

**FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION STANDARDS FOR WOOD PRODUCTS
FROM FORESTS IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON**

**Approved by the Consejo Peruano para la Certificación Forestal Voluntaria
(Peruvian Council for Voluntary Forest Certification) on 20 July 2001**

<p>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES <i>Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.</i></p>

<p>CRITERION 1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.1 The forest manager has a Plan de Manejo Forestal (PMF) (Forest Management Plan) approved by the Peruvian Government</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.1.2 There is a Plan Operativo Anual (POA) (Annual Operations Plan) together with the PMF that fulfils the current Peruvian laws and regulations and other established administrative requirements</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.1.3 A forest manager is appointed</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.1.4 The staff complies with the legal and administrative forest management regulations.</p>
<p>CRITERION 1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1 All legally applicable charges are paid.</p>
<p>CRITERION 1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.1 The forest management complies with all international agreements and conventions signed and ratified by the Peruvian Government. (see list in annex)</p>
<p>CRITERION 1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case-by-case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.4.1 There are procedures in place for the solution of conflicts between national regulations and FSC principles and criteria.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.4.2 We have detailed information about the actions taken in order to solve conflicts.</p>

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<p>CRITERION 1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.5.1 The forest concession limits are clearly marked and signed with landmarks, signs or geographically defined natural indicators.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.5.2 Activities are defined in agreement with the government and local people in order to prevent unauthorised human activity affecting the forest management area.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.5.3 The forest manager assigns resources to carry out protection and monitoring activities in the managed area.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.5.4 The forest manager has a series of procedures to deal with the occupation of areas under his control affecting the forest management area.</p>
<p>CRITERION 1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.6.1 The forest manager has signed a document of adherence to the FSC Principles and Criteria. This is reflected in his forest management plan and in his institutional policy.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.6.2 The forest is managed on a permanent basis.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.6.3 The company's institutional policy is available to the public.</p>

PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

CRITERION 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.	Indicator 2.1.1 The forest manager is in possession of the necessary accreditation documents allowing his use of the forest resources on a long-term basis.
	Indicator 2.1.2 The rights of use of the forest resources is recognised by the official administrative bodies controlling these activities and validated by the stakeholders.
CRITERION 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	Indicator 2.2.1 The local communities plan and decide on the use of their resources according to the law, through their own decision-taking mechanisms, and controlling all aspects related to the management of these resources.
	Indicator 2.2.2 In case of delegation of the PMF implementation to a third party, a series of signed and approved agreements or contracts exist. These are signed and agreed through a recognised mechanism and comply with national regulations.
CRITERION 2.3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.	Indicator 2.3.1 The forest manager has a series of written and circulated policies and mechanisms in order to solve claims or conflicts with third parties who feel that their tenure and use rights are affected.
	Indicator 2.3.2 The forest manager is in possession of a certificate of delimitation with his neighbours and/or limits defined by the forest authority, in which he keeps his boundaries, informs and keeps informed in

	order to prevent possible tenure and right of use conflicts.
	Indicator 2.3.3 If any tenure and right of use conflict exists, the forest manager carries out concrete and participatory actions to solve them.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

CRITERION 3.1. Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	Indicator 3.1.1 The use and planning of forest resources by indigenous peoples and native communities is respected in compliance with the law, as are their traditional decision-making and resource management mechanisms.
	Indicator 3.1.2 In case of PMF implementation delegation to a third party, there is a written agreement with the community according to national regulations. The agreement is subscribed in a broad, free and participatory manner, it takes into account traditional decision-making systems of the community, and it is clear regarding the obligations and benefits of the stakeholders and the way in which its compliance is controlled.
CRITERION 3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.	Indicator 3.2.1 The forest manager recognises in writing and respects the rights of the native communities over their territories and resources without threatening or limiting tenure and/or use given to them by law or custom.
	Indicator 3.2.2 The forest manager is in possession of a policy of respect of indigenous territories and rights of use by native communities.
	Indicator 3.2.3 The native communities' servitude rights are respected in the company's forest management areas.
	Indicator 3.2.4 The forest manager's operations include a body dealing with interaction with the communities.
	Indicator 3.2.5 In case of conflict, a series of resolving written mechanisms and actions are available.
	Indicator 3.2.6 The forest manager is in possession of and circulates a code of conduct among his workers and subcontractors which takes

	into account the respect of the local population and native communities' customs and traditions.
CRITERION 3.3. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.	Indicator 3.3.1 In collaboration with the indigenous populations, places with special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance traditionally used by these communities have been identified. The necessary measures are taken in the forest management plan in order to guarantee their access and protection.
CRITERION 3.4.¹ Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.	

