



Forest Stewardship Council®



FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Panama

FSC-STD-PAN-01-2024 EN



Photo credits

From left to right:

Photo 1: Teak plantations in Panama, ©Yadid Ordonez Sierra.

Photo 2: Pile of sawn boards. ©Arturo Escobar.

Photo 3: Silviculture in teak plantations in Panama, ©Yadid Ordonez Sierra.

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the English version of the FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Panama. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the approved Spanish version and this translation, the Spanish version shall prevail.

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Contact:	FSC International Center - Performance and Standards Unit - Adenauerallee 134 53113 Bonn, Germany  +49-(0)228-36766-0  +49-(0)228-36766-65  psu@fsc.org
<p>© 2023 Forest Stewardship Council, A.C. All rights reserved. FSC®F000100</p> <p>No part of this work covered by the publisher's copyright may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means (graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information retrieval systems) without the written permission of the publisher.</p> <p>The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non- government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.</p> <p>FSC's vision: the true value of forests is recognized and fully incorporated into society worldwide. FSC is the leading catalyst and defining force for improved forest management and market transformation, shifting the global forest trend toward sustainable use, conservation, restoration, and respect for all.</p>	

¹ The transition period is the period of time in which the phase of gradual incorporation of the new version and the phase of gradual elimination of the previous version of the standard occur in parallel. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued with the old version of the standard are considered invalid.

Foreward

(Informative section)

1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as certification bodies) that certify conformance with FSC's standards.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber forest products and ecosystem services maintains biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes.

Socially beneficial forest management helps both local communities and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to rural people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans.

Economically viable management means that operations are structured and managed in such a way that they generate economic benefits without harming forest resources, the ecosystem, or local communities. The tension between generating adequate economic income and complying with the principles of responsible forest management can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their added value.

2 The FSC Principles and Criteria

FSC first published the FSC Principles and Criteria in November 1994 as a performance-based, outcome-orientated, worldwide standard. The Principles and Criteria focus on field performance of forest management rather than on the management systems for delivering that field performance.

There is no hierarchy between the Principles or between Criteria. They all share equal status, validity, and authority, and apply jointly and severally at the level of the individual Management Unit.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with the international generic indicators (IGIs) provide the basis for the development of Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS) and Interim Forest Stewardship Standards (IFSS).

Table of contents

Foreward.....	4
1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	4
2 The FSC Principles and Criteria	4
Table of contents.....	5
A Preamble	6
A.1 Objective.....	6
A.2 Scope.....	6
A.3 Responsibility for Conformance.....	6
A.4 Note on the use of normative and non-normative elements in the standard	7
A.5 Interpretations and disputes	8
B Context	9
B.1 General description of the forestry sector.....	9
B.2 Background information on the standard development.....	10
C References	11
D <i>Principles*</i> , <i>Criteria*</i> and <i>Indicators*</i>	12
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS.....	12
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 2: WORKERS'* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS	15
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 3: <i>INDIGENOUS PEOPLES*</i> RIGHTS.....	19
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS	22
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 5: BENEFITS FROM THE <i>FOREST*</i>	26
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS.....	28
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING.....	34
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT.....	37
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 9: <i>HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*</i>	39
<i>PRINCIPLE*</i> 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	42
E Annexes.....	47
Annex A List of laws, regulations and treaties, conventions and international agreements ratified at the national level.	47
Annex B Training requirements for workers.	58
Annex C: Conservation areas network conceptual diagram	59
Annex D List of rare and endangered species in the country.....	60
Annex E Elements of the Management Plan.....	61
Annex F Conceptual framework for planning and monitoring.	63
Annex G Monitoring requirements.	64
Annex H National High Conservation Value Framework	67
Annex I Glossary of terms	83

A Preamble

A.1 Objective

(Informative section)

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of requirements for:

1. The Organization to implement responsible forest management within their Management Unit and to demonstrate conformance.
2. FSC-accredited certification bodies (CBs) to determine conformity against this standard as the basis for granting and renewing forest management certification.

A.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Panama
Forest types	All forest types
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private and community property
Scale and intensity categories (according to section 6 of the standard: FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of Management Units, including provisions for small-scale or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) <i>(See section A.4 for SLIMF eligibility criteria that apply to this country).</i>
Forest products (According to the standard: FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood and non-timber forest products (NTFPs): fruits, seeds, essences, palms, resins, honey, bee wax, bamboo, bark, latex, leaves, stems, flowers, roots, branches, and game.

A.3 Responsibility for Conformance

(Normative section)

The requirements in this standard cover all of The Organization's management activities that are related to the Management Unit, whether within the Management Unit or outside; whether directly undertaken or contracted out.

In terms of geographical space, the requirements in this standard apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the criteria and indicators apply beyond the boundary of the Management Unit. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with international, national and local laws and regulations.

Where there might be situations of conflict between the requirements in this standard and laws, specific FSC procedures will apply.

Responsibility for ensuring conformance with the requirements in this standard lies with the person(s) or entities that is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the

purpose of FSC certification these person(s) or entities are referred to as 'The Organization'.

The Organization is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit.

The Organization is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in, or for the benefit of the Management Unit, conform with the requirements in this standard.

A.4 Note on the use of normative and non-normative elements in the standard

(Normative section)

Normative elements in this standard are:

Scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria, indicators, tables and annexes, unless indicated otherwise.

Non-normative elements in this standard that can only be used as a guideline are:

Notes which are attached to some of the indicators.

Normative elements that have been greyed out are not applicable in the country but are kept in the standard for transparency.

Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as SLIMF shall conform with all indicators in the standard, except those indicated as "Not applicable for SLIMF". Where specific SLIMF indicators exist (marked as e.g. "SLIMF 3.5.1"), the Organizations above shall conform with them instead.

SLIMF Eligibility Criteria	National threshold
Small Management Units	Up to 100 hectares
Low intensity Management Units	The level of harvesting is less than 20 % of the average annual increment (AAI) in the entire area of productive forest of the unit; AND OR the annual harvesting of the entire area of productive forest is less than 5000 cubic meters, OR the average annual harvesting of the entire area of productive forest is less than 5000 m ³ /year during the validity period of the certificate, as verified in the reports on the harvesting and the surveillance audits.

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all indicators in the standard. Where specific NTFP indicators exist (marked as e.g. "NTFP 3.5.1"), these Organizations shall conform with them in addition.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

[Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*]

- “shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard; ‘shall not’ indicates a prohibition.
- “should”: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily re-quired. The Organization can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.
- “may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard; ‘need not’ indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.
- “can”: is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

The text of the Principles and the Criteria under section D contains terms that are formatted in italics and marked with an *asterisk**. These terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of Terms. The terms that have been marked with an *asterisk** and formatted in italics in the indicators’ text, are local terms which have been added to apply to the local circumstances for this standard only. These local terms are defined in Annex I Glossary of Terms.

This document is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in *FSC-PRO-60-007 EN Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards*.

A.5 Interpretations and disputes

(Normative section)

Interpretation requests regarding FSC Forest Stewardship Standards are submitted directly to FSC for processing and approval. Approved interpretations are published in the international FSC website (see: INT-STD-60-006_01).

Disputes between stakeholders concerning certification requirements are managed by FSC dispute resolution procedure (see: FSC-PRO-01-008).

B Context

B.1 General description of the forestry sector

(Informative section)

The Republic of Panama has a land area of 75,416.6 Km², with a tropical climate subject to a significant influence of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) displacements, the topography, the east-west disposition of the territory and the access to two large oceanic masses (INEC).

Generally, on the Pacific slope, annual precipitation is estimated to be between 1,500 and 3,500 mm. It is also characterized by a rainy season that begins at the end of April and lasts until the end of November, with maximum rainfall between June and October. Between December and the end of April, there is a dry season with almost no rainfall (INEC).

On the Caribbean slope, rainfall is uniform throughout the year and, in most of the area, there is no defined dry season. On this slope, rainfall totals are high or very high, often exceeding 4,000 mm per year; this is mainly due to the large amounts of moisture supplied by the permanently warm waters of the Caribbean, reinforced by the coastal marine currents (INEC).

Panama's temperatures are constantly warm, being part of the intertropical zone in the lowlands (most of the country). Annual temperature averages fluctuate between 24 °C and 28 °C and remain close to these values throughout the year. Annual thermal amplitudes are minimal in the Caribbean lowlands (1.9 °C); in the Pacific, they fluctuate between 1.5 °C and 2.5 °C (INEC).

The country's hydrographic network is distributed in 51 hydrographic basins and around 500 rivers, most of which have abundant flow and short courses. There are 33 watersheds on the Pacific slope and 18 on the Caribbean slope (INEC).

In 2019, 60.5% of Panama's land area was covered by forests, but this coverage was reduced between 2012 and 2019 by more than 56,000 hectares (Mi Ambiente, 2019). Illegal logging in Panama is very high. Some records indicate that until 2015, between 75 and 80% of the timber harvested and marketed in Panama came from the Darien and that more than 90% of this timber was "laundered" through subsistence logging permits. (Estrella de Panamá, 2016).

The Asociación Nacional de Reforestadores y Afines de Panamá (ANARAP) is a key player in keeping its members' statistics on forest plantations and their commercialization. About 43,000 hectares belong to teak plantations in Panama, which ranks first in teak exports in Central America and third in the Americas (Ministry of Environment, 2021).

In 2015, Panama launched the so-called "Alianza por el Millón", a government-state/private initiative which seeks to bring one million hectares under production and restoration to improve forest resources and contribute to mitigating climate change. It should be noted that Panama has around 80,000 ha reforested, of which more than half corresponds to the teak species (*Tectona grandis*), mainly for export purposes (Carrera, 2017).

Panama had a population of 4,279,000 people in 2020, with a population density of 57 inhabitants per square kilometre. The rural population is 31.6% (World Bank, 2021).

Administratively, the country is made up of ten provinces, 75 districts or municipalities, three indigenous comarcas (Kuna Yala, Emberá, Ngäbe Buglé) with the category of provinces, two comarcas (Kuna de Madungandí and Kuna de Wargandí) with the category of corregimiento, for a total of 623 corregimientos throughout the country. The comarcas are a special political division of the territory, governed following the law that creates them and with the rules, customs or cosmovision of the Indigenous

Peoples that inhabit them. As part of the State's policies to guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples, they are physically demarcated territories under a special political-administrative regime to safeguard and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples (INEC).

B.2 Background information on the standard development

(Informative section)

This standard was developed according to the rules and regulations laid out in FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-2, in the period between January 2018 and July 2022. Two public consultations were conducted. The first one from 10 October 2018 until 10 December 2018, while the second consultation started on 27 August 2021 and finalized on 26 October 2021.

Note: If required, further information on the process is available at PSU upon request.

C References

(Informative section)

The following referenced documents are relevant to the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-20-003	<i>FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
FSC-POL-30-001	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
FSC-POL-30-602	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
FSC-PRO-01-008	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
FSC-PRO-30-006	<i>Ecosystem services procedure: demonstration of impact and market tools</i>
FSC-DIR-20-007	<i>FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-GUI-30-003	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
FSC-GUI-60-005	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>

Note: Please refer to the electronic copy on the FSC website (www.fsc.org) to ensure you are referring to the latest version. Furthermore, when applying this standard, consider relevant interpretations by inquiring with local FSC representatives (e.g. National Offices or representatives, or FSC's Performance and Standards Unit, if no national FSC presence exists), or your certification body. International interpretations are available through the FSC Document Centre (<https://connect.fsc.org/document-centre>).

D **Principles*, Criteria* and Indicators***

(Normative section)

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The Organization* shall comply with all applicable laws*, regulations and nationally-ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements.

1.1 The Organization* shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented, and unchallenged legal registration*, with written authorization from the legally competent* authority for specific activities.

1.1.1 Legal registration to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.

1.1.2 Legal registration is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

1.2 The Organization* shall demonstrate that the legal* status of the Management Unit*, including tenure* and use rights*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.

1.2.1 Legal tenure and use rights to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate are documented.

1.2.2 Legal tenure and use rights are granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

1.2.3 The boundaries of all Management Units within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

1.3 The Organization* shall have legal* rights to operate in the Management Unit*, which fit the legal* status of The Organization* and of the Management Unit*, and shall comply with the associated legal* obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.

1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the Management Unit are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements;
- 2) Legal and customary rights; and
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice.

NTFP 1.3.1 When non-timber forest products are aimed for human or animal consumption, all applicable legal and administrative requirements for hygiene and food safety are complied with.

1.3.2 Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.

1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.

- 1.4 *The Organization** shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the *Management Unit** from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement, and other illegal activities.**
- 1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide protection from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement, and other unauthorized activities.
 - 1.4.2 Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.
 - 1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.
- 1.5 *The Organization** shall comply with the applicable national *laws**, *local laws**, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the *Management Unit**, and/or up to the point of first sale.**
- 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transportation and trade of forest products and NTFPs up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.
 - 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.
- 1.6 *The Organization** shall identify, prevent and resolve *disputes** over issues of statutory or *customary law**, which can be settled out of court in a *timely manner**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**.**
- 1.6.1 A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place; developed through culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders.
 - 1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.
 - 1.6.3 Up to date records of disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law, are held including:
 - 1) Steps taken to resolve disputes;
 - 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes; and
 - 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
 - 1.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:
 - 1) Substantial magnitude;
 - 2) Substantial duration; or
 - 3) Involving a significant number of interests.

1.7 *The Organization** shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, *The Organization** shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities and the *risk** of corruption.

