



FSC Accredited - FSC-ACC-002
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Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist

Adapted for:	Australia
Date:	Jan 2009
Version:	4.0

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Scope

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

Purpose

This checklist has been designed to comply with FSC-STD-20-002 v1 Structure and Content of Forest Stewardship Standards. March 2004.

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

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

Layout of the standard:

The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (January 1999). FSC Document reference FSC-STD-01-001 (April 2004).

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

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

The Woodmark Standard

Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The first column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark norms for a given FSC Criterion. For example, beneath FSC criterion 1.1 there are three Woodmark norms, numbered 1, 2 and 3. The Woodmark norms explain what the owner/manager has to achieve in order to fully meet the FSC criterion. The section on scoring, below, explains what happens if the manager meets some of the norms but not others, only partially meets the norms, or feels that the norm is inappropriate or inapplicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Strength. A score of 5 would be awarded for outstanding performance on a particular criterion. A score of 5 recognises outstanding merit in achieving the criterion, through innovative or state of the art management. A score of 5 could be awarded for technical, social or environmental aspects of the management.

Example of Inspector's completed checklist

FSC Principle

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

FSC Criterion

Soil Association Woodmark Norm

Score (for criterion 5.1)

Regional Guidance

Inspectors mark (for norm 5.2.1)

Verifiers

Inspectors Comments

The basis for a certification decision

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

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

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

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

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

Review of inspector's recommendations and scores

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF SCORES FOR EACH FSC CRITERION

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

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

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

Principle 4	
Criterion	Score
4.1	
4.2	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Process of adaptation of standard for use in Australia

The Woodmark Generic standard was first adapted for use in Australia during 2003. This process took into account the Australian Forestry Standard (AS 4708 (Int) – 2003) prepared by Australian Forestry Standard Technical Reference Committee. Every aspect of each standard was systematically compared to the other using a cross reference matrix aimed at identifying similar indicators/norms and identifying those present in one standard but absent in the other. It resulted in the incorporation of a number of elements from the Australian Forestry standard in the Woodmark Generic Standard adapted for use in Australia. This resulted in Version 1 of the Woodmark Generic Standard Adapted for use in Australia. Woodmark consulted widely on this standard in late 2003 and received comments from four stakeholders. Comments were responded to individually and some edits were made to the draft standard in response to the comments made.

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

In August 2007 Woodmark revised the adapted standard for use in Australia according to the new Woodmark Generic Standard and the new version 2 was issued. In addition information relating to national legislation, CBD and ILO conventions was added.

Since version 2 some relevant Australian standards have been released and some have been revised as follows:

- The Australian Forestry Standard was revised in 2007 (AS 4708 – 2007).
- The FSC working group released DRAFT 00 (“Straw Dog”) of the FSC Australia National Standard – Copy for Public Information, July 7th, 2008.

This standard is comprised of the Woodmark Generic Standard principles, criteria and indicators, with the addition of indicators from the Australian Forestry Standard and the FSC Australia National Standard where these were considered to strengthen the standard for use in Australia. The process was the same as described above for version 1, a cross reference was carried out between the standards.

Indicators which were added to the standard during the original adaptation process (version 1) are identified in *red italics*. Changes made to version 3 of the standard are identified using *green italics*.

Additional consultation undertaken in October 2008 resulted in further, minor changes identified within the standard by green underlined.

Further consultation and slight adaptation in January 2009 (updates in blue italics underlined) resulted in this current adaptation Version 4.0 Jan 2009

Indicators acquired from the FSC Australia Standard with the prefix '*MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE FMU'S ONLY*' are interpreted to be relevant for all forests which are not considered as SLIMF's (Small or Low Intensity Managed Forest). Indicators with the pre-fix '*LARGE FMU'S (>10,000HA) ONLY*' are only relevant for forests over 10,000ha in size.

Regional Guidance notes in the third column is used to record local or regional information and comments that will help tailor the standard to the particular region and situation it is being used in. Consultees are encouraged to provide comments/evidence to adapt the regional guidance column as comments on the other elements of the standard.

This document is Version 4.0 of the Woodmark Generic Standard Adapted for use in Australia prepared January 2009.

Comments on this standard may be sent to Soil Association Woodmark by e-mail or letter, or other methods may be proposed for consideration. Soil Association Woodmark have co-ordinated standard consultation with FSC Australia. All comments will be made available to FSC Australia to contribute to the national standards development process.