¹ Criterion 3.4 is considered to be sufficiently understandable, and it therefore does not require further explanation in Indicators.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS' RIGHTS

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

<p>CRITERION 4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1.1 The forest manager, according to the level of qualification required for the post, preferably employs workers from the local communities and populations near the forest area, and gives them opportunities of promotion, training and qualification.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.1.2 Whenever possible, and within the management framework, the forest manager promotes local population or third party participation in productive forest use activities generating complementary income, subcontracting whenever necessary.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.1.3 The forest manager offers support, according to his resources, in terms of infrastructure and strategic social programmes. The community participates in an active manner in the identification of these services.</p>
<p>CRITERION 4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.2.1 The forest manager complies with the payment of wages and other social benefits according to Peruvian law and type of contract.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.2.2 The forest manager complies with all the current Peruvian regulations regarding his workers' social security.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.2.3 The forest manager applies health and safety regulations in accordance with Peruvian law.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.2.4 Workers have safety tools and equipment both in the forest and in the processing plants.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.2.5 The safety tools and equipment undergo periodical inspection, tests and maintenance.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.2.6 The company trains workers on safety</p>

	matters during forest operations.
	Indicator 4.2.7 A preventive health plan is available and the forest manager provides first aid, field emergency and basic medical attention facilities.
	Indicator 4.2.8 The work environment is safe and clean.
CRITERION 4.3. The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).	Indicator 4.3.1 The workers have freedom of organisation and negotiation on labour issues and welfare with their employers, according to the current law.
CRITERION 4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.	Indicator 4.4.1 Risky management operations have assessment, prevention and amendment mechanisms that are co-ordinated with the populations involved in order to minimise negative impacts. On the other hand, those management operations with a positive social impact are favoured.
	Indicator 4.4.2 There are communication mechanisms in place with the groups directly affected.
	Indicator 4.4.3 The forest manager promotes the effective participation of the local populations in the planning of specific forest management works that may affect them.
CRITERION 4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.	Indicator 4.5.1 The forest manager has a series of written and circulated policies and mechanisms in order to solve claims or conflicts with third parties who may feel that their legal or customary rights are affected.
	Indicator 4.5.2 There is a prevention and mitigation plan in relation to possible damage to the legal or customary rights, goods, resources and livelihood of the local populations.
	Indicator 4.5.3 In case or loss or damage occurring as a result of the application of the forest

	management plan there is systematic compensation.
	Indicator 4.5.4 The stakeholders have agreed on procedures for the valuation of goods and forest services where loss or damage incurred.

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

<p>CRITERION 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1.1 The forest manager has an economic feasibility study in which he demonstrates the forest management's cost-effectiveness, according to intensity of management.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.1.2 The forest manager has detailed accounting information, cash flows, general balances, etc. that allow immediate information about his financial state and economic situation.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.1.3 Updated accounts of the costs of the different operations are kept, including impact mitigation costs, as well as accounts of the benefits obtained in each area of annual exploitation.</p>
<p>CRITERION 5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.2.1 The forest manager has identified the main species and forest products taking into account market demand, regeneration capacity and processing technology, and he will have a marketing plan for these.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.2.2 The POA in each case assigns the level of exploitation of useful and non-useful timber.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.2.3 The forest manager is in possession of a list of useful forest species for timber purposes and annual sales volumes for each species.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.2.4 The PMF in each case assigns the local useful and non-useful timber processing levels.</p>

<p>CRITERION 5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.3.1 The forest management plan determines the procedures in order to minimise waste levels and damage to the soil, water and residual vegetation.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.3.2 There are volume, harvesting and processing waste recovery registers available.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.3.3 The personnel are qualified and apply adequate techniques so that exploitation operations are efficiently conducted with minimum damage to the forest.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.3.4. Incentives considering not only production criteria, but also product quality and reduction of damage to the soil and to the forest are included in the fieldworkers' contracts.</p>
<p>CRITERION 5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.4.1 Information on market and forest product diversification generating other complementary economic activities in the local communities is available.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.4.2 The forest manager promotes local processing as part of his production and marketing schedules or as part of complementary activities.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.4.3 The forest manager has mechanisms assuring the supply of goods and services by third parties, giving preference to the local communities.</p>
<p>CRITERION 5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.5.1 The forest management plan incorporates information supporting the value of the forest's resources and services</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.5.2 All forestry operations aim to maintain or increase the value of the forest's resources and services.</p>