1.7.1 A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

SLIMF 1.7.1 There is a written or verbal statement that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description. The verbal statement is communicated and recorded in a culturally appropriate way.

Note: Where the statement is verbal, The Organization should maintain appropriate records of this statement which may be audio or film records.

1.7.2 The policy or statement meet or exceed relevant legislation.

1.7.3 The policy or statement is publicly available free of charge.

1.7.4 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

1.8 *The Organization** shall demonstrate a *long-term** commitment to adhere to the *FSC Principles* and Criteria** in the *Management Unit**, and to related *FSC Policies and Standards*. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available** document made freely available.

1.8.1 A written policy endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.

1.8.2. The policy is publicly available at no cost.

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS'* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

***The Organization** shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of *workers**.**

2.1 *The Organization 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.**

2.1.1 The Organization shall not use child labour.

2.1.1.1 The Organization shall not employ workers under the age of 15 or below the minimum age as stipulated by national or local laws or regulations, whichever is higher, except as stated in section 2.1.1.2.

2.1.1.2 In countries where national regulations allow the employment of persons aged between 13 and 15, such employment does not interfere with studies, nor is it harmful to their health or development. In particular, where children are subject to compulsory education laws, they work exclusively outside normal daytime school hours.

2.1.1.3 No person under the age of 18 is employed in hazardous or heavy work except for the purpose of training within approved national laws and regulation.

2.1.1.4 The Organization prohibits the worst forms of child labour.

2.1.2 The Organization eliminates all forms of forced or compulsory labour.

2.1.2.1 Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, with no threat of punishment.

2.1.2.2 There is no evidence of any practices indicative of forced or compulsory labour, including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1) Physical and sexual violence;
- 2) Bonded labour;
- 3) Wage withholding/including payment of employment fees and/or payment of a deposit to initiate employment;
- 4) Restriction of mobility/movement;
- 5) Passport and identity card retention;
- 6) Threats to report to the authorities.

2.1.3 The Organization ensures that there is no discrimination in employment and occupation.

2.1.3.1 The Organization ensures that there is no discrimination in employment and occupation.

2.1.4 The Organization respects the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.

2.1.4.1 Workers may establish or join workers' organizations of their choice.

2.1.4.2 The Organization respects the rights of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a workers' organization, or to refrain from doing the same; and will not discriminate or punish workers for exercising these rights.

2.1.4.3 The Organization negotiates with legally established workers' organizations and/or duly elected representatives in good faith and making every effort to reach a collective bargaining agreement.

2.1.4.4 Collective bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.

2.2 *The Organization* shall promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.*

2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote gender equality and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities.

2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.

2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, non-timber forest product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.

2.2.5 Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g.: direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.

2.2.7 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.

2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.

2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood, or sexual orientation.

2.3 *The Organization 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.**

2.3.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work and the Ministry of Labour and Labour Development of Panama.

SLIMF 2.3.1 Each worker is informed and implements health and safety measures corresponding to the activity he/she performs.

2.3.2 Workers have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

2.3.4 Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.

SLIMF 2.3.4 The implementation of health and safety measures by workers is verified and known by them.

2.3.5 The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest industry averages.

SLIMF 2.3.5 Accident level is low compared to national forest industry averages.

2.3.6 The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.

2.4 *The Organization shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or *living wages**, where these are higher than the *legal** minimum wages. When none of these exist, *The Organization** shall through *engagement** with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages.**

2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed legal minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:

- 1) Minimum forest industry standards; or
- 2) Other recognized forest industry wage agreements; or
- 3) Living wages when they are higher than legal minimum wages.

2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through culturally appropriate engagement with workers and/or formal and informal workers' organizations.

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

2.5 The Organization* shall demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities.

2.5.1 Workers are provided job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.

NTFP 2.5.1 Workers, including workers harvesting and processing non-timber forest products, have job-specific training, consistent with Annex B, and supervision to contribute safely and effectively to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.

2.5.2 Training and education updated records are maintained for all relevant workers.

2.6 The Organization* through engagement* with workers* shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organization*.

2.6.1 A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.

2.6.2. Workers grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

2.6.3 Up-to-date records of workers grievances related to workers loss or damage of property, occupational diseases or injuries are maintained including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

2.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries.

PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES* RIGHTS

The Organization* shall identify and uphold* Indigenous Peoples'* legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources affected by management activities.

3.1 The Organization* shall identify the Indigenous Peoples* that exist within the Management Unit* or those that are affected by management activities. The Organization* shall then, through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.

3.1.1 Indigenous Peoples that exist within the Management Unit or those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

3.1.2 Through culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples identified in 3.1.1, the following issues are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
- 2) Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services,
- 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization;
- 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities, Intact Forest Landscapes and Indigenous Cultural Landscapes.

3.2 The Organization* shall recognize 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 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*.

3.2.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement Indigenous Peoples are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.

3.2.2 The legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples are not violated by The Organization.

3.2.3 Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

3.2.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent is granted by Indigenous Peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring Indigenous Peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing Indigenous Peoples about the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of their right to deny, withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights, resources, lands and territories; and
- 4) Informing the indigenous peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

3.2.5 In cases where Free, Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, the Organization and Indigenous Peoples are involved in a FPIC process that is proceeding in good faith and with which the community is satisfied.

3.3 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement* between The Organization* and the Indigenous Peoples* shall be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement* shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples* of The Organization*s compliance with its terms and conditions.

3.3.1 Where control over management activities has been granted through Free Prior and Informed Consent based on culturally appropriate engagement, the binding agreement contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

3.3.2 Records of binding agreements are maintained.

3.3.3 The binding agreement contains the provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of The Organization's compliance with its terms and conditions.

3.4 The Organization* shall recognize and uphold* the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).

3.4.1 The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.

3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by The Organization, the situation is documented including steps to restore these rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

3.5 *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *Indigenous Peoples**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these *Indigenous Peoples** hold *legal** or *customary rights**. These sites shall be recognized by *The Organization** and their management, and/or *protection** shall be agreed through *engagement** with these *Indigenous Peoples**.

3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance for which Indigenous Peoples hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement.

3.5.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. When Indigenous Peoples determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or protection of the sites, then other means will be used.

3.5.3 Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the Indigenous Peoples, and as directed by local and national laws.

3.6 *The Organization** shall *uphold** the right of *Indigenous Peoples** to *protect** and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate *local communities** for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property**. A *binding agreement** as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous Peoples** for such utilization through *free, prior, and informed consent** before utilization takes place and shall be consistent with the protection of *intellectual property** rights.

3.6.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property is protected and is only used when the acknowledged owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their free, prior and informed consent formalized through a binding agreement.

3.6.2 Indigenous Peoples are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organization* shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*.

4.1 *The Organization* shall identify the local communities* that exist within the Management Unit* and those that are affected by management activities. The Organization* shall then, through engagement* with these local communities*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*.*

4.1.1 Local communities that exist in the Management Unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

4.1.2 Through culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities identified in 4.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
- 2) Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services,
- 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between local communities, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of local communities related to management activities.

4.2 *The Organization* shall recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories*. Delegation by traditional peoples* of control over management activities to third parties requires free, prior, and informed consent*.*

4.2.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement local communities are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

4.2.2 The legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities are not violated by The Organization.

4.2.3 Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of local communities related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

4.2.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent is granted by traditional peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring the traditional peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the traditional peoples of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the traditional peoples of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and
- 4) Informing the traditional peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

4.2.5 Where the process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, The Organization and the affected traditional peoples are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing in good faith and with which the community is satisfied.

4.3 The Organization* shall provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities.

4.3.1 Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities, local contractors and local suppliers for:

- 1) Employment,
- 2) Training; and
- 3) Other services.

SLIMF 4.3.1 Demonstrable actions are taken to give preference to communities, contractors and local suppliers for employment, training and other services.

4.4 The Organization* 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.

4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and other relevant organizations.

SLIMF 4.4.1 Communication with local communities identifies opportunities for local social and economic development.

4.4.2 Projects and additional activities are implemented and/or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.

SLIMF 4.4.2 Local products and services are used.

4.5 *The Organization**, 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.

4.5.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

NTPF 4.5.1 Safety measures are implemented in areas with ongoing hunting activities to protect the public from casualties.

SLIMF 4.5.1.1 Through direct communication with local communities, significant negative social, environmental, and economic impacts of management activities and measures to avoid them are identified and prioritized.

SLIMF 4.5.1.2 The prioritized measures are implemented in direct communication with local communities to avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental, and economic impacts of management activities.

4.6 *The Organization**, 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 Organization**.

4.6.1 A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place; developed through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities.

4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

4.6.3 An up-to-date record of disputes related to the impacts of management activities is held including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) Outcomes of all disputes resolution processes including fair compensation to local communities and individuals; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

- 1) Substantial magnitude;
- 2) Substantial duration; or
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests.

4.7 *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *local communities**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these *local communities** hold *legal** or *customary rights**. These sites shall be recognized by *The Organization**, and their management and/or *protection** shall be agreed through *engagement** with these *local communities**.

4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which local communities hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement and are recognized by The Organization.

4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. When local communities determine that physical identification of sites in documents or on maps would threaten the value or protection of the sites, then other means will be used.

4.7.3 Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities, and as directed by local and national laws.

4.8 *The Organization** shall *uphold** the right of *traditional peoples** to *protect** and utilize their *traditional knowledge** and shall compensate them for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property**. A *binding agreement** as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between *The Organization** and *traditional peoples** for such utilization through *free, prior, and informed consent** before utilization takes place and shall be consistent with the protection of *intellectual property** rights.

4.8.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property of traditional peoples are protected and are only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

4.8.2 Traditional peoples are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

The Organization* shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit* to maintain or enhance long-term* economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits.

5.1 *The Organization* shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities.*

5.1.1 The range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

SLIMF 5.1.1 The range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

5.1.2 Consistent with management objectives, the identified benefits and products are produced by The Organization and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

5.1.3 When The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, Annex C is followed regarding additional requirements.

5.2 *The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.*

5.2.1 Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information on growth and yield; national and regional forestry research generated by forestry institutions and companies; inventory of the forest; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions.

5.2.2 Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.

5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products under The Organization's control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on Best Available Information.

NTPF 5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products, a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvesting levels are based on Best Available Information, and a combination of technical studies, experience and/or local knowledge.

- 5.3** *The Organization** shall demonstrate that the positive and *negative externalities** of operations are included in the *management plan**.
- 5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the Management Plan.
- 5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.
- 5.4** *The Organization** shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of *The Organization** where these are available, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk**. If these are not locally available, *The Organization** shall make *reasonable** attempts to help establish these services.
- 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.
- 5.4.2 Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.
- 5.5** *The Organization** shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk**, its commitment to *long-term* economic viability**.
- 5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.
- 5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS

***The Organization** shall maintain, *conserve** and/or *restore** ecosystem services* and *environmental values** of the *Management Unit**, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.**

6.1 *The Organization shall assess *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** and those values outside the *Management Unit** potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.**

6.1.1 Best Available Information is used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit.

6.1.2 Assessments of environmental values are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that:

- 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values can be assessed as per Criterion 6.2;
- 2) Risks to environmental values can be identified as per Criterion 6.2;
- 3) Necessary conservation measures protect values can be identified as per Criterion 6.3; and,
- 4) Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle 8.

SLIMF 6.1.2 Assessments of environmental values are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that:

6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, *The Organization shall identify and assess the *scale, intensity and risk** of potential impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values**.**

6.2.1 An environmental impact assessment identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values, from the stand level to the landscape level.

SLIMF 6.2.1 Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities an assessment is conducted to identify possible negative impacts from planned management activities.

6.2.2 The environmental impact assessment identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.

6.3 *The Organization shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the *environmental values**, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of these impacts.**

6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values.

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.

- 6.3.3 Where negative impacts to environmental values occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.
- 6.4 *The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation areas*, 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 Organization* 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*.***
- 6.4.1 Best Available Information is used to identify rare and threatened species, and their habitats, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit.
- 6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species and their conservation status and habitats are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.
- 6.4.3 The rare and threatened species and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation areas, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.
- 6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species is prevented.
- 6.5 *The Organization* shall identify and protect representative sample areas of the native ecosystems* and/or restore them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall restore* a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural* conditions. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection* or restoration*, including within plantations, shall be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.***
- 6.5.1 Best Available Information is used to identify native ecosystems that exist, or would exist under natural conditions, within the Management Unit .
- 6.5.2 Representative Sample Areas of native ecosystems are protected, where they exist.
- 6.5.3 Where Representative Sample Areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management Unit is restored to more natural conditions.
- 6.5.4 The size of the Representative Sample Areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit and the intensity of forest management.

- 6.5.5 Representative Sample Areas in combination with other components of the conservation areas network comprise more than 10% of the area of the Management Unit (Annex C).
- 6.6 *The Organization* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species* and genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological diversity*, especially through habitat* management in the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.***
- 6.6.1 Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features found in native ecosystems in which the Management Unit is located.
- 6.6.2 Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats are implemented.
- 6.6.3 Management maintains, enhances, or restores habitat features associated with native ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.
- 6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.
- 6.6.5 Mechanisms for wildlife protection are in place: Applicable national and/or international regulations on protection, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) shall be known and complied with;
- 6.6.6 An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization;
- 6.6.7 A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented;
- 6.6.8 Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that workers do not increase hunting trapping or collecting of bushmeat or wild fish.
- 6.7 *The Organization* shall protect* or restore* natural* watercourses and water bodies*, riparian zones* and its connectivity*. The Organization* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity, and mitigate and remedy those that occur.***
- 6.7.1 Protection measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, including water quantity and water quality.
- 6.7.2 Where implemented protection measures do not protect watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest management, restoration activities are implemented.
- 6.7.3 Where natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by The Organization, restoration activities are implemented.

