematic sheets and other popularisation tools available publicly - Register of stakeholder communications

<p>7.6 The Organisation* shall, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of <i>management activities*</i>, proactively and transparently <i>engage* affected stakeholders*</i> in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall <i>engage* interested stakeholders*</i> on request. (C4.4 P&C V4)</p>	<p>7.6.1 <i>Affected stakeholders*</i> are provided with an opportunity for <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> in planning processes and monitoring programs of <i>management activities*</i> in which they are affected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicly available documents on possible modes of participation - Guides to "good practices" on harmonisation of uses - Minutes, reports of meetings and other forms of correspondence with municipalities - Examples of public notices and consultation reports - Agreed harmonisation agreements - Development plans and related documents documenting the planning and implementation of agreed harmonisation, communications and follow-up measures. - Complaints and Dispute Resolution Process and Registry - Register of internal and external communications
	<p>7.6.2 Upon request, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> are provided with an opportunity for <i>engagement*</i> in planning processes and monitoring programs of <i>management activities*</i> that affect their interests.</p>	
	<p>7.6.3 A system is in place whereby <i>complaints*</i> can be made known to <i>The Organisation*</i> related to impact of <i>forest management activities*</i> on <i>affected stakeholders*</i>, other than the ones concerned in Criterion 4.6.</p>	
	<p>7.6.4 A <i>publicly available*</i> dispute resolution process that can be adapted through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> is in place.</p>	
	<p>7.6.5 <i>Complaints*</i> are responded to in a <i>timely manner*</i>. <i>Complaints*</i> that are not resolved are elevated to <i>disputes*</i> and are being addressed via a dispute resolution process.</p>	
	<p>7.6.6 An up-to-date record of <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i> is maintained, and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steps taken to resolve <i>complaints*</i> and <i>disputes*</i>; 2. Outcomes of all <i>complaints*</i> and dispute resolution processes, including, where applicable, <i>fair compensation*</i> for loss or damage to property; and 3. Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved. 	

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Organisation shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives*, the impacts of management activities* and the condition of the Management Unit*, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, in order to implement adaptive management*. (P8 P&C V4)*

<p>8.1 The Organisation* shall monitor the implementation of its management plan*, including its policies and management objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets*. (New)</p>	<p>8.1.1 A monitoring plan is documented and implemented in order to monitor the implementation of the management plan*, including its policies, management objectives* and achievement of verifiable targets*.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up program and related documents (e.g. procedures, instructions, etc.) describing the follow-up indicators established to assess the achievement of objectives or to verify the assumptions on which management strategies are based, which also include a description of the data-taking methodology and the frequency of follow-up.
<p>8.2 The Organisation* shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit*, and changes in its environmental condition. (C8.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p>8.2.1 Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities*, including (where applicable):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor regeneration (Criteria 10.1 and 10.5); 2. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with alien species* (Criterion 10.3); 3. Adverse effects of fertilisers* (Criterion 10.6); 4. Adverse effects of pesticides* (Criterion 10.7); 5. Adverse effects of biological control agents* (Criterion 10.8); 6. Physical damage to soil, loss of soil nutrient and loss of productive forest* area (Criterion 6.3); 7. Adverse effects of increased access (Indicator 6.8.4); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registers of forest evolution (results of inventories, follow-up of regeneration after cutting, success of treatments, etc.) - Regulations (e.g. infringements, notices of irregularities, etc.) - Records of impacts on habitats and ecosystems (habitat quality indices, species at risk, woody debris, internal stand structure, snags, old forests visual obstruction, fragmentation, etc.) - Registers of environmental impacts after cutting (erosion, tree damage, etc.) and other relevant environmental impacts (e.g. monitoring impacts related to roads and rail, setting up forest camps, dumps, gravel and sandpits, etc.)