<p>CRITERION 5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.6.1 The forest management plan has identified and described the different variables affecting the definition of forest products harvesting standards, such as basal area, average annual increment, forest regeneration and forest management systems.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.6.2 Permanent assessment areas are established in order to know the regeneration tendencies, growth and output of the species with a commercial and potential interest.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.6.3 The annual harvesting volume by hectare corresponds with the allowed harvesting areas, and it respects the minimum harvesting diameters approved by the government or other forest prescriptions established in the management plan and/or annual operation manual.</p>

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

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

<p>CRITERION 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed -- appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources -- and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1.1 An assessment of the environmental impact of the forestry operations on the forest and on the nearby populations is available, depending on the scale and intensity of the operations.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.1.2 The results of the environmental assessment are included in the forest management plan and they are applied following specific procedures and operational guidelines.</p>
<p>CRITERION 6.2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.2.1 The forest management plan contains a list of endangered species officially included in the Red Book of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and a list of the different habitats found in the forest management area. The necessary measures are taken for their protection.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.2.2 There are procedures and operational guidelines applied to avoid illegal hunting and destruction of endangered species' habitats.</p>

	<p>Indicator 6.2.3 Hunting and fishing is only allowed in compliance with the laws and regulations and with a valid permit from the government, depending on time of year and regional quota.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.2.4 The forest management plan describes the protection and production areas; these are clearly located and demarcated on maps and recognised on the ground.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.2.5 The fieldworkers know and respect the protection and production areas.</p>
<p>CRITERION 6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.3.1. The forest management system has been designed on an ecological basis, allowing for regeneration and natural forest evolution.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.3.2. The numbers of trees and their regeneration capacity have been taken into account when selecting species with a commercial interest.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.3.3 Written measures preventing and reducing the impact on forest species that play a key role in the diet of wild fauna [e.g. ubos (<i>Spondias mombin</i>), ungurahui (<i>Jessenia sp.</i>), pama (<i>Pseudolmedia spp.</i>), aguaje (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>), etc.] and standing or fallen hollow trees that can harbour different animals are available.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.3.4 Tree-cutting is planned and directional felling techniques that avoid felling on rough terrain or in the rainy season are used. Techniques that limit tree hauling, that leave the stumps to keep ground stability and that do not leave clear spaces in the forest apart from those provoked by directional felling are also used.</p>

<p>CRITERION 6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.4.1 Representative areas of each type of forest type are protected. The spatial distribution of these areas should consider the movement of wild life in the forest (biological corridors rather than islands). The conservation areas are determined by management scale and intensity.</p>
<p>CRITERION 6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.5.1 Manuals on reduced impact exploitation techniques, on camp planning, building and maintenance, on forest tracks, on rubbish dumps and on chemical waste are available.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.5.2 Discharge of toxic waste from the forest operations into rivers is avoided in order to protect the ichthyofauna (river fauna).</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.5.3 The fieldworkers know these guidelines and technical specifications. The forest manager has instructed them on their application.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.5.4 All primary and secondary tracks in use are maintained, including running surfaces and draining structures.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.5.5 Topographic maps have been prepared before the removal of the timber and those areas sustaining year-round or dry season harvesting have been marked on the track network. The maps show loading bays, hauling tracks, drains, cushioning areas and protected areas. These maps are available to the fieldworkers.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.5.6 The tracks (primary, secondary and extraction tracks) are planned using the best information on the terrain and the forest (maps, exploratory experience, systematic inventories, aerial photographs, satellite images, etc.) in order to minimise production costs and environmental impact.</p>
	<p>Indicator 6.5.7 The impacts caused by the fluvial transport of logs are monitored and the necessary</p>

	corrective measures are taken.
	Indicator 6.5.8 Track construction follows the established standards – minimal deforestation, protected stumps, avoidance of natural drainage filling and avoidance of removed material accumulation along the way.
CRITERION 6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.	Indicator 6.6.1 The forest manager prioritises non-chemical control methods. A specialist’s opinion is available. In case of chemical product use, those banned by the WHO will not be used and those with low impact will be preferred. Trained personnel will apply these following health and safety regulations.
	Indicator 6.6.2 Guidelines for the use of chemical products are available.
CRITERION 6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.	Indicator 6.7.1 Guidelines for the management of fuel, lubricant, solid and liquid chemical product and container waste are available.
	Indicator 6.7.2 Personnel trained in handling chemical products and waste are available.
CRITERION 6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.	Indicator 6.8.1 Mechanisms for the correct identification of unwanted impacts resulting from the use of bio control agents are available.