- 6.7.4 Where continued degradation exists to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.
- 6.8 *The Organization* shall manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*.***
- 6.8.1 A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape.
- 6.8.2 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is restored where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape.
- 6.9 *The Organization* shall not convert natural forest* or High Conservation Value* areas to plantations*, or to non-forest* land-use, nor transform plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to not-forest land-use, except when the conversion:***
- a) ***Affects a very limited portion* of the Management Unit*, and***
- b) ***Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term* conservation* and social benefits in the Management Unit*, and***
- c) ***Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.***
- 6.9.1 There is no conversion of natural forests or High Conservation Value Areas to plantations, or to non-forest land-use, nor transformation of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when it:
- 1) Affects a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and
 - 2) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation and social benefits in the Management Unit; and
 - 3) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

6.10 *Management Units containing *plantations** that were established on areas converted from *natural forest** between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 shall not qualify for certification, except where:**

- a) **The conversion affected a very limited portion of the *Management Unit** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term** *conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, or**
- b) ***The Organization** which was directly or indirectly involved in the conversion demonstrates restitution of all social harms and proportionate remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or**
- c) ***The Organization** which was not involved in the conversion but has acquired *Management Units** where conversion has taken place demonstrates restitution of priority social harms and partial remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework.**

6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 within the Management Unit.

6.10.2 Areas converted from natural forest to plantation between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where:

- 1) The conversion affected a very limited portion of the Management Unit and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit, or
- 2) The Organization which was directly or indirectly involved in the conversion demonstrates restitution of all social harms and proportionate remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or
- 3) The Organization which was not involved in conversion but has acquired Management Units where conversion has taken place demonstrates restitution of priority social harms and partial remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or
- 4) The Organization qualifies as a small-scale smallholder.

6.11 *Management Units shall not qualify for certification if they contain *natural forests** or *High Conservation Value** areas converted after 31 December 2020, except where the *conversion**:**

- a) **Affected a very *limited portion** of the *Management Unit**, and**
- b) **Is producing clear, substantial, *additional**, secure *long-term** *conservation** and social benefits in the *Management Unit**, and**
- c) **Did not threaten *High Conservation Values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values**.**

6.11.1 Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions of natural forests and High Conservation Value Areas after 31 December 2020 within the Management Unit.

6.11.2 Areas where natural forests or High Conservation Value Areas have been converted after 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where the conversion:

- 1) Affected a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and
- 2) is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation and social benefits in the Management Unit, and
- 3) did not threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Organization* shall have a *management plan consistent with its policies and *objectives** and proportionate to *scale, intensity and risks** of its management activities. The *management plan** shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote *adaptive management**. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholders** and to justify management decisions.**

7.1 The Organization* shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and *objectives** for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and *objectives** shall be incorporated into the *Management Plan**, and publicized.**

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

SLIMF 7.1.1 Objectives of The Organization that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

7.1.2 Specific, operational management objectives that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and publicized.

7.2 The Organization* 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.**

7.2.1 The management plan includes management actions, procedures, strategies, and measures to achieve the management objectives.

7.2.2 The Management Plan addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented.

NTFP 7.2.2 The management plan includes the following elements:

- 1) Policies and procedures for game managers.
- 2) Hygiene and food safety regulations in cases that the game is used for food.
- 3) Maps of all hunting areas.
- 4) Procedures for monitoring of the impacts of hunting.
- 5) A general evaluation of the ecological impact of hunting.
- 6) Procedures for processing, packing and sales (if applicable).

- 7.3 The *management plan** shall include *verifiable targets** by which progress towards each of the prescribed *management objectives** can be assessed.**
- 7.3.1 Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective.
- 7.4 *The Organization** 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.**
- 7.4.1 The Management Plan is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex F to incorporate:
- 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
 - 2) Evaluation results;
 - 3) Stakeholder engagement results;
 - 4) New scientific and technical information, and
 - 5) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.
- 7.5 *The Organization** shall make *publicly available** a summary of the *management plan** free of charge. Excluding *confidential information**, other relevant components of the *management plan** shall be made available to *affected stakeholders** on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.**
- 7.5.1 A summary of the Management Plan in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.
- 7.5.2 Relevant components of the Management Plan, excluding confidential information, are available to affected stakeholders on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.
- 7.6 *The Organization** shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, proactively and transparently engage *affected stakeholders** in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall *engage** *interested stakeholders** on request.**
- 7.6.1 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:
- 1) Dispute resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - 2) Definition of Living wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - 3) Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), Indigenous cultural landscapes (Criterion 3.1) sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5);
 - 4) Local communities' socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and
 - 5) High Conservation Value assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).

- 7.6.2 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to:
- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
 - 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
 - 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
 - 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
 - 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
 - 6) Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are shared with those involved.
- 7.6.3 Affected rights holders and stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for culturally appropriate engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.
- 7.6.4 On request, interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

***The Organization** 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**.**

8.1 *The Organization 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**.**

8.1.1 Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the management plan including its policies and management objectives and achievement of verifiable targets.

8.2 *The Organization shall *monitor** and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the *Management Unit**, and changes in its environmental condition.**

8.2.1 The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored consistent with Annex G.

8.2.2 The changes on environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex G.

NTPF 8.2.3 Areas where reintroduction, restocking programs or other animal releases take place are monitored to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts.

8.3 *The Organization shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.**

8.3.1 Adaptive management procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the Management Plan.

8.3.2 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC standard then management objectives, verifiable targets and/or management activities are revised.

8.4 *The Organization shall make *publicly available** a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding *confidential information**.**

8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex G, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

8.5 The Organization* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to *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.**

8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of this system:

- 1) Verification of operations is supported through the provision of FSC operation data, to the extent requested by the certification body;
- 2) Fibre testing is supported through the delivery of samples and specimens of materials, as well as information about species composition for verification, as far as requested by the certification body.

NTPF 8.5.1.1 It is demonstrated based on best available information or pollen analysis that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from within the FSC certified Management Unit before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

NTPF 8.5.1.2 It is demonstrated based on best available information or other means (e.g. telemetric data) that the target species spent at least 50% of its lifespan within the FSC certified Management Unit before the products can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

8.5.2 Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

- 1) Common and scientific species name;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block;
- 5) Logging date;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC-certified.

8.5.3 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim which identify at a minimum, the following information:

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) The date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific 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.

PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

The Organization* shall maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*.

9.1 The Organization*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit*, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values*:

HCV 1 - Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered species, that are significant* at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 – Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes* and large landscape*-level ecosystems* and ecosystem* mosaics that are significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 - Ecosystems* and habitats*. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.

HCV 4 - Critical* ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the necessities of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement* with these communities or Indigenous Peoples*.

HCV 6 - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*.

9.1.1 An assessment is completed using best available information that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon (Annex H); and their condition.

SLIMF 9.1.1 The location and condition of High Conservation Value Categories 1 to 6, including, as defined in Criterion 9.1, the High Conservation Value Areas on which they rely upon and their condition (Annex H) are identified through direct observations and consultations with local stakeholders.

9.1.2 This assessment includes identification of Intact Forest Landscapes, as of January 1, 2017.

9.1.3 The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

9.2 *The Organization shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and *experts*.**

- 9.2.1 Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information.
- 9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.
- 9.2.3 Affected and interested rights holders and stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to protect core areas.
- 9.2.5 The vast majority of each Intact Forest Landscape is designated as core area.
- 9.2.6 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.7 Management strategies allow limited industrial activity within core areas only if all effects of industrial activity including fragmentation:
 - 1) Are restricted to a very limited portion of the core area;
 - 2) Do not reduce the core area below 50,000 ha; and
 - 3) Will produce clear, substantial, additional long-term conservation and social benefits.

9.3 *The Organization 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.**

- 9.3.1 The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.
- 9.3.2 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.
- 9.3.3 Core areas are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.
- 9.3.4 Limited industrial activity in core areas is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.
- 9.3.5 Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

9.4 *The Organization** 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.

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:

- 1) Implementation of strategies;
- 2) The status of High Conservation Values including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend; and
- 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values, to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

9.4.2 The monitoring program includes engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders and experts.

9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value.

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities conducted by or for *The Organization** for the *Management Unit** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organization**'s economic, environmental and social policies and *objectives** and in compliance with the *Principles** and *Criteria** collectively.

10.1 After harvest or in accordance with the *management plan**, *The Organization** shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more *natural conditions**.

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

- 1) Protects affected environmental values; and
- 2) Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest composition and structure.

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

- 1) For harvest of existing plantations, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions using ecologically well-adapted species;
- 2) For harvest of natural forests, regenerate to pre-harvest or to more natural conditions; or
- 3) For harvest of degraded natural forests, regenerate to more natural conditions.

10.2 *The Organization** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives**. *The Organization** shall use *native species** and *local genotypes** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

10.2.1 Species chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species.

10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives.

10.3 *The Organization** shall only use *alien species** when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

10.3.1 Alien species are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

10.3.2 Alien species are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

10.3.3 The spread of invasive species introduced by The Organization is controlled.

10.3.4 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization.

- 10.4** *The Organization* shall not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*.*
- 10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used.
- 10.5** *The Organization* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.*
- 10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.
- 10.6** *The Organization* shall minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers*. When fertilizers* are used, The Organization* shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*, including soils.*
- 10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.
- 10.6.2 When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.
- 10.6.3 When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.
- 10.6.4 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.
- 10.6.5 Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired.
- 10.7** *The Organization* shall use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organization* shall not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organization* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values* and human health.*
- 10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.
- NTPF 10.7.1 Bee diseases are physically treated with steam or fire to disinfect hives. The following substances are used for the treatment of Varroa mites:
- 1) formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid.
 - 2) menthol, eucalyptol and camphor.
- 10.7.2 Prior to using chemical pesticides, the requirements of the Environmental and Social Risks Assessment framework for Organizations (FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0 FSC Pesticides Policy clause 4.12) are met.
- 10.7.3 Affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in the development of the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment in a culturally appropriate manner.

- 10.7.4 The Environmental and Social Risk Assessment is reviewed and, if necessary, revised within the certificate cycle.
- 10.7.5 A decision process and rationale are in place to select the pest, weed or disease control option that demonstrates the least social and environmental damages, with the most effectiveness and equal or greater social and environmental benefits.
- 10.7.6 Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, number and frequency of applications, location and area of use and reason for use.
- 10.7.7 The use of pesticides complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application, and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.
- 10.7.8 If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding landscapes.
- 10.7.9 Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
- 10.7.10 When pesticides are used:
 - 1) The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
 - 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest.

10.8 *The Organization* shall minimize, monitor* and strictly control the use of biological control agents* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols*. When biological control agents are used, The Organization* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*.*

- 10.8.1 The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled.
- 10.8.2 The use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.
- 10.8.3 The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
- 10.8.4 Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

10.9 *The Organization* shall assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from Natural Hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.*

- 10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are assessed.

SLIMF 10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on the Management Unit are identified based on local knowledge or consultation with local experts.

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

SLIMF 10.9.2 Where capacity and resources allow, management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of natural hazards. If capacity or resources do not allow, the Organization or manager communicates with government or relevant local Organizations about mitigation capacity and possibilities.

NTPF 10.9.2 Bee feeding only takes place in cases of lack of natural food sources due to climatic or similar conditions, e.g. during winter periods. When feeding bee families, a record book is kept for each bee family/hive, which includes:

- 1) foodstuff, e.g. sugar,
- 2) quantity fed, and
- 3) date/feeding period.

10.9.3 The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution, or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.

10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.

10.10 *The Organization shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and *silviculture** so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems** and *landscape values** are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.**

10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

10.10.2 Silviculture activities are managed to ensure protection of the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to watercourses, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

10.11 *The Organization shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and *non-timber forest products** so that *environmental values** are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.**

10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values identified Criterion 9.1 and 9.2.

10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials.

10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values.

10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values.

10.12 *The Organization shall dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.**

10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.

E Annexes

(Normative section)

Annex A List of laws, regulations and treaties, conventions and international agreements ratified at the national level.

Note: This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of applicable legislation. If any additional legislation applies, certificate holders shall also comply with it.