Ref: Standard Adaptation Australia

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FSC PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES			
Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 1.1		Overall Score for Certification	
Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.			
<p>1.1.1 a) There is no evidence of outstanding claims of non-compliance with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management.</p> <p><i>1.1.1 b) The management plan (or equivalent documentation) identifies applicable legal requirements and other external requirements to which the forest manager subscribes (AFS 4.1.2)</i></p> <p><i>1.1.1 c) The forest manager shall ensure that procedures are in place for checking the management plan (or equivalent documentation) and practises for compliance with legislation, codes of practice, regional and local prescriptions, guidelines and other relevant codes (AFS 4.1.4)</i></p>	<p>Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties</p> <p>No evidence of non compliance from audit</p> <p>Forest management policies and procedures demonstrate compliance with relevant requirements</p>	Regional Guidance: See relevant laws and administrative requirements in Annex 3.	
1.1.2 Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers		
1.1.3 There is no evidence of non-compliance with relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers Forest management policies and procedures		
<i>1.1.4 If any non-compliances with legal or regulatory requirements have been identified by the enterprise or by third parties in the previous five years, they have been documented by the enterprise, were promptly corrected, and effective action has been taken to prevent their recurrence (FSCA00, 1.1.3)</i>	<i>Records & discussion with managers</i>		

<p><i>MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE FMU'S ONLY:</i> 1.1.5 The enterprise has <u>access to copies</u> (physical or electronic) of the texts of the applicable Commonwealth, State or Territory laws listed in Annex 3. (FSCA00, 1.1.4ML)</p>	<p><i>Electronic & physical records</i></p>		
<p>1.1.6 There is a documented procedure to familiarise staff with the content of applicable laws and other regulatory requirements relevant to their duties, and updating staff when there are changes (FSCA00, 1.1.6ML)</p>	<p><i>Interviews with staff</i></p>		
<p>1.1.7 The enterprise has effective, documented procedures in place to monitor the compliance of all contractors and others responsible for forestry operations on the FMU with applicable legal and administrative requirements (FSCA, 1.1.7ML)</p>	<p><i>Documented procedures Interviews with contractors</i></p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1.2.1 Forest managers provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid.</p>	<p>Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment</p>		
<p><i>MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE FMU'S ONLY:</i> 1.2.2 The enterprise has a documented system in place which ensures that the requirements of this Criterion are also met by contractors and others managing forestry operations on the Property (FSCA00, 1.2.3ML)</p>	<p><u><i>Legally binding contracts requiring compliance.</i></u></p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1.3.1 Forest managers <i>implement</i> CITES provisions <i>and have access to copies of national legislation and administrative requirements relating to the implementation of CITES obligations at the national level.</i> (FSCA00, 1.3.3ML)</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Species on CITES list are protected (see ANNEX 1) Export licences are available as required.</p>	<p><i>NOTE: Medium and Large-scale companies should have a list of all locally occurring species that are listed under CITES (FSCA00, 1.3.2ML).</i></p>	

<p>1.3.2 Forest managers implement respect ILO provisions appropriate to their region.. Implementation of the following ILO conventions is a minimum requirement for certification : 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures See ANNEX 2 for further information on ILO conventions</p> <p><i>Medium and Large-scale companies should have copies of all of the above conventions (FSCA00, 4.6.4ML).</i></p>	<p>Regional Guidance: note applicable ILO conventions are found in Annex 2 & 2a. Note that a number of ILO conventions are addressed under principles 3, 4, 7</p>	
<p>1.3.3 No child labour is used</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 138 & 182, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate Site inspection</p>	<p>As a general guide children under the age of 15 should not be employed (ILO 138 article 3). National legislation may require a higher minimum. Young people under the age of 18 should not be employed in potentially hazardous activities such as pesticide application, harvesting, heavy work, work at night, unless there is special provision for safety or traditional/community circumstances exist.</p>	
<p>1.3.4 National minimum wage provisions are adhered to.</p>			
<p>1.3.5 There is no forced labour or debt bondage.</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 28 & 105, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate</p>		
<p>1.3.6 Forest managers ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Australia is a signatory to ITTA</p>	
<p>1.3.7 Forest managers ensure that provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region are respected.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: implications of Convention on Biological Diversity are included in Annex 4.</p>	