	<p>8. Site level damage of harvesting and extraction on residual trees and on <i>environmental values</i>* (Criterion 10.11);</p> <p>9. Damage caused by inappropriate storage or disposal of <i>waste materials</i>* (Criterion 10.12).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social impact records (accidents, incidents, complaints and grievances, compliance with harmonisation measures, satisfaction rate on the effectiveness of agreed measures) - Economic tracking records (collected volumes, operating costs, sum of forestry and other investments, performance indicators such as number of jobs, remuneration, employee turnover rates, direct and indirect economic benefits, etc.)
	<p>8.2.2. A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of <i>management activities</i>*, including (where applicable):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal or unauthorised activities identified by <i>The Organisation</i>* (Criterion 1.4); 2. Resolution of <i>disputes</i>* (Criteria 1.6, 2.6, 4.6, 7.6); 3. Sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2); 4. Occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3); 5. Timely payment of wages <i>The Organisation</i>* is responsible for or that is within <i>The Organisation's</i>* <i>sphere of influence</i>* (Criterion 2.4); 6. Health of <i>workers</i>* related to the exposure to <i>pesticides</i>* or <i>fertilisers</i>* (Criterion 2.5 and Indicator 10.7.7); 7. Full implementation of the terms in <i>binding agreements</i>* (Criterion 3.3); 8. <i>Protection</i>* of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>* and <i>local communities</i>* (Criteria 3.5 and 4.7); 9. Actual annual harvests compared to projected annual harvests of timber and <i>non-timber forest products</i>* (Criterion 5.2); and 	

	<p>10. <i>Economic viability*</i> of <i>The Organisation*</i> (as required by Indicator 5.5.1).</p> <p>8.2.3 Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions caused by <i>forest management activities*</i>, including (where applicable):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The maintenance and/or enhancement of <i>ecosystem services*</i> (Criterion 5.1) (when <i>The Organisation*</i> makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of <i>ecosystem services*</i>, or receives payment for the provision of <i>ecosystem services*</i>); 2. <i>Species at risk*</i> and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats* (Criterion 6.4); 3. Naturally occurring <i>native species*</i> and <i>biological diversity*</i>, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to <i>conserve*</i> and/or <i>restore*</i> them (Criterion 6.6); 4. <i>Water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i>, water quality and flow in <i>watersheds*</i>, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to <i>conserve*</i> and/or <i>restore*</i> them (Criterion 6.7); 5. <i>Forest types*</i>, age classes per <i>forest type*</i> and forest patch sizes, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or <i>restore*</i> these features (Criterion 6.8); and 6. Conversion of <i>natural forest*</i> to <i>plantations*</i> or conversion to non-forest cover (Criterion 6.9). 	
<p>8.3 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall analyse the results of monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>8.3.1 The results of monitoring are incorporated into relevant organisational procedures and/or the <i>management plan*</i> through periodic updates.</p>	<p>- Results and analyses compared to the assumptions initially made</p>

<p>and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 P&C V4)</p>	<p>8.3.2 If monitoring results show inconsistencies with the FSC Standard, then <i>management objectives*</i>, <i>verifiable targets*</i> and/or <i>management activities*</i> are revised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence that research results and data collection activities, in accordance with Criterion 8.2, have been incorporated into the development plan
<p>8.4 The Organisation* shall make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*. (C8.5 P&C V4)</p>	<p>8.4.1 Monitoring results covered in Indicators 8.2.1, 8.2.2 and 8.2.3 are made <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost in a format comprehensible to <i>stakeholders*</i> and excluding <i>confidential information*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicly available reviews of the results of the follow-up results at the scale of the plans documenting environmental impacts (e.g. follow-up after cut), social and economic impacts (jobs, direct and indirect economic benefits, accidents, compliance rates, etc.) and changes in forest cover (evolution of forest cover, roads, etc.)
<p>8.5 The Organisation* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities*, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit* that are marketed as FSC certified. (C8.3 P&C V4)</p> <p>On Crown land, wood products harvested are often not sold, but rather, ownership is transferred from the licensee to the purchaser at the forest gate. In this</p>	<p>8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products transported from the <i>Management Unit*</i> that are marketed as FSC-certified.</p> <p>8.5.2 Information about all timber products that leave the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and information about all <i>non-timber forest products*</i> sold or delivered by <i>The Organisation*</i> is compiled and documented, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Species name; 2. Product name or description; 3. Volume (or quantity) of product; 4. Information to trace the material to the point of origin; 5. Logging date, reference date or period; 6. If basic transformation activities take place in the <i>forest*</i>, the date and volume produced; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicant's procedures and instructions on the traceability of forest woods to their destination - Survey manual - Wood-surveying projects and agreements - Forest survey records, payment system to contractors, delivery to destination factories - Table of volumes delivered with an FSC return (to a COC certificate holder)