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.
	Law No. 5 of 1995 (Interoceanic Region Authority) and Law No. 21 of 1997 (If the project is within the Canal watershed, it must respect the land use, conservation and management plan in the reverted areas)
	Law No. 19 of 1997 (Panama Canal Authority [Autoridad del Canal de Panamá-ACP]) (If located within the Canal watershed must comply with the provisions of the ACP).
	Law No. 2 of 2006, which regulates concessions for tourism investment and the disposal of insular territory for the purpose of tourism development.
	Decree No. 85 of 2006, which regulates Law No. 2 of 7 January 2006.
	Law No. 24 of 2006, which declares of public order and social interest the activities of Regulation and Massive Titling of Lands.
	Executive Decree No. 228 of 2006, which regulates Law No. 24 of 5 July 2006.
	Law No. 72 of 2008, which establishes the special procedure for the adjudication of collective land ownership of Indigenous Peoples who are not within the comarcas.
	Executive Decree No. 223 of 2010, regulating Law No. 72 of 2008.
	Law No. 80 of 2009, which recognizes tenure rights and regulates the titling in coastal areas and insular territory.
	Executive Decree No. 45 of 2010, regulating Law No. 80 of 31 December 2009 and amending Executive Decree No. 228 of 2006.
	Law No. 59 of 2010, which creates the National Land Administration Authority.
	Law No. 55 of 2011, which adopts the Agrarian Code of the Republic of Panama.
	Law No. 22 of November 8, 1983 "Whereby the Darien Embera Region is established"

	<p>Law No. 24 of January 12, 1996 "Whereby the Kuna de Madungandi Comarca is established".</p> <p>Law No. 10 of March 7, 1997 "Whereby the Ngöbe-Buglé Comarca is established and other measures are taken".</p> <p>Law No. 34 of July 25, 2000 "Whereby the Kuna de Wargandi Comarca is established".</p> <p>Law No. 72 of 2008, which establishes the special procedure for the adjudication of collective land ownership of Indigenous Peoples who are not within the comarcas.</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption, and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.
	<p>Law No. 1 of 1994. Panama Forestry Law.</p> <p>Board of Directors Resolution 05-98 of January 22, 1998. This resolution approves the Regulations of the Forestry Law, whose purpose is the protection, conservation, improvement, enhancement, education, research, management and rational use of the Republic's forest resources.</p> <p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 68-2018 of February 27, 2018. Establishes the Forestry Traceability and Control System of the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>ANAM Resolution AG-2000-2004 (Establishes the criteria and technical parameters for the development of forest management plans to support non-intensive forest harvesting).</p> <p>ANAM Resolution 681 of December 3, 2012. Procedure for harvesting and trade of forest products and by-products from special forest harvesting permits.</p> <p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 449 of October 26, 2015. Procedure for the granting of special permits for the harvesting of individual trees on farms with natural forest.</p> <p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 395-2019 of 43721 that provisionally suspends the granting of special permits for subsistence forest harvesting, community forest harvesting permits and forest harvesting concessions in natural forests.</p>
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.
	<p>Law No. 1 of 1994. Panama Forestry Law.</p> <p>Board of Directors Resolution 05-98 of January 22, 1998. This resolution approves the Regulations of the Forestry Law, whose purpose is the protection, conservation, improvement, enhancement, education, research, management and rational use of the Republic's forest resources.</p> <p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 68-2018 of February 27, 2018. Establishes the Forestry Traceability and Control System of the Ministry of Environment.</p>

	ANAM Resolution AG-2000-2004 (Establishes the criteria and technical parameters for the development of forest management plans to support non-intensive forest harvesting).
	Resolution No. AG-0613-2009 of September 25, 2009, which approves and adopts in all its parts the methodological guide to develop general forest management plans (planes generales de manejo forestal, PGMF) and annual operating plans (planes operativos anuales, POA) in tropical forests, for the processing of applications for sustainable forest harvesting
	ANAM Resolution 681 of December 3, 2012. Procedure for harvesting and trade of forest products and by-products from special forest harvesting permits.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 449 of October 26, 2015. Procedure for the granting of special permits for the harvesting of individual trees on farms with natural forest.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 395-2019 of 43721 that provisionally suspends the granting of special permits for subsistence forest harvesting, community forest harvesting permits and forest harvesting concessions in natural forests.
1.4 Harvesting permits	National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.
	Law No. 1 of 1994. Panama Forestry Law.
	Board of Directors Resolution 05-98 of January 22, 1998. This resolution approves the Regulations of the Forestry Law, whose purpose is the protection, conservation, improvement, enhancement, education, research, management and rational use of the Republic's forest resources.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 68-2018 of February 27, 2018. Establishes the Forestry Traceability and Control System of the Ministry of Environment.
	Executive Decree No. 59 of March 16, 2000 (Any construction, work or project included in the list of projects listed in the regulations will require an EIA)
	ANAM Resolution 681 of December 3, 2012. Procedure for harvesting and trade of forest products and by-products from special forest harvesting permits.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 449 of October 26, 2015. Procedure for the granting of special permits for the harvesting of individual trees on farms with natural forest.
	Resolution AG-0168-2007 of April 2, 2007; Resolution AG-0613-2009.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 602 of September 2, 2014. Special provisions regarding the timber species <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> and <i>Dalbergia dariniensis</i> .
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 437 of Tuesday, August 2, 2016. Extends the special provisions for the timber species <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> and <i>Dalbergia dariniensis</i> .

2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.
	Law No. 55 of 1973 (Municipal) (Establishes the rights of the municipality over the extraction of timber in natural forests as private lands).
	Municipal Agreements applying forest production taxes associated with Law No. 106 of October 7, 1973.
	Resolution No. AG - 0889-2008, whereby a Chapter VIII is added to Resolution JD-01-98, to establish fees for services provided by INRENARE (now ANAM).
	Law No. 69 of October 30, 2017 "Which creates an incentive program for forest cover and conservation of natural forests, and dictates other provisions".
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest (standing stock sales).
	Law No. 8 of January 27, 1956 (Updated also with Law No. 33 of 2010).
	Law No. 24 of November 23, 1992 and Executive Decree No. 89 of June 9, 1993. (Reforestation Incentives in Panama).
	Law No. 69 of October 30, 2017 "Which creates an incentive program for forest cover and conservation of natural forests, and dictates other provisions".
2.3 Income and profit taxes	Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.
	Law No. 8 of January 27, 1956 (Updated including with Law No. 33 of 2010).
	Law No. 69 of October 30, 2017. Executive Order No. 129 of 2018, which approves the Regulation of Law No. 69 of October 30, 2017, which creates an incentive program for forest cover and conservation of natural forests.

3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically, this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.</p>
	<p>Board of Directors Resolution 05-98 of January 22, 1998. This resolution approves the Regulations of the Forestry Law, whose purpose is the protection, conservation, improvement, enhancement, education, research, management and rational use of the Republic's forest resources.</p>
	<p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 68-2018 of February 27, 2018. Establishes the Forestry Traceability and Control System of the Ministry of Environment.</p>
	<p>Resolution AG-0168-2007 that regulates the cubic volume of timber and sets the tolerance margin for logging volumes authorized through permits, concessions, or other forest harvesting authorizations.</p>
	<p>Resolution No. AG-0613-2009 of September 25, 2009, which approves and adopts in all its parts the methodological guide to develop general forest management plans (planes generales de manejo forestal, PGMF) and annual operating plans (planes operativos anuales, POA) in tropical forests, for the processing of applications for sustainable forest harvesting</p>
	<p>Resolution DM 68 of 2018 of the Ministry of Environment that amends Resolution JD-05-98 of January 22, 1998, establishing the Forest Traceability and Control System of the Ministry of Environment, and dictating other provisions.</p>
	<p>ANAM Resolution No. AG 0192-2005 (Establishing the format for slash and burn permits).</p>
	<p>Ministry of Environment Resolution DM 174 of 2019 by which the transportation of wood in tucas, blocks, sawn, semi-sawn, and other provisions are regulated.</p>
	<p>Resolution AG-0695-2012 of December 7, 2012, currently regulates the transposition of timber in tucas, blocks, sawn, semi-sawn.</p>
	<p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 769 of December 6, 2007. Protection and control measures for the conservation, management, use and transportation of renewable natural resources.</p>
	<p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 68-2018 of February 27, 2018. Establishes the Forestry Traceability and Control System of the Ministry of Environment.</p>

<p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p>	<p>International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.</p>
	<p>Law No. 6 of January 3, 1989 (RAMSAR) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat).</p> <p>Law No. 2 of January 12, 1995 (Convention on Biological Diversity).</p> <p>Law No. 14 of April 21, 1995 (Regional Agreement for the Management and Conservation of Natural and Forest Ecosystems and the Development of Forest Plantations).</p> <p>Law No. 8 of January 3, 1989 and Law No. 22 of January 8, 1996 (Approving the International Tropical Timber Agreement).</p> <p>Law No. 14 of October 28, 1977 (CITES) (Trade in endangered species is prohibited).</p> <p>Resolution of the Ministry of Environment DM-0657-2016 establishing the process for the elaboration and periodic review of the list of threatened species of fauna and flora of Panama, and other provisions.</p> <p>Law No. 41 of July 1, 1998, the General Environmental Law is enacted.</p> <p>Law No. 41 of 1998, creates the National System of Protected Areas (Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, SINAP).</p> <p>Law No. 24 of 1995. Wildlife Legislation.</p>
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, protection and restoration of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.</p>
	<p>Law 41 of July 1, 1998. General Law of the Environment.</p> <p>Law 44 of 2002. Law on Hydrographic Basins.</p> <p>Law No. 35 of September 22, 1966 (Regulates the use of water) (Permit for the use of surface or subway water by means of a permit, transitory concession (3 to 5 years) and permanent concession (non-transferable)).</p> <p>Executive Decree No. 70 of July 27, 1973 (Application for water use concession to ANAM).</p> <p>Law No. 44 of August 5, 2002 (Establishes the Special Administrative Regime for the management, protection and conservation of the hydrographic basin in the Republic of Panama).</p>

	Resolution No. 351 of July 26, 2000, DGNTI- COPANIT No. 35-2000 (Discharges of liquid effluents directly to surface and groundwater masses and bodies of water).
	ANAM Resolution No. AG-0466 of 2002 (Permits or concessions for discharges of used or waste water into surface and groundwater masses and bodies of water).
	Executive Decree No. 255 of December 18, 1998 (Prohibits the use of ozone depleting substances, aerosols, refrigerants).
	Law No. 66 of November 10, 1947 (Sanitary Code) (The Sanitary Code is established).
	Law No. 10 of April 1995 (Objective: stabilization of greenhouse gases). Law No. 88 of November 30, 1998 (Kyoto Protocol) (Reduction of CO2 Emissions).
	Law No. 21 of December 6, 1990 (Basel Convention) (Prohibits transboundary movements of hazardous wastes).
	Law No. 12 of June 14, 2002 (Importation of internationally prohibited pesticides).
	Law No. 7 of January 3, 1989 (Vienna Convention) (Phased reduction of CFC consumption (50%) 10 year 1992). Law No. 25 of December 10, 1993 (Amendments to the Protocol) (Elimination of CFCs and Halons, January 1, 2001). Law No. 46 of July 5, 1996 (Amendment to the Protocol) (Elimination of methyl bromine, HBFCs and HCFCs).
	Law No. 47 of July 9, 1996, Executive Decree No. 19 of April 10, 1997 and Executive Decree No. 63 of 1997. (Regulating the functions of MIDA and MINSA regarding the registration of pesticides in the Republic of Panama).
	Resolved MIDA-023-ADM of April 22, 1998. (Establishes the regulations and procedures for the registration, handling, safe and effective use of additives, fertilizers, technical materials and pesticides for use in agriculture in Panama).
	Resolved MIDA-ALP-004 of January 22, 1998. (Establishes the grounds and minimum requirements for the aerial application of phytosanitary inputs in agriculture).
	Resolution MIDA-ALP-074-ADM of September 18, 1997. (Whereby 61 pesticides are prohibited in the Republic of Panama).
	Resolution No. 019-04 MIDA (Establishes the homologation of biological tests for the registration of pesticides).
	Law No. 66 of November 10, 1947 (Sanitary Code) (Prohibit direct or indirect discharges to sewage drains, whether from sewers or factories).
	Law No. 41 of July 1, 1998 (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)).
	Executive Decree No. 59 of March 16, 2000 (Any construction, work or project that falls within the tax list of the regulation will require an EIA).
	Law 1 of 1994, Forestry Law.
	Law 24 of 1995, Wildlife Law.
	Executive Decree No. 35 of 2007, which approves the National Climate Change Policy.

<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<p>Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations).</p>
	<p>Cabinet Decree No. 252, Labour Code.</p> <p>Decree 291/007, concerning workers' health and safety and the environment. International Labor Convention No. 155 is regulated.</p> <p>Decree 372/99, of November 26, 1999, regulates working conditions, safety, hygiene and occupational health in the forestry sector.</p> <p>Resolution No. 41,039-2009-J.D of Caja de Seguro Social. (Monday, January 26, 2009) "Whereby the general regulation for the prevention of occupational health and safety risks at work is approved".</p> <p>Cabinet Decree No. 56 of February 26, 1971, which stipulates that all machines must have their respective protective guards</p> <p>Law No. 66 of November 10, 1947 (Sanitary Code) (The Sanitary Code is established).</p> <p>Resolved MIDA-023-ADM of April 22, 1998. (Establishes the regulations and procedures for the registration, handling, safe and effective use of additives, fertilizers, technical materials and pesticides for use in agriculture in Panama).</p> <p>Cabinet Decree No. 193 of June 4, 1970 (Establishes permissible load limits for males 16 years = 13 kg, females up to 18 years = 7.5 kg, males 16-18 years = 20 kg, females 18-21 = 10 kg. The Labour Code establishes that for 19 years and older the maximum weight is 50 kg).</p>
<p>3.5 Legal employment</p>	<p>Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association.</p>
	<p>Cabinet Decree No. 252, Labour Code.</p> <p>Cabinet Decree No. 68 of March 31, 1970 (Regulates all matters related to professional risks which, in order to be covered, all employees must be enrolled in the Social Security Fund).</p> <p>Cabinet Decree No. 252 of December 30, 1971 Labour Code and amendments to Law No. 44 of August 12, 1995)</p>

	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 5 of Tuesday, January 8, 2013. Regulations for the accreditation of the forest manager.
	Law No. 57 of 1958 and Law No. 42 of February 2, 1967 (Compensation to victims of work-related accidents).
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 5 of Tuesday, January 8, 2013. Regulations for the accreditation of the forest manager.
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights	Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.
	There are no specific regulations in Panama on customary rights
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent	Legislation covering "free prior and informed consent" in connection with the transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to The Organization in charge of the harvesting operation.
	Law No. 37 of 2016, which establishes consultation and free, prior and informed consent to indigenous peoples.
4.3 Indigenous Peoples' rights	Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous Peoples as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, and rights to use certain forest related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.
	Law No. 22 of November 8, 1983 "Whereby the Darien Embera Region is established"
	Law No. 24 of January 12, 1996 "Whereby the Kuna de Madungandi Comarca is established".
	Law No. 10 of March 7, 1997 "Whereby the Ngöbe-Buglé Comarca is established and other measures are taken".
	Law No. 34 of July 25, 2000 "Whereby the Kuna de Wargandi Comarca is established".
	Law No. 37 of 2016, which establishes consultation and free, prior and informed consent to indigenous peoples.
5. Trade and transport	
NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment DM 174 of 2019 by which the transportation of wood in tucas, blocks, sawn, semi-sawn, and other provisions are regulated.