<p><i>MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE FMU'S ONLY:</i></p> <p><i>1.3.8 Managers are aware of the regional and national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation of biological diversity in the state/territory in which they operate, and can demonstrate how the management of the land for which they are responsible contributes to these obligations (FSCA00, 1.3.4ML).</i></p>			
<p>1.3.9 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: See other applicable international agreements in Annex 5.</p>	
<p>FSC Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1.4.1 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria are identified and evaluated by the forest managers, and brought to the attention of the inspection team.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties</p>	<p><i>NOTE: The enterprise has documented the results of any such attempt to resolve the conflict, including written evidence of any formal interpretation, approval, exception or exemption from requirements which might allow the conflict to be resolved (FSCA00, 1.4.3)</i></p> <p><i>NOTE: A certificate may not be issued unless the evidence presented demonstrates that the conflict has been resolved, thus avoiding non-compliance with laws, regulations, and FSC standards (FSCA00, 1.4.4)</i></p>	
<p>FSC Criterion 1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1.5.1 The forest management unit is protected from harvesting activities and other activities not controlled by forest managers or local people with use rights (e.g. settlement, illegal harvesting, poaching).</p>	<p>Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities.</p>		

1.5.2 Systems to identify and prevent unauthorised activities are in place.	Systems documented		
1.5.3 Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest.	Discussion with managers	<i>Any evidence of illegal activity within the forest management unit identified by the enterprise has been recorded and has been reported to the appropriate authority (FSCA00, 1.5.2)</i>	
FSC Criterion 1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.6.1 Forest managers shall provide a documented statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with <i>all relevant legislation (FSCA00, 1.6.1)</i> and the FSC Principles and Criteria.	Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria		
1.6.2 Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation.	Discussion with managers Written declaration and list of sites if applicable	Note need to evaluate against FSC policies on Partial Certification and Excision	

FSC PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES			
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.		Overall Score for Certification	

2.1.1 Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute.	Absence of significant disputes In the case of a dispute legal documents such as title deeds, lease agreement, or other appropriate documentation are available for inspection.	Note need to evaluate forest use rights and record these here.	
2.1.2 A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.	Maps		
2.1.3 Land is dedicated to long term forest management.	Evidence that management planning plans for more than one rotation No evidence of plans or activities that would prevent long term forest management		
2.1.4 Communities have clear, credible and officially recognised evidence, endorsed by the communities themselves, of collective ownership and control of the lands they customarily own or otherwise occupy and use.	ILO Convention 169 Art 14-17 Interviews with local community representatives and indigenous peoples Maps demonstrating extent of titled lands or recognised territories Records in land cadasters and/or forestry departments		
FSC Criterion 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.		Overall Score for Certification	

<p>2.2.1 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are clearly documented and mapped by the forest managers.</p>	<p>Discussion with managers Consultation with local community Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc.</p>	<p>Regional guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:</p>	
<p>2.2.2 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are recognised and respected in forest management planning and practice.</p>	<p>Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Evidence in management plans and practices</p>	<p><i>NOTE: The forest manager shall allow exercise of existing legal or traditional uses of the forest to continue (AFS 4.8.3)</i></p>	
<p>2.2.3 Forest managers provide local communities control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.</p>	<p>Existence of formal consultative committees and procedures Consultation with local community representatives Free and informed consent expressed by community representatives Absence of significant disputes Documentary evidence of agreements No evidence of restrictions imposed by forest managers without community consent Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>	<p><i>NOTE: The forest manager shall provide culturally appropriate opportunities for stakeholders to make their views known on important issues related to management of the defined forest area and to influence decision making in the forest management process. (AFS 4.2.2)</i></p> <p><i>NOTE: The forest manager shall provide for significant Indigenous input into decision making. (AFS 4.8.1)</i></p> <p><i>Organizations of interested parties are accepted as participants in decision making (Ref: ILO Conventions 87, 98, 141 & 169, or equivalent national legislation or agreements.) (FSCA00, 4.3.4ML)</i></p>	

FSC Criterion 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.		Overall Score for Certification	
2.3.1 Mechanisms exist for resolution of disputes between the forest managers and the local community over claims relating to tenure and/or use rights.	Consultation with local community representatives	Regional Guidance: Please mention any mechanisms exist in the area concerned:	
2.3.2 Mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights.	Consultation with local community representatives		
2.3.3 Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved.	Documented policy and procedure		
2.3.4 Forest managers provide access to forest resources for local communities without legal or customary land rights, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.	ILO Conventions 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements Documents– records of participation /meetings Court records Community consultation	Regional Guidance: Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights: <i>NOTE: Where traditional uses of the forest threaten the integrity of the forest or the achievement of the forest management [objectives] the forest manager shall pursue negotiated outcomes. (AFS 4.8.3)</i>	
2.3.5 There is no evidence of any unresolved dispute of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests regarding tenure and use rights	Community consultation	Regional Guidance: Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights:	