<p>case, 8.5.3.A is not applicable.</p>	<p>7. Whether the material was sold or delivered as FSC-certified.</p> <hr/> <p>8.5.3 Sales invoices and transport documents are kept for a minimum of five years for all FSC-certified products sold or delivered by <i>The Organisation</i>*.</p> <p>A. Sales invoices identify, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and address of purchaser; 2. The date of sale; 3. Species name; 4. Product description; 5. The volume (or quantity) sold; 6. Certificate code; and 7. The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC-certified. <p>B. Where sales invoices are not issued, transport documents and/or other documentation related to certified products track, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of the destination; 2. The date of transport or delivery; 3. Species name or group; 	
---	--	--

	<p>4. Product description;</p> <p>5. The volume (or quantity) delivered;</p> <p>6. Load or batch reference number; and</p> <p>7. Proof the certified product comes from a FSC-certified <i>forest</i>.*</p>	
<p>PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*</p> <p><i>The Organisation* shall maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*. (P9 P&C V4)</i></p>		
<p>9.1 The Organisation*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence, status and likelihood of occurrence of the following High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit*, proportionate to the scale, intensity, and risk* of impacts of management activities*:</p> <p>HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic* species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered species that are significant*</p>	<p>9.1.1 A <i>HCV assessment*</i> is completed using <i>best available information*</i> of the status of <i>HCV*</i> Categories 1-6 as defined in Criterion 9.1, the <i>HCV areas*</i> they rely on, and their condition.</p> <p>The assessment is completed using the National Framework (Annex D) or another framework that meets the same intent and addresses all <i>HCV*</i> categories and values identified in the National Framework.</p> <p>9.1.2 The <i>HCV assessment*</i> uses results associated with the identification of <i>HCVs*</i> and <i>HCV areas*</i> from <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, and <i>affected*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> with an interest in the <i>conservation*</i> and management of <i>HCVs*</i> and <i>HCV areas*</i>. The assessment also uses input from qualified (technical and/or scientific) <i>specialists*</i>.</p> <p>9.1.3 All <i>HCVs*</i> and <i>HCV areas*</i>, except those considered sensitive for ecological or cultural <i>reasons</i>, which are definable based on location are delineated on maps consistent with the <i>scale*</i> of the designation (e.g., global,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documenting the procedures used to identify and map HVCs and related values - Results of evaluation processes - documents, maps, etc. - Minutes of meetings, letters and consultation reports or other correspondence demonstrating how stakeholders and the advice of resource persons (researchers, consultants, representatives, government agencies, professional associations, etc.) were consulted in the process - External review report and justification for taking feedback into account in the HVC identification process - Update procedure (5 years or less) and updated results, with summary of changes

<p>at global, national or regional levels.</p> <p>HCV 2 – <i>Landscape*-level ecosystems*</i> and mosaics. <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> and large <i>landscape*-level ecosystems*</i> and <i>ecosystem* mosaics</i> that are <i>significant*</i> at global, national or regional levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p> <p>HCV 3 – <i>Ecosystems*</i> and <i>habitats*</i>. <i>Rare*</i>, <i>threatened*</i>, or endangered <i>ecosystems*</i>, <i>habitats*</i> or <i>refugia*</i>.</p> <p>HCV 4 – <i>Critical*ecosystem services*</i>. Basic <i>ecosystem services*</i> in <i>critical*</i> situations, including <i>protection*</i> of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</p> <p>HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental to satisfying the necessities of <i>local communities*</i> or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> (for livelihood,</p>	<p>national, regional, large home range, isolated occurrence, etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FHVC report in electronic format for the public - Website publicising the availability of the HVC report
	<p>9.1.4 Information regarding the location and identity of sensitive sites is held in confidence.</p>	
	<p>9.1.5 A review by one or more <i>qualified specialists*</i> is completed. Input from the review is addressed in the <i>HCV assessment*</i>.</p>	
	<p>9.1.6 The <i>HCV assessment*</i> report is updated every five years. Portions of the assessment are updated more frequently in response to changes in the status of <i>species at risk*</i> or when there are significant changes in the state of other <i>HCVs*</i> or <i>HCV areas*</i>.</p>	
	<p>9.1.7 If significant changes have been made to the <i>HCV assessment*</i> as a result of implementation of Indicator 9.1.6, a review of the updated assessment report is completed by one or more <i>qualified specialists*</i>.</p>	
<p>9.1.8 The <i>HCV assessment*</i> report and review are made <i>publicly available*</i>, including in electronic format.</p>		