	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 769 of December 6, 2007. Protection and control measures for the conservation, management, use and transportation of renewable natural resources.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 193-2019 of Wednesday, June 5, 2019. Approves the use of a security seal during transportation in closed containers of timber from commercial plantations for national export.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 68-2018 of February 27, 2018. Establishes the Forestry Traceability and Control System of the Ministry of Environment.
5.2 Trade and transport	All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations.
	Law No. 1 of 1994. Panama Forestry Law.
	Board Resolution 05-98 of January 22, 1998 approving the Forestry Law Regulations.
	Ministry of Environment Resolution DM 174 of 2019 by which the transportation of wood in tucas, blocks, sawn, semi-sawn, and other provisions are regulated.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 193-2019 of Wednesday, June 5, 2019. Approves the use of a security seal during transportation in closed containers of timber from commercial plantations for national export.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 769 of December 6, 2007. Protection and control measures for the conservation, management, use and transportation of renewable natural resources.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 244 of April 21, 2011. Registration of a mark for timber from natural forests to be mobilized.
	Resolution of the Ministry of Environment 155 of Wednesday, May 12, 2004. Standard on the mobilization of felled timber.
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	Not applicable. Panama has not signed binding agreements with other countries that include specific clauses or annexes stipulating due diligence/care requirements that guarantee the origin of forest products.
7. Ecosystem Services	
	Political Constitution of 1972, amended in 2004. The protection of the environment is vital for the preservation of the country's natural resources because it begins its regulation in the country in the Ecological Regime, Title III. Chapter 7.

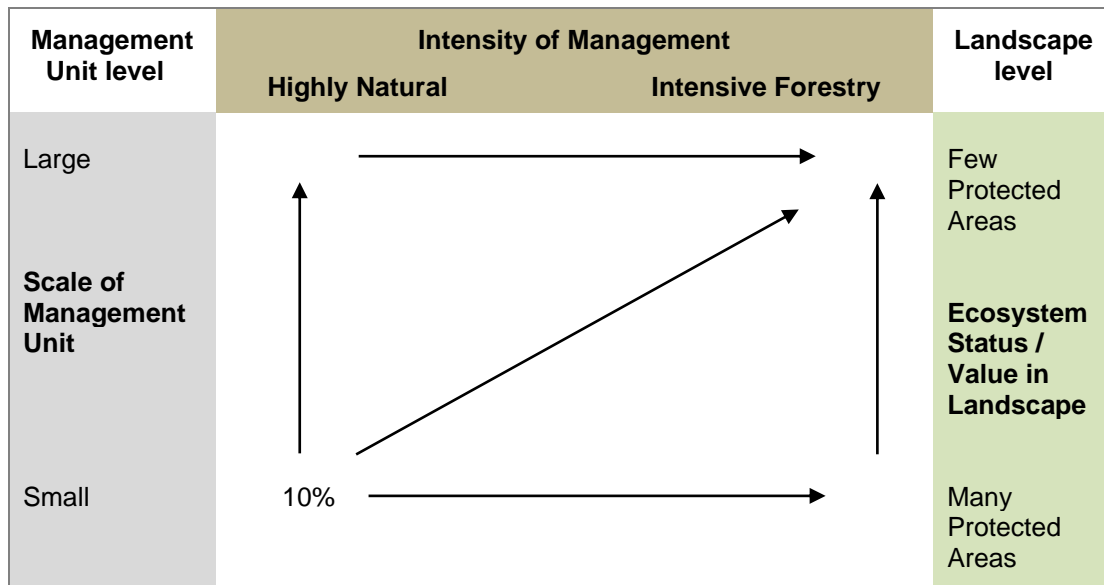
	<p>Law 41 of July 1, 1998, which created the National Environmental Authority (Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente, ANAM).</p> <p>Law 8 of March 25, 2005. Whereby the Ministry of Environment is created as the governing entity of the State in matters of protection, conservation, preservation and restoration of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the laws, regulations and the National Environmental Policy.</p>
	<p>Law 287 of February 24, 2022, "Whereby the Rights of Nature are recognized, the obligations of the State related to these Rights, and other provisions are enacted".</p>
	<p>Political Constitution of 1972, amended in 2004. The protection of the environment is vital for the preservation of the country's natural resources because it begins its regulation in the country in the Ecological Regime, Title III. Chapter 7.</p>

Annex B Training requirements for workers

Workers shall be able to:

- 1) Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
- 2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);
- 3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
- 4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3);
- 5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
- 6) Identify where Indigenous Peoples have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);
- 7) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);
- 8) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to indigenous peoples and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
- 9) Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
- 10) Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
- 11) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (Criterion 5.1);
- 12) Handle, apply and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); and
- 13) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

Annex C: Conservation areas network conceptual diagram



The diagram shows how the area of the Management Unit included in the Conservation Area Network is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The far-right column titled 'Ecosystems Status/Value in Landscape' signifies the extent to which native ecosystems are protected at the landscape level and the relative requirements for further protection in the Management Unit.

The far-left column titled 'Area of Management Unit' shows that as the Management Unit area increases, the Management Unit will itself be at the landscape level and so will be expected to have a Conservation Area Network containing functional examples of all of the naturally occurring ecosystems for that landscape.

Annex D List of rare and endangered species in the country

Resolution No. DM-0657-2016 of the Ministry of Environment establishes the process for the elaboration and periodic review of the list of endangered species of fauna and flora of Panama and establishes a list of protected species. https://www.gacetaoficial.gob.pa/pdfTemp/28187_A/GacetaNo_28187a_20161229.pdf

Vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered continental species in Panama according to the IUCN website. [Species at risk of extinction in Panama according to IUNC \(arcgis.com\)](https://www.arcgis.com)

CITES listing: CITES Species | CITES

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Consult national or local experts or professionals.

Consult in the offices of the Ministry of Environment.

Consult with NGOs working on species conservation with a national or local presence.

Annex E Elements of the Management Plan

- 1) The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9;
 - iii. Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas, as identified in Principle 9.
 - iv. Indigenous cultural landscapes, as identified with affected rights holders in Principle 3 & Principle 9;
 - v. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9 and
 - vi. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion 5.1.
- 2) Programs and activities regarding:
 - i. Workers' rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality, as identified in Principle 2;
 - ii. Indigenous Peoples, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in Principle 3, Principle 4 and Principle 5;
 - iii. Stakeholder engagement and the resolution of disputes and grievances, as identified in Principle 1, Principle 2 and Principle 7.
 - iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5.
- 3) Measures to conserve and/or restore:
 - i. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
 - ii. Water bodies and riparian zones;
 - iii. Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
 - iv. Declared Ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1 and Annex C;
 - v. Representative sample areas, as identified in Principle 6; and
 - vi. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9.
- 4) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - i. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Declared Ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1 and Annex C;
 - iii. Social Values and Indigenous cultural landscapes, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9; and
 - iv. Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas, as identified in Principle 9.

- 5) A description of the monitoring program, as identified in Principle 8, including:
- i. Growth and yield, as identified in Principle 5;
 - ii. Declared Ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1 and Annex C;
 - iii. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6;
 - iv. Operational impacts, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9;
 - vi. Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement planned or in place, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 7;
 - vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management Unit.
 - viii. Description of the methodology to assess and monitor any development and land use options allowed in Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach;
 - ix. Description of the methodology to assess and monitor any development and land use options allowed in Indigenous cultural landscapes including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach; and
 - x. Global Forest Watch map, or more accurate national or regional map, describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management Unit, including the Intact Forest Landscapes core areas.

Annex F Conceptual framework for planning and monitoring.

Sample Management Plan document	Management Plan revision periodicity	Element being monitored (Partial list)	Monitoring periodicity	Who monitors this element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction Compartment plan (logging plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Trails	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Environmental specialist	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Environmental specialist/Ministry of Forest Resources	P10
		Budget.	Annual	Expenditures	Annually
Contribution to local economy	Quarterly			General Manager	P5
Engagement Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
5-Year Management Plan	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Ministry of Environment	P6
		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Ministry of Forests	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample		P10
Sustainable forestry Management Plan	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Environment	P6
		10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager	C5.2
Ecosystem Services Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	Director General	P5 Annex C, FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex G Monitoring requirements.

- 1 Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2)
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management Unit (Criterion 10.3);
 - iv. The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of pesticides (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).
2. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of disputes and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Programmes and activities regarding workers' rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - viii. Workers' training (Criterion 2.5);
 - ix. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
 - x. The identification of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
 - xi. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);

- xii. Indigenous Peoples and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xiii. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
 - xiv. The persistence of Indigenous cultural landscapes and associated values of significance to Indigenous Peoples (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 3.5);
 - xv. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - xvi. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
 - xvii. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5,1);
 - xix. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xx. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2);
 - xxi. The use of local processing, local services and local value-added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - xxii. Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); and
 - xxiii. High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.
3. Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services)
 - ii. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criterion 6.3);
 - iii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4);
 - iv. Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
 - v. Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
 - vi. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7);
 - vii. Landscape values and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore them (Criterion 6.8);
 - viii. Conversion of natural forest to plantations or conversion to non-forest (Criterion 6.9);
 - ix. The status of plantations established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and

- x. High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

Annex H National High Conservation Value Framework

The information in this annex was generated using the following tools:

- 1) The Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values (E. Brown, et al. 2013. <https://www.proforest.net/en/publications/publications-pdfs/guia-generica-para-la-identificacion-de-altos-valores-de-conservacion>).
- 2) The Guidance for Standard Development Groups: Developing National High Conservation Value Frameworks (FSC-GUI-60-009 V1-0 EN) <https://fsc.org/es/document-centre/documents/resource/423>

Given the diversity and complexity of potential High Conservation Values (HCV), the examples referenced are not intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather to serve as a guide to the user at the time of identification of High Conservation Values. The suggested monitoring guidelines are also general recommendations. In view of the above, forest management organizations are encouraged and suggested to develop and/or adapt these guidelines considering their local context.

The Organization shall carry out the assessment to identify HCV and High Conservation Value Areas before implementing the proposed activities or operations in the management area. The results of this assessment should be incorporated into responsible land use management in conformance with the Principles and Criteria of the Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Panama.

HCV Category 1	
HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.	
1. Description of the best information available in the country to identify HCV 1:	<p>HCV 1.1 Identifying existing protected areas and their category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment INICIO - MiAmbiente Áreas Protegidas de Panamá (arcgis.com) (Accessed April 2022) - National Environmental Information System (SINIA). SINIA-PANAMÁ (Accessed April 2022) - RAMSAR sites, maps of internationally important wetlands. Search results Ramsar Sites Information Service (Accessed April 2022) - Fifth Biodiversity Report Panama CBD Fifth National Report - Panama (Spanish version) (Accessed April 2022) - See the existence of private registered protected areas or reserves. www.reservasnaturalespanama.org (Accessed April 2022) - Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services Main Details (cbd.int) (Accessed April 2022) <p>HCV 1.2 Identifying existing processes for designating priority sites for rare, threatened or endangered species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity Hotspot - Critical Ecosystem. Mesoamerica CEPF (Accessed April 2022) Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena CEPF (Accessed April 2022) - Eco Region Global 200 WWF Global 200 Publications WWF (worldwildlife.org) (Accessed April 2022)

- List of species protected by CITES
[Especies CITES | CITES](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- UNESCO Darién and La Amistad Biosphere Reserve
[Darién Biosphere Reserve, Panama \(unesco.org\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)
[La Amistad Biosphere Reserve, Panama \(unesco.org\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- BirdLife International offers maps and lists of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), as well as lists and maps of endemic bird areas
[BirdLife Data Zone](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- List of Fauna of Conservation Importance in Central America and Mexico
[Microsoft Word - LIBRO ROJO L.V..doc \(iucn.org\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- National legislation that designates/identifies threatened or endangered species.

HCV 1.3 Identifying existing processes for designating priority sites for endemic species:

- RAMSAR sites, maps of internationally important wetlands. Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance
[\(Panamá | Convention on Wetlands \(ramsar.org\)\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- BirdLife International offers maps and lists of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), as well as lists and maps of endemic bird areas.
[BirdLife Data Zone](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- Endemic Animals of Panama
[Endemic Animals of Panama \(animalia.bio\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- Trees of Panama: A complete checklist with every geographic range
[Trees of Panama: A complete checklist with every geographic range | Forest Ecosystems | Full Text \(springeropen.com\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- Endemic Birds of Panama
[Endemic Birds of Panama \(birdingpanama.com\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)

HCV 1.4. Identifying existing processes for designating **critical or priority sites for seasonal concentrations of species:**

- BirdLife International offers maps and lists of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), as well as lists and maps of endemic bird areas.
[BirdLife Data Zone](#) (Accessed April 2022)
- Consult the existence of sites of exceptional importance for migratory species or others that depend on specific forest areas at specific times of the year with experts, NGO or local authorities.
- Consult the existence of sites designated or identified by local or regional scientists, NGO and local wildlife regulations as critical breeding areas.
- Consult biodiversity studies generated by biologists, local ecologists, organizations responsible for conservation issues and local research institutes.