FSC PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS			
The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.		It should be noted that the requirements of Principle 2 all apply to the special case of Indigenous People's rights. An additional duty of care is required of forest managers operating in or near Indigenous People's lands, in recognition of the poor history of control and consent in these circumstances in the past.	
3.1.1 The identity, location and population of all indigenous and traditional peoples including migratory groups living in the vicinity of the management area are documented by the forest managers.	Documentation No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest managers	<i>In the case of management by the Indigenous Peoples themselves:</i> 3.1.1 The Indigenous People has identified and has maps showing all lands or territories in which it may carry out management activities. 3.1.2 The identification and boundaries of any such lands or territories are not subject to any dispute of substantial magnitude. 3.1.3 Community management of the forest shall be agreed by consensus of community members. (FSCA00, 3.1.1 – 3.1.3)	
3.1.2a All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped.	Maps Consultation with <u>indigenous people's organisations</u> .		
<i>3.1.2b The enterprise recognises and respects the legal and customary rights of the Indigenous People over their lands, territories and resources (FSCA00, 3.1.4).</i>		<i>Indigenous Peoples may formally indicate, clearly, unambiguously and normally in writing or by traditional means, that their legal and customary rights over their lands, territories and resources have been recognised and respected (FSCA00, 3.14).</i>	

3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal	ILO Convention 169 Article 1 (2)		
3.1.4 Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in norm 3.1.2 above, without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous or traditional peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights.	<p>ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2)</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Records of information (EIAs, etc) provided to the representative organisations</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>	<p><i>NOTE: For consent to be "informed" requires that the peoples concerned were fully and accurately informed of the implications of any agreements and were consulted through appropriate procedures and through their representative institutions (Ref, ILO Convention 169, Article 6(1)). (FSCA00, Note 1. 3.1.3)</i></p> <p><i>For consent to be free requires that it was given by the Indigenous Peoples through their representative institutions and was freely expressed without coercion or duress. (Ref: ILO Convention 169 Article 7(1)) (FSCA00, Note 2. 3.1.3)</i></p>	
<p><i>3.1.5 The enterprise has obtained free and informed consent, normally in writing or by traditional means, for the management plan from the appropriate Indigenous People by either:</i></p> <p><i>a) jointly developing the plan according to the process set out in a joint management agreement, or,</i></p> <p><i>b) consulting with the Indigenous People on the plan (FSCA00, 3.1.5)</i></p>	<p><i>Consultation with local community representatives</i></p> <p><i>Documented evidence</i></p>		
<p><i>3.1.6 The Indigenous People's interests or concerns are clearly incorporated in the management plan.(FSCA00, 3.1.6)</i></p>	<p><i>Consultation with local community representatives</i></p> <p><i>Documented evidence</i></p>		
<p><i>3.1.7 There exist agreed mechanisms to ensure that the Indigenous</i></p>	<p><i>Consultation with local community</i></p>		

<i>People participate on an informed basis in planning and decision-making. (FSCA00, 3.1.7)</i>	<i>representatives Documented evidence</i>		
<i>3.1.8 Conditions under which consent has been given and under which it might be withdrawn, if any, are recorded in the management plan. (FSCA00, 3.1.8)</i>	<i>Consultation with local community representatives Documented evidence</i>		
<i>3.1.9 Where the area being proposed for forestry activities affects more than one Indigenous People, consent from each is ordinarily required (FSCA00, 3.1.9).</i>	<i>Consultation with local community representatives Documented evidence</i>		
<i>3.1.10 There is explicit provision covering any agreement between the enterprise and the Indigenous People that its provisions shall not be interpreted as abrogating any underlying rights of the Indigenous People (FSCA00, 3.1.11)</i>	<i>Consultation with local community representatives Documented evidence</i>		
FSC Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.		Overall Score for Certification	
3.2.1 Before a forestry operation under outside management commences near an indigenous people's lands, any potential shared boundaries of the community's lands shall be physically demarcated under the supervision of the community.	Field inspection Community consultation		
3.2.2a The forestry management operation shall document any potential threats, direct or indirect, to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife). <i>3.2.2b The enterprise has discussed the potential impacts with the affected communities, and has obtained agreement with the communities on actions to prevent or mitigate the impacts (FSCA00, 3.2.3).</i>	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of such activities Community consultation	Guidance: Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples. <i>NOTE: Negotiations with indigenous or traditional communities, which are related to management activities, take place through representatives appointed by these communities (FSCA00, 3.2.6).</i>	
3.2.3 The forestry management operation shall have documented policies and procedures to prevent any encroachment, or direct or indirect threat to the resources or rights of such indigenous	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or	<i>NOTE: The forest manager shall support Indigenous peoples' economic aspirations in sharing benefits from the management of</i>	