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	Indicator 6.8.2 Strict monitoring and vigilance procedures for the control of bio control agents are in place.
	Indicator 6.8.3 The forest manager avoids the use of genetically modified organisms.
CRITERION 6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.	Indicator 6.9.1 In cases where exotic species are used, the correct management of these species is documented and control and monitoring systems are detailed.
	Indicator 6.9.2 The use of exotic species is authorised by the relevant institution, following national regulations.
CRITERION 6.10.² Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	

² Until the FSC establishes its position regarding Principle 9 (Maintenance of High Value Conservation Forests) and Criterion 6.10, each certifying body's generic standard will be used for assessment purposes.

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

CRITERION 7.1

The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

- a) Management objectives.**
- b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.**
- c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.**
- d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.**
- e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.**
- f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.**
- g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.**
- h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.**
- i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.**

Indicator 7.1.1

A Forest management plan is available and applied. It has been developed following technical guidelines given by the forest authority, with exploitation goals and objectives on a short, mid and long term basis defined. Numbers, types of regeneration and harvesting, and environmental mitigation procedures are also defined.

Indicator 7.1.2

Forest inventories have been conducted and are detailed in each annual felling unit. From these, forest regeneration technical precautions and log or product extraction and transport procedures have been determined. These are developed in accordance with the forest manager's production and sales programme, as manifested in the Annual Operation Plans.

	<p>Indicator 7.1.3 The forest management plan contains cartographic information indicating the location of production and protected areas, forest management administrative units and nearby local populations' rights to the land.</p>
	<p>Indicator 7.1.4 The forest management plan describes and sustains the chosen silvicultural system, which is based on forest diagnosis.</p>
<p>CRITERION 7.2. The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</p>	<p>Indicator 7.2.1 The forest management plan is assessed at least every five years, with the participation of stakeholders. Subsequent changes made respond to new technical, scientific, economic and environmental circumstances.</p>
<p>CRITERION 7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</p>	<p>Indicator 7.3.1 All forest management activities have qualified workers.</p>
	<p>Indicator 7.3.2 The forest manager has and applies a training programme, depending on the operation's scale and intensity.</p>
	<p>Indicator 7.3.3 There are training effectiveness assessment procedures available.</p>
	<p>Indicator 7.3.4 There are monitoring procedures available that assure forest workers' compliance with the PMF.</p>
<p>CRITERION 7.4. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.</p>	<p>Indicator 7.4.1 The forest manager has a management plan summary available to the public.</p>

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

CRITERION 8.1. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.	Indicator 8.1.1 The forest manager has a participatory monitoring and assessment system for data collection, assessment, analysis and subsequent implications at all forest management levels. The methodology used corresponds with the management intensity and scale and to the complexity of the processes.
	Indicator 8.1.2 Forest operation assessment methods are applied, depending on the scale and intensity of the operations.
	Indicator 8.1.3 Information is registered in the forest management plan that will allow an assessment of the impacts on the flora, fauna, waters and soils.
	Indicator 8.1.4 The activities of the contractor's personnel are supervised.
CRITERION 8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.	Indicator 8.2.1 There is an up-to-date register of harvested forest products output.
	Indicator 8.2.2 Permanent assessment plots have been implemented and are under supervision – among other assessment methods – depending on the scale and intensity of the

	operations, in order to measure growth rate, regeneration results and forest condition in annual felling areas.
	Indicator 8.2.3 Periodical assessments of fauna are conducted in order to assess the state of the ecosystem.
	Indicator 8.2.4 The harvesting and other forestry works' impact on the workers and nearby populations' livelihood is monitored.
	Indicator 8.2.5 The forest management productivity and efficiency is monitored and periodical data are recorded with the objective of assessing forest activities' production costs.
CRITERION 8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."	Indicator 8.3.1 The forest manager has a documented forest production registry and control system, from raw material to marketing, in order to identify the harvested species' origin and destination.
	Indicator 8.3.2 Identification, receipt, marking and delivery procedures exist at each stage of the production process.
	Indicator 8.3.3 The forest's species of commercial interest, harvested species, products and volumes obtained, transport guidelines and other inventory data are in order and easily accessible.
CRITERION 8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	Indicator 8.4.1 The forest management plan and forest operations give evidence about the use of monitoring results.
CRITERION 8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.	Indicator 8.5.1 While respecting the confidentiality of sensitive commercial information, a public document is available; monitoring results are summarised in it and at least the following data must be included: monitoring aims, observations, main results and stakeholders.

PRINCIPLE 9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

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

CRITERION 9.1.³ Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.	
CRITERION 9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	
CRITERION 9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.	
CRITERION 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.	

³ Until the FSC establishes its position regarding Principle 9 (Maintenance of High Value Conservation Forests) and Criterion 6.10, each certifying body's generic standard will be used for assessment purposes.