2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:	Ministry of Environment, WWF Panama, Communities, Indigenous Groups, Association of owners of private protected areas, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, State and non-state Universities, Local governments and local experts.
3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for the identification of HCV:	The process of consultation and engagement with interested and affected stakeholders is carried out through formal and direct contact, or through informal contact on a periodic basis to request their opinions via email or telephone, or by holding participatory meetings to discuss and receive recommendations on HCV management.
4. Examples of HCV 1 species in the country:	Darien National Park, La Amistad National Park.
5. Threats for HCV 1 areas in the country:	Land use change, forest fires, illegal logging, invasion of areas. Indiscriminate use of chemicals. Inadequate protection of natural areas. Forest or habitat fragmentation. Invasion of species. Note: Threats must be identified to the local context of the Management Unit.
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV 1	
<p>1. Identify if there are any legal restrictions on the management of the HCV or HCV area and consider these restrictions in the implementation of management activities for the HCV and its area identified within the MU. For example: banning of endangered species.</p> <p>2. Establish specific objectives to protect the HCV and the area where it can be found in the management plan and planning process. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats and species occurrence. - Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species are in place. <p>3. The following activities are recommended, but will not always be necessary or relevant depending on the size and intensity of management of the forest and the nature of the identified HCV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generate as many information as possible on the biology of the species or ecological processes that are relevant to the HCV. This is required to define management practices that will ensure their long-term HCV protection. - Coordinate management and conservation activities with neighbours and stakeholders, especially when maintaining or improving the HCV. <p>If the objective is to improve HCV1, additional measures must be implemented to develop, extend and/or restore habitats for these species.</p>	

ELEMENTS FOR HCV 1 MONITORING

The Organization must develop and implement a monitoring program that clearly defines the scope, the scale and the frequency of monitoring to detect changes in the HCV from the initial assessment.

When developing the monitoring programme, The Organization should consider that it is important to carry out monitoring that allows it to evaluate:

- That the status and area of the HCV is maintained or improved and has not been affected by forest management.
- Demonstrate the effectiveness of the activities carried out to conserve, maintain or increase HCV 1 according to the scale, intensity and risk of the operations
- Compliance with agreements established with neighbours and stakeholders, where applicable.
- The status of biodiversity concentrations (may be periodic sampling of identified HCV species) and the areas they depend on (e.g., habitat monitoring as a proxy for species status).

HCV Category 2

HCV 2 - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

1. Description of the best information available in the country to identify HCV 2:

It should be noted that this HCV includes forests in large areas that are in what might be called a natural status or undisturbed condition (or almost undisturbed). These areas include a wide range of species adapted to such a habitat and can support viable populations of species with large space requirements (including large predators or large mammals).

Special consideration: Landscape may be considered significant if large areas or forests at landscape level meet one or more of the features detailed below:

- They're rare in the country;
- They are not adequately protected by the protected area network in the country;
- It's one of the biggest in the country;
- They are blocks of habitats that are little degraded and very extensive;
- It is an area of forest in an inaccessible area;
- It is an intact forest landscape.
- Intact forest landscapes.

[Interactive World Forest Map & Tree Cover Change Data | GFW \(globalforestwatch.org\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)

- Ministry of Environment

[INICIO - MiAmbiente](#) (Accessed April 2022)

[Áreas Protegidas de Panamá \(arcgis.com\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)

- National Environmental Information System (SINIA).

[SINIA-PANAMÁ](#) (Accessed April 2022)

Natural Protected Areas with an area greater than 50,000 ha could qualify as HCV2, especially if they are located far from human settlements, roads or other access.

- Biodiversity Hotspot - Critical Ecosystem.

[Mesoamerica | CEPF](#) (Accessed April 2022)

[Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena | CEPF](#) (Accessed April 2022)

- UNESCO Darién and La Amistad Biosphere Reserve

[Darién Biosphere Reserve, Panama \(unesco.org\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)

[La Amistad Biosphere Reserve, Panama \(unesco.org\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)

-See the existence of private registered protected areas or reserves.

[www.reservasnaturalespanama.org](#) (Accessed April 2022)

- Eco Region Global 200 WWF

[Global 200 | Publications | WWF \(worldwildlife.org\)](#) (Accessed April 2022)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RAMSAR sites, maps of internationally important wetlands. Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance (Panamá Convention on Wetlands (ramsar.org)) (Accessed April 2022) - Consult NGOs and/or local governments, maps or satellite images of the area in which the MU is located, to dimension its size and function. - Consultations with conservation experts who provide information on specific priority landscapes. - Consultations with research institutes, academia, museums and local experts.
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:	Ministry of Environment, WWF Panama, Communities, Indigenous Groups, Association of owners of private protected areas, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Local governments and local experts. Organizations linked to the management and conservation of areas, affected and interested stakeholders in the development of management strategies and actions for non-core IFL areas and other areas with HCV 2 presence.
3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for the identification of HCV:	The process of consultation and engagement with interested and affected stakeholders is carried out through formal and direct contact, or through informal contact on a periodic basis to request their opinions via email or telephone, or by holding participatory meetings to discuss and receive recommendations on HCV management.
4. Maps of HCV 2 areas in the country:	Darien National Park Forest of the Madungandí district Coiba Island
5. Threats for HCV 2 areas in the country:	Forest fires, illegal logging, Use of exotic species, hunting, deforestation due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier, road construction, colonization - invasions, ecosystem fragmentation. Note: Threats must be identified to the local context of the Management Unit.
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV 2	
<p>1. Identify whether there are any legal restrictions on the management of the HCV 2 or the HCV area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not establish constructions or infrastructure works that could fragment the habitats. - Do not carry out or limit operations that produce changes in the habitat of the species of interest. <p>2. Consider actions at different spatial levels (at the harvest level and at the landscape level) in the Management Plan and in the planning process, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural forest ecosystems. - Examples include protection zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low-intensity operations that fully maintain forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. - Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and reconnect forest ecosystems, their intactness, and habitats that support natural biological diversity are in place. 	

- The core areas of Intact Forest Landscapes are maintained in accordance with the indicators in Criteria 9.2 and 9.3.
- In the case of Intact Forest Landscapes, the core area of each Intact Forest Landscape within the Management Unit is protected, and comprises at least 80% of the Intact Forest Landscape within the Forest Management Unit.

ELEMENTS FOR HCV 2 MONITORING

The Organization must develop and implement a monitoring program that clearly defines the scope, the scale and the frequency of monitoring to detect changes in the HCV from the initial assessment.

When developing the monitoring programme, The Organization should consider that it is important to carry out monitoring that allows it to evaluate:

- That the status and area of the HCV is maintained or improved and has not been affected by forest management.
- Demonstrate the effectiveness of the activities carried out to conserve, maintain or increase HCV 2 according to the scale, intensity and risk of the operations.
- That no human disturbances are generated or identified in the HCV.

HCV Category 3	
HCV 3 - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.	
1. Description of the best information available in the country to identify HCV 3:	<p>This HCV is considered in order to ensure that threatened or endangered forest ecosystem types or communities are maintained, as they are disappearing due to anthropogenic pressures. Areas of rare or scarce forest are exceptional because of the combination of plant species found there or because of their structure. These can be small and/or very large areas that depend basically on both the particular ecological conditions that define it, but they can also be the result of human activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Environmental Information System (SINIA). SINIA-PANAMÁ (Accessed April 2022) - Biodiversity Hotspot - Critical Ecosystem. Mesoamerica CEPF (Accessed April 2022) Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena CEPF (Accessed April 2022) - Eco Region Global 200 WWF Global 200 Publications WWF (worldwildlife.org) (Accessed April 2022) - List of species protected by CITES Especies CITES CITES (Accessed April 2022) - UNESCO Darién and La Amistad Biosphere Reserve Darién Biosphere Reserve, Panama (unesco.org) (Accessed April 2022) La Amistad Biosphere Reserve, Panama (unesco.org) (Accessed April 2022) - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Accessed April 2022) - RAMSAR sites, maps of internationally important wetlands. Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance (Panamá Convention on Wetlands (ramsar.org)) (Accessed April 2022) - Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (Hotspots) http://www.cepf.net/resources/hotspots/North-and-Central-America/Pages/Mesoamerica.aspx (Accessed April 2022) - Local land use or land cover maps that help identify rare or threatened ecosystems or habitats. - Consult the existence of sites designated or identified by local or regional scientists, NGOs, maps or satellite images of ecosystem types or forests in the MU and the region. - Consultation with conservation experts who provide information on rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:	Ministry of Environment, WWF Panama, Communities or neighbors near potential HCVs, Indigenous Groups, Local experts, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Universities, NGOs.

3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for the identification of HCV:	The process of consultation and engagement with interested and affected stakeholders is carried out through formal and direct contact, or through informal contact on a periodic basis to request their opinions via email or telephone, or by holding participatory meetings to discuss and receive recommendations on HCV management.
4. Examples of HCV 3 ecosystem and habitats in the country:	Cloud forest, mangrove forest, rainforest, wetlands.
5. Threats for HCV 3 areas in the country:	Land use change, forest fires, road construction, colonization - invasions, fragmentation, reforestation with alien species, Indiscriminate use of chemicals. Note: Threats must be identified to the local context of the Management Unit.
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV 3	
<p>1. Identify whether there are any legal restrictions on the management of the HCV 3 or the HCV area. For example, some ecosystems or habitats are protected at the national, regional or local level.</p> <p>2. Establish specific objectives to protect HCV 3 in the management plan and planning process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia: Protection against forest fires; Protection against illegal harvesting of flora and fauna and/or Exclusion of timber harvesting. - Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia are in place. <p>3. Identify key baseline information, such as the current status of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia, the main threats, and management impacts that may occur. This should include an assessment of the impacts that current management would cause.</p> <p>4. Prepare specific management proposals for the HCV. This may include active management, restoration measures or strong protection measures. It may be appropriate to define some key reserve areas, and maintain connectivity at the landscape level.</p> <p>5. Develop and integrate management proposals into the planning process and ensure that the measures are implemented, for example, through changes in operational procedures and by ensuring that a training programme is carried out.</p>	
ELEMENTS FOR HCV 3 MONITORING	
<p>The Organization must develop and implement a monitoring program that clearly defines the scope, the scale and the frequency of monitoring to detect changes in the HCV from the initial assessment.</p> <p>When developing the monitoring programme, The Organization should consider that it is important to carry out monitoring that allows it to evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the status and area of the HCV is maintained or improved and has not been affected by forest management. - Demonstrate the effectiveness of the activities carried out to conserve, maintain or increase the HCV according to the scale, intensity and risk of the operations. - That size and geographic presence of the ecosystem or habitat is maintained the area. - The implementation of the strategies established to maintain and/or enhance the HCV; allowing to confirm if the results were achieved. - The status of ecosystems or habitats identified as rare, threatened or endangered over time. 	

HCV Category 4	
HCV 4 - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.	
1. Description of the best information available in the country to identify HCV 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilient Panama Hub. Panamá Hub Resiliente - Mapa riesgos ambientales (gatech.pa) (Accessed April 2022) - National environmental information system (SINIA); Environmental statistics. ESTADÍSTICAS AMBIENTALES (sinia.gob.pa) (Accessed April 2022) - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and REcovery (GFDRR). Panama Think Hazard - Panama - Wildfire (Accessed April 2022) - FAO Aquastat by 2015. It is FAO's global water information system, developed by the Land and Water Division. Presents global water statistics. Here you will find information on risk areas, water resources in the country, and legislation related to water use. www.fao.org/aquastat/es/ (Accessed April 2022) - Panamanian Observatory of Environmental (OPRA). OPRA - Observatorio Panameño de Riesgos Ambientales (observapanama.com) (Accessed April 2022) <p>In addition, generally consider the following sources of information to identify HCV 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maps of vulnerability to flooding and hillside instability. - Maps of soil degradation and/or erosion, mainly those identified as high risk. - Map of fire incidence at national, regional and/or local level. - Local information on areas prone to floods, droughts and forest fires. - National, regional and local legislation related to watershed zoning systems, national or local watershed management plans. As well as environmental regulations in relation to the protection of watersheds of high importance. - Systems for prevention, information and attention to forest fires. - Identification in the MU of critical areas for erosion control, protection of water sources that act as local supplies and areas for the protection of large forest fires.
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:	Ministry of Environment, WWF Panama, Communities, Indigenous Groups, local governments, neighbours, Universities, NGOs, Local Experts.
3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for the identification of HCV:	The process of consultation and engagement with interested and affected stakeholders is carried out through formal and direct contact, or through informal contact on a periodic basis to request their opinions via email or telephone, or by holding participatory meetings to discuss and receive recommendations on HCV management.

4. Examples of HCV 4 critical ecosystem services in the country:	Canal Watershed Forests: to regulate the flow of water in the watershed and avoid very strong discharges during heavy downpours and very low water levels during the dry season; but also to limit erosion of land adjacent to the canal that reduces the amount of water available for the operation of the Panama Canal (due to sedimentation) and damage to the Panama Canal lock systems.
5. Threats for HCV 4 areas in the country:	Land use changes, deforestation for livestock and agricultural, intensive agriculture without soil conservation, forest fires, degradation of water resources due to non-compliance with national/local legislation for the protection of water resources and soil.