peoples.	threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation	<i>the forests and associated environments. (AFS 4.8.1)</i>	
3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted	ILO Convention 169 or equivalent legislation Interviews with representatives of local communities and workers and their labour organisations or unions Interviews with representatives of indigenous and traditional peoples		
FSC Criterion 3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.		Overall Score for Certification	
3.3.1 Policies and procedures for the identification, recording and mapping of sites of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity prior to the commencement of forest management activities in the forest management area as a whole are documented and have been implemented.	Documented policies and procedures Records Maps	Regional Guidance: please note any known sites or types of site of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity within the management area:	
3.3.2 The policies and procedures include the involvement of Indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas.	Records of involvement Consultation with Indigenous peoples' representatives		
3.3.3 Policies and procedures for the identification and protection of such sites during management operations (e.g. harvesting, road building, etc) are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented Employees informed		
3.3.4 Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented.	Documented policies and procedures Management planning documents	Regional Guidance: please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites.	
3.3.5 All plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of representatives of indigenous peoples.			

<p><i>3.3.6 The enterprise cooperates with local Indigenous Peoples in educating non-Indigenous People in the care and respect for the forest that is appropriate to the protection of their rights (FSCA00, 3.3.4).</i></p>			
<p>FSC Criterion 3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>3.4.1 Managers have recorded known applications of traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) in the forest operations.</p> <p><i>NOTE: any such use must be with the free and informed consent of the Indigenous People concerned (see indicators to 3.1 in relation to 'free and informed consent') (FSCA00, 3.4.2).</i></p>	<p>Records</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: please note any known applications of traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in the area:</p>	
<p>3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise.</p>	<p>Records Discussion with local community representatives</p>		
<p>3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements.</p>	<p>Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment</p>		
<p><i>3.4.4 If traditional knowledge is used by the enterprise or by any other organization under agreement with the enterprise, the enterprise actively assists the Indigenous People in obtaining formal, legal recognition of tribal intellectual property rights (FSCA00, 3.4.4).</i></p>	<p><i>Discussion with local community representatives Records of legal intellectual property rights</i></p>		

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

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities.	ILO Conventions 169, or equivalent national legislation or agreements Recruitment strategy Evidence of employment of local personnel Advertisements in local newspapers Discussion with local communities	<i>NOTE: The forest manager shall identify opportunities and implement appropriate actions to support employment and skills development of forest workers (AFS 4.9.3)</i>	

4.1.2 Appropriate to the size, type and location of the forest management enterprise, members of local communities are provided with access to basic services (e.g. health and education).	Support of local health facilities Provision of clean water Provision of workers' accommodation Provision of nursery or primary schooling Provision of training	Regional Guidance: Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned:	
4.1.3 Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security	ILO Conventions 100 & 111, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate		
4.1.4 Wages or income of self-employed or contractors are at least as high as those in comparable occupations in the same region and in no case lower than the established minimum wage.	ILO Convention 131 or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate		
<i>4.1.5 The enterprise encourages participates and assists in local training programmes where practicable to do so.</i>	Consultation with local organisations.		
FSC Criterion 4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.2.1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations <i>and comply with Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) employment legislation (AFS 4.9.4)</i>	Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers	Regional Guidance: See Annex 2 for relevant legislation	
4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.	Written assessments of risk Discussions with Managers		