<p>health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through <i>engagement*</i> with these communities or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>.</p> <p>HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> and <i>landscapes*</i> of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of <i>critical*</i> cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of <i>local communities*</i> or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, identified through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i> or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>. (C9.1 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)</p> <p><i>Annex D: High Conservation Value* (HCV*) Framework</i></p>		
<p>9.2 The Organisation* shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i>, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and <i>experts*</i>. (C9.2 P&C V4)</p>	<p>9.2.1 <i>Threats*</i> to <i>HCVs*</i> are identified using <i>best available information*</i>.</p> <p>9.2.2 Management strategies and actions that use a <i>precautionary approach*</i> are developed and are effective to maintain and/or enhance <i>HCVs*</i> and to maintain associated <i>HCV areas*</i> prior to implementing <i>management activities*</i>.</p> <p>9.2.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, <i>affected*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i>, and <i>qualified specialists*</i> and/or <i>experts*</i> are <i>engaged*</i> in the development of management strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of threats to HVC - Assessing the potential impacts of forest management activities or indirect impacts resulting from activities on identified HVCs (e.g. increased access to the territory and therefore pressure on the resource (e.g. hunting and fishing), disturbance.)

	<p>and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified <i>HCVs*</i> and <i>HCV areas*</i>.</p> <p>9.2.4 Management strategies are reviewed and updated in conjunction with updates to the <i>HCV assessment*</i> report, as described in Indicators 9.1.6 and 9.1.7.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigation, protection and restoration strategies and measures planned to preserve or improve HVC and associated areas - Minutes of meetings, letters and consultation reports or other correspondence demonstrating how stakeholders and the advice of resource persons (researchers, consultants, representatives, government agencies, professional associations, etc.) were consulted in the process - External review report and justification for taking feedback into account in the process - Update procedure (5 years or less) and updated results, with summary of changes
<p>9.3 The Organisation* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*. (C9.3 P&C V4)</p>	<p>9.3.1 The <i>HCVs*</i> and <i>HCV areas*</i> on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed through the <i>Indicators*</i> in Criterion 9.2.</p> <p>9.3.2 Implementation of the strategies developed in Criterion 9.2 prevent damage and avoid risks to <i>HCVs*</i>, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of <i>HCVs*</i> are uncertain.</p> <p>9.3.3 Activities that are inconsistent with strategies developed in Criterion 9.2 cease immediately and actions are taken to <i>restore*</i> and <i>protect*</i> the <i>HCVs*</i> and <i>HCV areas*</i>.</p> <p>9.3.4 The <i>Organisation*</i> works within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to facilitate implementation of activities required to maintain and/or enhance <i>HCVs*</i> and <i>HCV areas*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans and reports showing the implementation of planned protection/development measures - Specific impact or follow-up studies developed to verify the effectiveness of measures implemented - Procedures and instructions and content of training given to workers (e.g. stop work procedure, work instruction on the discovery of sensitive sites, report card, etc.) - HVC monitoring activities reports (e.g. on-site inspections, site closure balance sheet, etc.) - Reports of various meetings and correspondences with other managers to preserve or improve HVC within and outside

	<p>Where a specific <i>HCV*</i> or <i>HCV area*</i> abuts or straddles a <i>Management Unit*</i> boundary, or is potentially affected by activities outside of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> works within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to coordinate activities with managers and users of adjacent lands to maintain and/or enhance the <i>HCVs*</i> or <i>HCV areas*</i>.</p>	<p>the certified development unit (if value exceeds the development unit)</p>
<p>9.4 The Organisation* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, and shall include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts*. (C9.4 P&C V4)</p>	<p>9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of management strategies; 2. The status of <i>HCVs*</i> including the <i>HCV areas*</i> on which they depend; and 3. The effectiveness of management strategies and actions for the protection of <i>HCVs*</i>, to fully maintain and/or enhance the <i>HCVs*</i>. <p>9.4.2 The monitoring program includes <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i>, <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, and <i>experts*</i> and/or <i>qualified specialists*</i>.</p> <p>9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in <i>HCVs*</i>, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each <i>HCV*</i>.</p> <p>9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are ineffective at addressing the maintenance and/or enhancement of <i>HCVs*</i>.</p> <p>9.4.5 Monitoring needs are reviewed in conjunction with updates to the <i>HCV assessment*</i> report as described in Indicators 9.1.6 and 9.1.7 and the updates to the management strategies as described in Indicator 9.2.4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HVC monitoring program documenting methodology, performance indicators and evaluation frequencies. The follow-up program evaluates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implementation of planning strategies; o The condition of HVC and the HVC areas on which they depend; o The effectiveness of HVC management strategies and protection actions to fully maintain and/or improve HVC. - Results of the follow-up program - Meeting reports and correspondence relating to participatory analysis of follow-up results implemented - Examples of adjustments to the follow-up plan or program that demonstrate the consideration of improvement needs identified in outcome analyses - Update procedure (5 years or less) and updated results, with summary of changes

PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF <i>MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES*</i>		
<i>Management activities*</i> conducted by or for <i>The Organisation*</i> for the <i>Management Unit*</i> shall be selected and implemented consistent with <i>The Organisation's</i> economic, environmental and social policies and <i>objectives*</i> and in compliance with the <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> collectively. (New)		
<p>10.1 After harvest or in accordance with the <i>management plan*</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more <i>natural conditions*</i>. (New)</p>	<p>10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a <i>timely manner*</i> to maintain <i>environmental values*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up results demonstrating the achievement of expected short-, medium- and long-term regeneration targets - Annual plans and reports demonstrating the amount of non-commercial work planned and carried out - Procedures and work instructions for non-commercial work - Description of tree improvement and genetic adaptation work (development of high-yielding varieties, selection of sources better adapted and resilient to the consequences of climate change)
	<p>10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is suitable to recover or improve overall <i>pre-harvest*</i> or <i>natural forest*</i> composition and structure; or 2. According to the <i>best available information*</i>, promote or enhance the <i>resilience*</i> of the future <i>stand*</i> while considering climate change. 	
<p>10.2 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well-adapted to the site and to the <i>management objectives*</i>. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall use <i>native species*</i> and <i>local genotypes*</i> for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 C4).</p>	<p>10.2.1 Species chosen for regeneration are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are <i>native species*</i> and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local <i>genotypes*</i> or non-<i>native species*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proportion of natural regeneration in each forest unit - Seed supply records or seedlings showing the origin of seeds - Cone harvest and seed processing records - Species selection rationale
	<p>10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration <i>objectives*</i>.</p>	
<p>10.3 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall only use <i>alien species*</i> when knowledge and/or experience</p>	<p>10.3.1 An <i>alien species*</i> is used only when direct experience or the results of scientific research demonstrate that the species is not invasive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptions and records of areas reforested in exotic species (e.g. poplar or hybrid larch,

<p>have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place. (C6.9 and C10.8 V4)</p>	<p>10.3.2 A plan to prevent the spread of <i>invasive species</i>* introduced by <i>The Organisation</i>* is developed and implemented in a <i>timely manner</i>*.</p> <p>Where <i>The Organisation</i>*, as a <i>tenure</i>* holder, does not have authority over the control of <i>invasive species</i>* on the <i>Management Unit</i>*, <i>The Organisation</i>* works within its <i>sphere of influence</i>* to prevent the spread of <i>invasive species</i>*.</p>	<p>Norway spruce, Scots pine, Manitoba Maple etc.) and inspection records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of seed and seed supply for native species - Proof of efforts to obtain native seed mixtures - Evidence (field follow-up) that exotic species are not invasive or relevant studies demonstrating this - Inspections of sites where seed mixtures have been used - Plan to prevent the spread of invasive species introduced by the applicant if applicable - Examples of collaborations to control the invasion of other invasive species (e.g. species whose spread could be promoted by forest management activities). This could include: working instructions for the detection of invasive species, training, etc.
<p>10.4 <i>The Organisation</i>* shall not use <i>genetically modified organisms</i>* in the <i>Management Unit</i>*. (C6.8 V4)</p>	<p>10.4.1 <i>Genetically modified organisms</i>* (GMOs) are not used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Register of origin proving that they are from natural sources - Company policy
<p>10.5 <i>The Organisation</i>* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and <i>management objectives</i>*. (New)</p>	<p>10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the site and its associated fauna and flora, as well as for <i>management objectives</i>*.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Silvicultural Guides - Ecosite profiles, lidar, inventories or results of prospecting activities (visits) before treatment. - Diagnostics and prescriptions justifying treatment choices according to site conditions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up results demonstrating successful treatment and meeting expected targets - Results of longer-term after-cut follow-ups (e.g. actual effects) - Analysis of the evolution of 10-year inventories
<p>10.6. The Organisation* shall minimise or avoid the use of fertilisers*. When fertilisers* are used, The Organisation* shall demonstrate that use is equally, or more ecologically and economically beneficial, than use of silvicultural systems* that do not require fertilisers*, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*, including soils. (C10.7 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)</p>	<p>10.6.1 The use of <i>fertilisers*</i> is minimised or avoided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals, objectives and strategies of the forest management plan - Buffer zones and monitoring - Registers of fertiliser rates and application areas
	<p>10.6.2 When <i>fertilisers*</i> are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measures are employed to avoid contamination of surface and ground water, protect non-timber forest values and maintain <i>long-term*</i> soil health, such as soil organic matter, pH balance, and so on; 2. Buffer zones are used to protect rare plant communities, <i>riparian zones*</i>, <i>watercourses*</i> and <i>water bodies*</i>; 3. Their types, application rates and frequencies, and sites of application are documented; 4. Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> resulting from <i>fertiliser*</i> use is mitigated or repaired; and 5. The ecological and economic benefits of using them are equal to or higher than the benefits of <i>silvicultural systems*</i> that do not require <i>fertilisers*</i>. 	
<p>10.7 The Organisation* shall use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of</p>	<p>10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of <i>silvicultural systems*</i>, is used to avoid or reduce the frequency, extent and amount of chemical <i>pesticide*</i> applications, and result in non-use or overall reduction in applications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection program built into the forest management plan - Proof of the program's application