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV 4

1. Identify and describe each basic service in critical situation that is within or near the MU (forests or critical areas for watershed, erosion control, or serving as barriers to forest fires).
 - Collect relevant basic information related to areas with erosion and soil stability problems, map the area and classify the slopes.
 - Identify areas or water sources that critically supply local populations.
 - Identify critical points for fire control; map and classify areas or sites considering their importance or critical risk.
 - Check if there are regulations that require the implementation of special measures for these sites.
 - Identify major threats to these basic services and ensure that management does not create or increase these threats.
2. Prepare specific management proposals for each HCV. This may include:
 - Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to local communities located within or downstream of the Management Unit, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Integrate the management proposals into the planning process and ensure that measures are carried out.
 - Examples may include protection zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.
 - Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore water quality and quantity should be in place.
 - Integrate the management proposals into the planning process and ensure that measures are carried out.
3. Conduct proper land use planning in the Management Unit considering the presence of critical forests for erosion control, watershed protection or as a fire barrier.
4. Planning and protection of protection strips in water bodies.

ELEMENTS FOR HCV 4 MONITORING

The Organization must develop and implement a monitoring program that clearly defines the scope, the scale and the frequency of monitoring to detect changes in the HCV from the initial assessment.

When developing the monitoring programme, The Organization should consider that it is important to carry out monitoring that allows it to evaluate:

- The effectiveness of the implementation of actions to maintain and/or enhance the HCV, so that it can confirm the achievement of the intended objectives: e.g., protection of water sources and water bodies within the Management Unit and non-disturbance by management activities. The establishment and maintenance of fire barriers at critical points.
- The condition and changes in the areas of highest incidence of landslides or erosion in the MU.
- The status, control and decrease in the incidence of forest fires in the Management Unit.

HCV Category 5

HCV 5 – Community needs: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.

<p>1. Description of the best information available in the country to identify HCV 5:</p>	<p>Indigenous Peoples and local communities living in rural areas in Panama generally have subsistence economy, based on forest resources, agriculture and, in some cases, hunting and gathering non-timber forest products (as a source of food: fruit collection, wild honey, medicinal plants, supplemented with proteins from hunting and fishing).</p> <p>As described before, for the identification of HCV 5, it is recommended that The Organization consults the local communities and Indigenous Peoples located within or near the Management Unit (MU), if they are making use of any forest resource that is generating benefits and/or resources to cover their basic needs, as they can provide relevant decision elements for the designation of an area, forest, or part of it, as a HCV 5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) - Indigenous peoples in Panama. <p>Indigenous World 2020: Panama - IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (Accessed April 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples of Panama (COONAPIP). <p>COONAPIP – Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indigenas (coonapipanama.org) (Accessed April 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forests or areas that ensure the basic needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples or local populations with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Availability of good quality water for food and hygiene; 2) Availability of energy or fuel for cooking; 3) Building materials for housing. <p>Indigenous Peoples and communities that use the forest or areas of the MU to meet their basic needs. Using the best available information, describe each person's relationship to the forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and describe the fundamental basic needs that are covered by the forest. - Map and describe the areas of forest in the MU that provide and cover basic needs. Define usage patterns and the existence of alternative sources. - Consult with local and regional experts (sociologists, anthropologists). - Consult with regional or local non-governmental organizations with presence in the area and implementing activities aiming to meet the basic needs of local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples.
<p>2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:</p>	<p>Local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples that live within the MU or are adjacent to or near the MU, Stakeholders interested and affected by forest management, local governments, neighbors.</p>

3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for the identification of HCV:	The process of consultation and engagement with interested and affected stakeholders is carried out through formal and direct contact, or through informal contact on a periodic basis to request their opinions via email or telephone, or by holding participatory meetings to discuss and receive recommendations on HCV management.
4. Examples of key sites and resources for HCV 5 local communities in the country:	Serranía Filo del Tallo and Hidrological Reserves that supply water to local communities.
5. Threats for HCV 5 areas in the country:	Changes in land use, forest fires, illegal hunting, illegal logging, lack of land management, colonization and land conflicts, urban growth, non-compliance with national regulations or poor forest management practices for timber production, polluting activities that affect resources, overexploitation of sensitive soils, improper use of agrochemicals.
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV 5	
<p>Specific conservation measures will be established on a case-by-case basis, depending on the resources and basic needs identified through engagement with members of local communities or Indigenous Peoples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the basic needs that are covered by the forest or MU that are considered to be HCV 5. 2. Establish strategies for maintaining the HCV 5 in coordination with communities and/or Indigenous Peoples that make direct use of the HCV 5. 3. Establish strategies for protection against forest fires; protection against illegal extraction of flora and fauna 4. Define and implement permanent communication mechanisms with local communities, and Indigenous Peoples making direct use of HCV 5. 5. Establish a baseline for assessing the status of HCV 5 and define credible indicators that are endorsed by local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples. 	
ELEMENTS FOR HCV 5 MONITORING	
<p>The Organization must develop and implement a monitoring program that clearly defines the scope, the scale and the frequency of monitoring to detect changes in the HCV from the initial assessment.</p> <p>When developing the monitoring programme, The Organization should consider that it is important to carry out monitoring that allows it to evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The effectiveness in the implementation of the strategies established to maintain and/or enhance the HCV; allowing to confirm if the objectives were achieved. - Whether management is affecting the identified HCV 5 and/or the areas where HCV 5 is present. - That permanent access to HCV 5 is maintained for the local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples who make use of it. - Type of resource and volume used by local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples to cover their basic needs. 	

HCV Category 6	
HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.	
1. Description of the best information available in the country to identify HCV 6:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Sites of cultural heritage significance. Panama - UNESCO World Heritage Convention (Accessed April 2022) - UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Panama - intangible heritage - Culture Sector - UNESCO (Accessed April 2022) - Association of Anthropology and History of Panama Asociación de Antropología e Historia de Panamá - (aahpanama.org) (Accessed April 2022) - Ministry of Culture of Panama Ministerio de Cultura de Panamá – República de Panamá. (micultura.gob.pa) (Accessed April 2022) - Center for Anthropological and Cultural Historical Research AIP - Panama Centro de Investigaciones Históricas Antropológicas y Culturales - CIHAC (Accessed April 2022) - Consultation with local communities and Indigenous Peoples with a social, cultural or economic relationship with the MU. - Consultation with regional or local non-governmental organizations with activities related to the protection of sites, resources, habitats and landscapes significant for their cultural, archaeological or historical value at the national level.
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:	Local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples that live within the MU or are adjacent to or near the MU, National Institute of Anthropology and History, Government institutions, NGOs.
3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for the identification of HCV:	The process of consultation and engagement with interested and affected stakeholders is carried out through formal and direct contact, or through informal contact on a periodic basis to request their opinions via email or telephone, or by holding participatory meetings to discuss and receive recommendations on HCV management.
4. Examples of HCV 6 significant cultural values in the country:	Indigenous cemeteries, ancient settlements.
5. Threats for HCV 6 areas in the country:	Vandalism, lack of maintenance, destruction of sites, construction of forest roads or highways, development of tourism projects, forest fires.

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV 6

1. Map and describe with each local community and/or Indigenous People the areas of forest or MU that contain or have been identified as HCV 6.
2. Establish strategies to maintain HCV 6 in coordination with local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples who have a religious/cultural/economic linkage with the area or the forest.
2. Management activities that are relevant to HCV 6 must be defined in collaboration with local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples, respecting and conserving local practices and customs and maintaining their knowledge.
3. Define and implement mechanisms for ongoing communication with local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples that make direct use of HCV 6 and define how and when information and results on the status of HCV 6 should be provided.
5. Establishing regular reviews with local communities, and/or Indigenous Peoples for HCV 6. This is an effective way to address challenges and adapt management and monitoring strategies.

ELEMENTS FOR HCV 6 MONITORING

The Organization must develop and implement a monitoring program that clearly defines the scope, the scale and the frequency of monitoring to detect changes in the HCV from the initial assessment. When developing the monitoring programme, The Organization should consider that it is important to carry out monitoring that allows it to evaluate:

- The effectiveness in the implementation of the strategies established to maintain and/or enhance the HCV; allowing to confirm if the intended objectives were achieved.
- Whether management is affecting the identified HCV and/or the areas where HCV 6 is present.
- That permanent access to HCV 6 is maintained for the local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples who make use of it.
- Changes in the status of the HCV 6 with indicators accepted and credible by local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples who have a religious/cultural/economic linkage with HCV 6.

Annex I Glossary of terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Active ingredient: Part of the product that provides the pesticidal action (Source: FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management).

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Additionality:

- **Additionality outside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes over and above those already achieved or planned to be achieved, and that would not have been achieved without the support and/or intervention of the organization.

Projects must either be new (i.e., not already being implemented or planned), amended or extended so that conservation and/or restoration outcomes are enhanced beyond what would have been achieved, or planned or funded to be achieved without The Organization planning to remedy for historical conversion.

- **Additionality inside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes above and beyond those required by the applicable FSC standards.

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include, but are not restricted to, persons, groups of persons, or entities located in the neighbourhoodneighborhood of the Management Unit. Another example might be the case of downstream landowners in the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses

- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example: social and environmental NGOs, labour unions, etc

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Affected Rights Holder: Individuals and groups, including Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples and local communities with legal rights or customary rights, whose Free, Prior and Informed Consent is required to determine management decisions

Affirmative action: A policy or programme that seeks to correct past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunities, for instance, in education and employment. Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on the principles of the ILO Core Conventions, (2017).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Applicable law: Means applicable to The Organization as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the precautionary approach.

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Chemical pesticide: Synthetically produced pesticide (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Child: any person under the age of 18 (Article 2 of ILO Convention 182).

Collective bargaining: the process of voluntary negotiation between employers or employers' organizations and the workers' organization in order to regulate the terms and conditions of employment, by means of collective agreements. (ILO Convention 98, Article 4)

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk The Organization, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01- 001 V5-2).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements. Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the Management Unit for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include representative sample areas, conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity areas and High Conservation Value Areas.

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies legal or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Conversion: A lasting change of natural forest cover or High Conservation Value areas, induced by human activity. This may be characterized by significant loss of species diversity, habitat diversity, structural complexity, ecosystem functionality or livelihoods and cultural values. The definition of conversion covers gradual forest degradation as well as rapid forest transformation (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- Induced by human activity: In contrast to drastic changes caused by natural calamities like hurricanes or volcanic eruptions. It also applies in cases of naturally ignited fires where human activities (e.g. draining of peatlands) have significantly increased the risk of fire.
- Lasting change of natural forest cover: Permanent or long-term change of natural forest cover. Temporary changes of forest cover or structure (e.g. harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with the FSC normative framework) is not considered conversion.
- Lasting change of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas: Permanent or longterm change of any of the High Conservation Values. Temporary changes of HCV areas that do not negatively and permanently impact the values (e.g. harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with Principle 9) is not considered a lasting change.
- Significant loss of species diversity: Loss of species is considered significant where rare species and threatened species or other locally important, keystone and/or flagship species are lost, whether in terms of numbers of individuals or in terms of number of species. This refers to both displacement and extinction.

NOTE: The establishment of ancillary infrastructure necessary to implement the objectives of responsible forest management (e.g. forest roads, skid trails, log landings, fire protection, etc.) is not considered conversion

Conversion Threshold: The point at which degradation and/or clearing has occurred to an extent where recovery to natural forest conditions and/or High Conservation Value Areas is unlikely to be achieved without direct intervention (Source: FSC-POL01-007 V1-0).

Note: Examples of direct intervention include but are not limited to removal of exotic species, physical protection of existing remnant native vegetation, re-wetting of drained soils, reintroduction of appropriate native species, and reintroduction of High Conservation Value species where suitable habitat remains or is re-established.

Core area: The portion of each Intact Forest Landscape designated to contain the most important cultural and ecological values. Core areas are managed to exclude industrial activity. Core areas meet or exceed the definition of Intact Forest Landscape.

Criterion: A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principle 9 and High Conservation Values relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this High Conservation Value would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Critical population density: Maximum acceptable number or density of individuals in a pest population, beyond which the pest threatens the achievement of management objectives. Assessment of the critical population density should take into account historical records from the affected area, the type of pest (insects, weeds, pathogens, etc.), and how the pest population is likely to change in relation to its density, including situations in which small populations show a positive relationship between population density and growth rate (the Allee effect). (Based on: International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and use of Pesticides 2006)

Criterion: A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate (mechanisms): Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on: N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies*, 60 (3):761– 812).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Degradation: Changes within a natural forest or High Conservation Value area that significantly and negatively affect its species composition, structure and/or function, and reduces the ecosystem's capacity to supply products, support biodiversity and/or deliver ecosystem services (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Direct involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual is first-hand responsible for the unacceptable activities (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

Discrimination: Includes:

- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, social origin, or sexual orientation, which has the effect of removing or impairing equal opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation;
- b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies. (Adapted from C111, Article 1). Sexual orientation was added to the definition in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination that could occur.

Dispute: For the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to The Organization, relating to its

management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: Dispute that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001)

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a dispute of substantial magnitude is a dispute that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the legal or customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders.

Due consideration: To give a certain factor such weight or importance as it seems to merit, which implies discretion (translation of the definition from Black's Law Dictionary, 1979)

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Eco-region: A large unit of land or water that contains a geographically distinct collection of species, natural communities and environmental conditions. (Adapted from the definition from WWF Global 200. http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/)

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. Based on: R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Examples include:

- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.
- (Source: Based on: R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Emergency: A situation that requires immediate action to control the sudden invasion or infestation of a pest, which threatens either long-term stability of the ecosystem, human well-being or economic viability.