4.2.3 All tools, machines, and equipment, including personal protective equipment are in safe and serviceable condition (FSCA00, 4.2.6)			
4.2.4 Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.	Training procedure documented Training records Employees aware of safety procedure	<i>Workers hold the necessary skills certificates (FSCA00, 4.2.1ML)</i>	
4.2.5 An effective first aid programme is in place, including worker training in basic first aid and the provision of readily accessible first aid kits with up to date supplies (FSCA00, 4.2.7).			
4.2.6 Workers are provided with safety equipment, relevant to the tasks of workers, the equipment used and consistent with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry .	Safety equipment available and in good condition ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation		
4.2.7a Managers take measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided. 4.2.7b All workers (including contractors) are prohibited from working without the personal protective equipment that has been <u>prescribed</u> (FSCA00, 4.2.5)	Manager's job descriptions Disciplinary measures for failure to use safety equipment <u>identified in risk analysis.</u>	<i>Workers hold the necessary skills certificates (FSCA00, 4.2.1ML)</i>	
4.2.8 Managers implement an accident reporting system that includes all work related accidents and deaths of employees, their causes, corrective action taken to prevent similar accidents in future.	Records Discussions with managers Evidence that preventative actions implemented		
4.2.9 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	Compensation protocol documented Records of payments kept		
4.2.10 Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.	No evidence of non compliance As appropriate: Safety procedures and manuals		
4.2.11 Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry	ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation		

	Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions and community representatives		
4.2.12 No work likely to jeopardize health, safety or morals is carried out by anyone under the age of 18 (unless there is special provision for safety, training or traditional community circumstances) (FSCA00, 4.2.3).	Discussions with workers Records		
4.2.13 There is a written emergency plan in case of serious injury to any forest worker or contractor, and which includes provision for timely evacuation to an appropriately equipped medical facility (FSCA00, 4.2.8)	Written emergency plan		
MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE ONLY: 4.2.14 The enterprise has appointed an appropriately qualified individual to have overall responsibility for occupational health and safety (FSCA00, 4.2.9ML)	Records		
FSC Criterion 4.3 The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).		Overall Score for Certification	
4.3.1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87 (see ANNEX 2) This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise. <i>The forest manager shall:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support equal opportunities and use qualifications, skill and experience as the basis for employment or advancement of staff. • Comply with collective bargaining agreements currently in force Carry out negotiations with workers and their representatives in good faith (AFS 4.9.5)	Copies of ILO convention 87 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance	<i>Australia is signatory</i>	
4.3.2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98 (see ANNEX 2)	Copies of ILO convention 98 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements	This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively. <i>Australia is signatory</i>	

	No evidence of non-compliance		
<i>4.3.3 Forest managers can demonstrate that collective bargaining is carried out in good faith and with best efforts to reach agreement (ref: ILO Conventions 87 & 98, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation.) (FSCA00, 4.3.3ML)</i>	<i>Discussion with trade union representatives.</i>		
FSC Criterion 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.4.1 There are systems in place that provide an evaluation of the social impact , appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifies affected groups - includes consultation with affected groups - identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups - specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts - provides for regular contact with affected groups to monitor effectiveness of measures. 	Records	<p><i>NOTE: Forest managers should explain how decisions were made, including demonstrating how stakeholder's views were considered and where relevant incorporated in to the plan. (AFS 4.2.2)</i></p> <p><i>NOTE: Forest managers shall notify neighbours that may be directly affected and responsible authorities where appropriate before commencing forest operations. (AFS 4.2.3)</i></p> <p><i>NOTE: The assessment of non-Indigenous heritage values shall be based on relevant studies and forest planning instruments and shall be undertaken in a regional context. The identified important non-Indigenous heritage values shall be considered in the preparation of forest management plans or equivalent instruments and appropriate actions implemented in consultation with the appropriate bodies. (AFS 4.8.2)</i></p>	
4.4.2 Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions.	ILO Convention 169, or equivalent national legislation and agreements Management plan or supporting		

	documents		
4.4.3 Forest managers implement a system for ongoing consultation with local people and interest groups (both men and women).	Discussion with forest managers		
<i>MEDIUM AND LARGE OPERATIONS ONLY: 4.4.4 The enterprise has provided copies of the summary of the management plan (see Criterion 7.4) to the representatives of local communities and organizations who have a clear interest in the enterprise's management of the forest (FSCA00, 4.4.3ML).</i>	<i>Documented consultation with the community</i>		
FSC Criterion 4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.		Regular communication will generate trust through transparency of actions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions	
4.5.1 Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented.	Documented mechanism for resolving grievances Use of mechanism recorded Statutory procedures if applicable	Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to resolve grievances of this nature in the region concerned:	
4.5.2 Mechanisms exist and are implemented for providing fair compensation to local people where their legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged.	Documented procedure for deciding compensation Statutory procedures if applicable	Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to provide compensation of this nature in the region concerned:	
4.5.3 Inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources on, or near, indigenous and traditional lands shall be compensated as agreed with the indigenous and traditional communities themselves.	Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage Evidence of community control in determining the compensation		
4.5.4 Mechanisms exist to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods.	Discussion with forest managers Documented procedures ILO Convention 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements		