<p>chemical pesticides*. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall not use any chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC policy. When <i>pesticides*</i> are used, <i>The Organisation*</i> shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health. (C6. and C10.7 V4)</p>	<p>10.7.2 When chemical <i>pesticides*</i> are used, a rationale for using them is developed and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A description of all circumstances where <i>pesticides*</i> are being considered; 2. The identification and documentation (using <i>best available information*</i>) of potentially effective non-<i>pesticide*</i> methods of control, including their impacts on various factors such as tree growth, forest composition, <i>worker's*</i> health and safety, and <i>habitats*</i> for <i>species at risk*</i>; 3. A clear preference for non-<i>pesticide*</i> control methods when their effects meet <i>management objectives*</i> and they are not cost prohibitive; 4. Objective evidence demonstrating that the <i>pesticide*</i> is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest; and 5. If <i>pesticides*</i> are used, and two or more <i>pesticides*</i> are equally effective, the lesser hazardous <i>pesticide*</i> is used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registers of pesticide quantities used - Company policy or strategy indicating current standards to avoid the use of pesticides, and the circumstances under which such use is or is not permitted - Pesticide use programs and treatment registries - Registers of advice and consultations on the application of pesticides
	<p>10.7.3 Chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored by <i>The Organisation*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> unless FSC has granted a derogation. <i>The Organisation*</i> works within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to minimise the use and storage by other parties in the <i>Management Unit*</i> of prohibited chemical <i>pesticides*</i>.</p>	
	<p>10.7.4 Records of <i>pesticide*</i> usage including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, date of use, location of use, and reason for use are maintained.</p>	
	<p>10.7.5 The use of <i>pesticides*</i> complies with all <i>legal*</i> requirements of Annex A related to the transport, storage,</p>	

	<p>handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages of dangerous products.</p> <p>10.7.6 When <i>pesticides*</i> are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measures are employed to avoid contamination of surface and ground water; 2. The selected <i>pesticide*</i>, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least <i>risk*</i> to humans and <i>environmental values*</i>; and 3. While achieving effective results, quantities of <i>pesticide*</i> used are minimised. <p>10.7.7 Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> from <i>pesticide*</i> use is prevented and mitigated or repaired. Impacts on human health are avoided.</p>	
<p>10.8 The Organisation* shall minimise, monitor and strictly control the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> in accordance with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i>. When <i>biological control agents*</i> are used, The Organisation* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i>. (C6.8 V4)</p>	<p>10.8.1 The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> by The Organisation* is minimised, monitored and controlled in compliance with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i>. <i>Biological control agents*</i> are used only where alternative pest control methods are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not available; or 2. Ineffective in achieving silvicultural <i>objectives*</i>; or 3. Prohibitively expensive, considering environmental and social costs, <i>risks*</i> and benefits. <p>10.8.2 Rationale for the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is documented and based on peer-reviewed scientific evidence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of biological control agents used - Forest protection plans - Documented justification for the use of organic pesticides - Correspondences and examples of collaboration with the relevant authorities