Events that happen cyclically and scenarios which are predicted through planning, monitoring or the application of an integrated pest management system cannot be considered an emergency.

For the purpose of the FSC Pesticides Policy, emergency situations require immediate action and cannot feasibly be controlled by a less hazardous alternative. (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Employment and occupation: They include both access to means of vocational training and admission to employment and various occupations, as well as working conditions (C111, Article 1.3).

Engaging or engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Environmental and social risk assessment (ESRA): A process to predict, assess and review the likely or actual environmental and social effects of a well-defined action, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures. In the context of the FSC Pesticides Policy, it relates to chemical pesticide use (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Environmental biomonitoring: Act of observing and assessing the state and ongoing changes in ecosystems, components of biodiversity and landscape, including the types of natural habitats, populations and species. (Source: Encyclopaedia of Toxicology (Third Edition, 2014)).

Environmental harm: Any impact on the environment values as a result of human activity that has the effect of degrading the environment, whether temporarily or permanently (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment, EIA: Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, 2011).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- Ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- Biological diversity;
- Water resources;
- Soils;
- Atmosphere;
- Landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value: designates pay rates set without discrimination as to sex. (Convention 100 Article, 1b) and Article 10 of Panama's Labour Code)

Equivalent: For ecological equivalence, the same specific type of natural forest or High Conservation Value is restored or conserved as was destroyed.

For social remedy, equivalence shall be based on an independent assessment and agreement on remedy through Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) with the affected rights holders of the nature, quality, and quantity of all social harms as well as the ongoing future benefits these would have provided. Equivalence shall entail provision of the best means possible to ensure future community wellbeing. (Source: FSC-POL01-007 V1-0)

Exclusion zone: Area in which chemical pesticides are used, and which people are prevented from entering during and after pesticide application in order to avoid unacceptable risk of exposure. The exclusion zone remains in force until the risk of exposure has reduced to an acceptable level (the period of re-entry).

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Fibre Testing: a set of identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of products made of solid wood and fibre.

Focal species: Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that landscape is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. Conservation Biology vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

Forced or compulsory labour: work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1)

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005 and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Formal and informal workers' organization: Association or union of workers, whether recognized by law or by The Organization or neither, which have the aim of promoting workers' rights and to represent workers in dealings with The Organization particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

Fragmentation: Process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. Fragmentation is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. Regarding Intact Forest Landscapes, fragmentation of interest is conceived as that caused by human industrial activities. (Source: Definition adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, *BioScience* (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent: A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, Prior and Informed Consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims in sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Genetically modified organism: An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD- 01-001 V5-2).

Good faith: Process of engagement in which the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect the agreements reached and in progress, and allow sufficient time for discussion and resolution of disputes (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Good faith in negotiation: The Organization (the employer) and the workers' organizations make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid unjustified delays in negotiations, respect the agreements reached and allow sufficient time for discussion and resolution of collective disputes (Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), Collective bargaining: ILO standards and principles of supervisory bodies, International Labour Office, Geneva)

Governmental order: The use of a specific chemical pesticide is ordered or carried out by governmental authorities independent of the Organization (Source: FSC-POL30-001 V3-0).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various stakeholders).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

Habitat features: Forest stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Hazardous work: No person under the age of 18 should be employed in work that is likely to jeopardize the physical, mental or moral health of children. Hazardous child labour is work that is performed under dangerous or unhealthy conditions and that could result in the child dying or being injured/mutilated (often permanently) and/or becoming ill (often permanently) as a result of poor health and safety standards and working arrangements.

To determine the type of hazardous child labour identified in Convention 182 (Article 3(d)) and to identify its existence, it should be taken into account, among others:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;

- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as working long hours or at night or when the child is unjustifiably confined to the employer's premises (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

Heavy work: Work that could be harmful or dangerous to children's health. (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on the principles of the ILO Core Conventions, 2017).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified High Conservation Values.

High Conservation Value, HCV: Any of the following values:

- HCV 1 - Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2 - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3 - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.
- HCV 4 - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5 - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.
- HCV 6 - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

(Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

High grading: High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources, March 2009).

Highly hazardous pesticide (HHP): chemical pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health and environment according to internationally accepted classification systems or are listed in relevant binding international agreements or conventions, or contain dioxins, or heavy metals. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous.

FSC distinguishes between FSC prohibited HHPs, FSC highly restricted HHPs and FSC restricted HHPs:

- **FSC prohibited HHPs:** chemical pesticides that: a) are listed or recommended for listing under Annex A (elimination) of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure or listed under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, or b) are acutely toxic and that can induce cancer (carcinogenic and likely to be carcinogenic), or c) contain dioxins or d) contain heavy metals).
- **FSC highly restricted HHPs:** chemical pesticide presenting two or three out of the following hazards: acute toxicity, chronic toxicity and environmental toxicity.
- **FSC restricted HHPs:** chemical pesticide presenting one out of three of the following hazards: acute toxicity, chronic toxicity and environmental toxicity.

ILO Committee on Freedom of Association: Governing Body Committee established in 1951 to examine complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country in question had ratified the relevant conventions. It is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives of governments, three representatives of employers and three of workers. If the Committee accepts the case, it contacts the government concerned to establish the facts. Then, if it decides that a violation of the rules or principles of freedom of association has occurred, it issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Subsequently, governments are requested to report on the implementation of these recommendations. Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on the principles of the ILO Core Conventions, 2017.

ILO Core (Fundamental) Conventions: These are labour standards covering the fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

The eight fundamental conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87);
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105);
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138);
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958 (No 111).

Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on the principles of the ILO Core Conventions, 2017.

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18 June 1998 (Revised annex, 15 June 2010): This document is a strong confirmation of the principles of the ILO (art. 2) which states that all Members, even if they have not ratified the conventions referred to, have a commitment arising from their mere membership of the organization to respect, to promote and to realize, in good faith and in accordance with the Constitution, the principles relating to the fundamental rights which are the subject of those conventions, that is to say:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- The effective abolition of child labour; and
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on the principles of the ILO Core Conventions, 2017.

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a Management Unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the Management Unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous cultural landscapes: Indigenous Cultural Landscapes are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute social, cultural, environmental and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora, and spirits and their present and future importance to cultural identity. An Indigenous Cultural Landscape is characterized by features that have been maintained throughout long-term interactions with the landscape based on knowledge of land care and adaptive livelihood practices. These are landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for forest management.

NOTE: The adoption of the term indigenous cultural landscapes by the Standard Development Group is voluntary. These groups may choose not to use the term. Through Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Indigenous Peoples may choose to use different terminology.

Indigenous Peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as:

- The key characteristic or criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies.
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources. Distinct social, economic, or political systems.
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs
- Form non-dominant groups of society.
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Source: (Adapted from: UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Factsheet 'Who are indigenous peoples', October 2007; Guidelines)

Indirect involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual, with a minimum ownership or voting power of 51%, is involved as a parent or sister company, subsidiary, shareholder or Board of Directors to an organization directly involved in unacceptable activities. Indirect involvement also includes activities performed by subcontractors when acting on behalf of the associated organization or individual (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

Industrial activity: Industrial forest and resource management activities such as road construction, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting.

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the management plan.

Intact Forest Landscape: A territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Integrated pest management (IPM): Careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations, encourage beneficial populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human and animal health and/or the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy forest with the least possible disruption to ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms (Source: Based on FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450 (E).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs
- Local development projects
- Local governments
- National government departments functioning in the region
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD- 01-001 V5-2).

Intervention threshold: Population density level where the controlling measures of the targeted pest should start. It is determined in the IPM system and it is usually lower than the critical population density level.

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that indigenous peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods. Based on: World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.)

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legal registration: National or local legal license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Light work: National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons between 13 and 15 years old in light work, provided that such work: a) is not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) is of such a nature as to not prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational guidance or training programmes approved by the competent authority, or their benefit from the education they receive. (ILO Convention 138, Article 7)

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the Management Plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the management objectives. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of adaptive management.

Management Plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a Management Plan. This area or areas include:

- All facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- All facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Medical Biomonitoring: Analysis of a chemical pesticide or one of its metabolites in the human body, using samples of substances such as blood, urine or breastmilk (Source: Based on FAO and WHO (2016). International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management: Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides. FAO & WHO, Rome).

Minimum age: According to Panama's Labour Code, the minimum age to work is 14 years old (art. 83 CT). However, minors under the age of 15 who have not completed primary education are not allowed to work (art. 117 CT).

Minimum age (of employment): It shall not be less than the age at which schooling ceases, or in any case, fifteen years. However, a country whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may initially specify a minimum age of fourteen. National legislation could also allow the employment of persons aged 13 to 15 in light work that is neither harmful to their school attendance nor harmful to a child's health or development. (ILO Convention 138, Article 2)

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Natural Forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as plantations.

“Natural forest” includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration.
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas.
- The definition of ‘natural forest’ may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savanna.

The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

Natural forest does not include land that is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and that does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands.
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground.
- Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer ‘dominated by trees’ may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation

is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Natural Hazards: Disturbances that can present risks to social and environmental values in the Management Unit but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-forest land-use: Land-use system, where the land is not dominated by trees.

Non-timber forest products, NTFP: All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by The Organization for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. The Management of Forests. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. Forest Planning. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material. (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

Pest: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal disease and animals causing public health nuisance (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Pesticide Buffer zone: Area established around environmental and/or social values to protect them from damage, within which pesticides are not used or are used only with additional risk mitigation measures.

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, The Organization will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the forest or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Priority social harms: see the definition for social harm (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Proportionate: A 1:1 ratio: The area to be restored or conserved is the same as the area of natural forest and/or High Conservation Value destroyed (Source: FSC-POL01-007 V1-0).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (or logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: Based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Remedy: To correct or return something as near as possible to its original state or condition (Source: Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011).

- For environmental harms this includes actions taken to remedy deforestation, conversion degradation, or other harms to natural forest and High Conservation Value areas. Environmental remedy actions may include but are not limited to: conservation of standing forests, habitats, ecosystems and species; restoration and protection of degraded ecosystems.
- For social harms this includes providing redress for identified social harms through agreements made during an FPIC-based process with the affected rights holders, and facilitating a transition to the position before such harms occurred; or developing alternative measures to ameliorate harms by providing gains recognized by the affected stakeholders as equivalent to the harms, through consultation and agreement. Remedy may be achieved through a combination of apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, satisfaction, punitive sanctions, injunctions, and guarantees of non-repetition (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Remuneration: comprises the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any other emoluments in money or in kind paid by the employer, directly or indirectly, to the worker, for the latter's employment. (ILO Convention 100, Article 1a)

Repair: Process of assisting the recovery of environmental values and human health (Source: FSC-POL-30-001).

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the Management Unit delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.)

Restitution: Measures agreed with affected stakeholders to restore lands, properties or damaged natural resources to their original owners in their original condition. Where such lands, properties or natural resources cannot be returned or restored, measures are agreed on to provide alternatives of equivalent quality and extent. Restitution to affected rights holders is agreed on through an FPIC-based process (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Restore/Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases, 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases, 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem. FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a Management Unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Significant: For the purposes of Principal 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International.
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity.
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCV 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCV 1, 2 and 6 (Source: (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Small-scale smallholder: Any person that is depending on the land for most of their livelihood; and/or employs labour mostly from family or neighbouring communities and has land-use rights on a Management Unit of less than 50 hectares. Standard developers may define this to less than 50 hectares (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Social harms: Negative impacts on persons or communities, perpetrated by individuals, corporations or states, which include, but may go beyond, criminal acts by legal persons. Such harms include negative impacts on persons' or groups' rights, livelihoods and well-being, such as property (including forests, lands, waters), health, food security, healthy environment, cultural repertoire and happiness, as well as physical injury, detention, dispossession and expulsion (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- **Ongoing social harms:** social harms which have not been remedied.
- **Priority social harms:** social harms prioritized by an FPIC-based process with affected rights-holders or identified in consultation with affected stakeholders (Source: FSC-PRO-01-007 V1-0. Shortened version - refer to the FSC Remedy Framework for full definition).

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted according to official national classifications (which have legal significance, e.g. Resolution No. DM 0657-2016) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on the Management Unit, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as Indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Program (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009).

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that the FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match the FSC input claims of their business partners. (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Trigger Value: Trigger values are expressed as the value of toxicity exposure ratio (TER) above which exposure is considered to be an unacceptable risk. The TER is calculated based on the acute toxicity value and exposure for each pesticide. Its value will be local and will be based on exposure parameters.

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD- 01-001 V5-2).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Vast majority: 80% of the total area of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit as of January 1, 2017. The vast majority also meets or exceeds the definition of Intact Forest Landscape.

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the management objectives. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very Limited portion: The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the Management Unit in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-002).

Waste materials: Unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers' organization: Any workers' organization whose purpose is to promote and defend the interests of workers or employers (adapted from Article 10 of ILO Convention 87). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers' organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to "hire and fire". Workers' organizations tend to separate membership between those who can "hire and fire" and those who cannot. (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on the principles of the ILO Core Conventions, 2017).

Worst forms of child labour: It covers a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. (ILO Convention 182, Article 3)



Forest Stewardship Council®

www.fsc.org

FSC International Center GmbH
Adenauerallee 134 · 53113 Bonn · Germany



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