	<p>10.8.3 <i>The Organisation*</i> will work within its <i>sphere of influence*</i> to minimise the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> by other parties in the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p>	
	<p>10.8.4 The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> by <i>The Organisation*</i> is recorded including type, quantity used, period of use, location of use and reason for use.</p>	
	<p>10.8.5 Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> caused by the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is prevented and mitigated or repaired within <i>The Organisation's* sphere of influence*</i> and through cooperation with other parties.</p>	
<p>10.9 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall assess <i>risks*</i> and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from <i>natural hazards*</i> proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk*</i>. (New)</p>	<p>10.9.1 Frequent and/or severe <i>natural hazards*</i> that occur regionally are identified using the <i>best available information*</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of studies of the frequency and severity of natural disasters occurring locally (fires, epidemics, floods, droughts, landslides, etc.) or simulations of estimated impacts due to climate change) - Assessing the potential impacts of forest management activities - Demonstration in the development plan or related documents of measures implemented to reduce potential impacts.
<p>10.9.2 Potential significant negative impacts of <i>natural hazards*</i> on <i>infrastructure*</i>, forest resources, <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> in the <i>Management</i></p>		
<p>10.9.3 <i>Management activities*</i> that can cause an increase in frequency, distribution or severity of <i>natural hazards*</i> are identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.</p>		

	<p>10.9.4 <i>Management activities</i>* are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified <i>risks</i>*.</p>	
<p>10.10 The Organisation* shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and <i>silviculture</i>* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to <i>rare</i>* and <i>threatened species</i>*, <i>habitats</i>*, <i>ecosystems</i>* and <i>landscape values</i>* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired. (C6.5 V4)</p>	<p>If a certificate holder is in conformance with the <i>Indicators</i>* listed below, they will have met the requirements of Criterion 10.10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources: Indicators 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.7.1 to 6.7.6. • Soils: Indicators 6.3.1 to 6.3.7. • <i>Species at risk</i>*: 6.4.2 to 6.4.6. • Rare and threatened habitats & ecosystems values: 6.6.3 and 6.6.4. • Rare and threatened landscape values: 6.8.1 to 6.8.6. 	
<p>10.11 The Organisation* shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and <i>non-timber forest products</i>* so that <i>environmental values</i>* are conserved, <i>merchantable</i>* waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 V4)</p>	<p>10.11.1 Harvesting practices optimise the use of <i>merchantable</i>* timber, unless left on-site to provide structural diversity and wildlife <i>habitat</i>*, or for silvicultural or cultural reasons.</p> <p>10.11.2 Harvesting and silvicultural operations are conducted in such a way as to avoid or minimise damage to residual trees (crown, trunk and root), including non-<i>merchantable</i>*/non-<i>marketable</i>* trees and trees being left for future harvest.</p> <p>10.11.3 Selection cutting shall maintain or improve <i>stand</i>* quality while ensuring that native tree species are maintained at an ecologically appropriate <i>scale</i>*, unless an alternative yet sound rationale is provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levels of use determined by site inspection - Regulatory Compliance Records for Use - Clearly set usage standards in the guidelines and comparable to best management practices in the industry - Damage to residual stands determined by field inspection - Compliance and Inspection Report - Guidelines provided to operators to avoid damage

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training equipment to reduce damage - Harvesting and silviculture equipment suitable for field conditions - Designing plans and harvesting methods
<p>10.12 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall dispose of <i>waste materials*</i> in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 V4)</p>	<p>10.12.1 Operational procedures related to handling of chemicals, liquid and solid non-organic <i>wastes materials*</i>, including fuel, oil, batteries and containers are in place and are implemented. At a minimum, the procedures address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection, storage, and disposal of waste in an environmentally appropriate manner; 2. Adherence to a waste recycling program, where it exists; 3. Measures to prevent spills; 4. Emergency plans for cleanup and treatment of injuries following spills or other accidents; 5. Refueling constraints, including buffers around <i>riparian zones*</i> and <i>water bodies*</i>; 6. Removal of used materials, including machinery and equipment; and 7. Securing abandoned buildings owned by <i>The Organisation*</i> on the <i>Management Unit*</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedures written on waste management - Field records of waste control and inventory management measures in equipment - Courses and training materials - Evidence of recovery from registered agencies