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST			
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget		
<i>MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE ENTERPRISES ONLY:</i> 5.1.2 There is a <i>medium term (e.g 3 – 5 years) plan which estimates the cost and expected revenue from implementing the forest management plan (including social and environmental commitments) (FSCA00, 5.1.7ML).</i>	<u>Corporate or strategic plan</u>		
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		
5.1.4 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget		
5.1.5 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: please provide information about regional requirements with respect to royalties or other fee payments	
5.1.6 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.	Annual budget		
<i>5.1.7 If the budget shows a deficit for the year, the forest manager can demonstrate how the management plan is implemented in the long term</i>	Annual budget		

<i>(FSCA00, 5.1.5).</i>			
FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations. (see 5.4 below for related norms)	Sales information Discussion with local community Note if there are any over-riding reasons preventing this.		
FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.3.1 There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.	Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees.		
5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling in order to minimise waste.	Site inspection - No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing		
5.3.3 The choice of on-site processing machinery includes an evaluation of the need to minimise timber waste and site damage.	Evaluation of machinery use and purchases		
<i>5.3.4 Felling debris (branches, tops, etc) is used to protect soils on extraction routes where appropriate (FSCA00, 5.3.2).</i>	<i>Site inspection Harvesting Procedures e.g. <u>Cording / Matting on forwarder routes.</u></i>		
<i>MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE FMU ONLY: 5.3.5 Large scale maps are developed for all compartments prior to harvesting, identifying compartment boundaries, protected areas, extraction routes and depots within the compartment, and storage sites for consumer and production wastes (FSCA00, 5.3.7ML).</i>	<i>Maps</i>		
<i>5.3.6 Timber harvest operations are carried out in strict compliance with such maps (FSCA00, 5.3.8ML).</i>	<i>Site inspection</i>		
<i>LARGE FMU'S (>10,000HA) ONLY 5.3.7 There is a formal system in place for evaluating damage arising from</i>	<i>Documented system</i>		

<i>harvesting operations .</i>			
FSC Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.4.1 There is an evaluation of the range of the forest's potential products and services, including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation.	Research papers/reports Local survey results Discussion with managers		
5.4.2 Managers are aware of the role of these products and services in the local economy (whether as trade goods or for subsistence).	Discussion with managers		
5.4.3 Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments		
5.4.4 Managers encourage the use of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments Existing local enterprises		
<i>5.4.5 The forest manager shall identify opportunities and implement actions appropriate to support regional industry and regional communities , having due regard to the role of forestry in rural and regional development (AFS 4.9.1)</i>	Discussion with managers		
FSC Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.5.1 Forest managers have evaluated the role and impact of the forest within the watershed.	Discussion with managers Management planning documents	NOTE: see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries	
5.5.2 Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed.	Discussion with managers Management planning documents	NOTE: see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries	

<p>5.5.3 Management plans and operations include maintenance and enhancement of watershed and fishery values identified. (<i>and other values in 5.5.6 (FSCA00, 5.5.2 & 5.5.5LL)</i>)</p>			
<p>5.5.4 <i>The forest manager shall manage forest operations to ensure hydrological flows are in accordance with authorised regional catchment goals where they exist.</i></p> <p><i>Where regional catchment goals do not exist, the forest manager shall liaise with the relevant catchment management authorities and minimise adverse environmental impacts of changes in hydrological flows by ensuring that</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Both long-term and short-term disturbances to hydrological flows relative to the existing situation are taken into account; and</i> <i>• The environmental impacts of both increased and reduced hydrological flows are taken into account. (AFS 4.6.3)</i> 	<p>Discussion with managers</p>		
<p>5.5.5 <i>The forest manager shall acknowledge both the forest management unit's role as a carbon store, and its capacity to act as a net carbon sink over time, and demonstrate a commitment to minimising net carbon emissions resulting from forest management practices, including harvesting.</i></p>			
<p>5.5.6 <i>The full range of forest services and resources <u>within the FMU</u> (including but not limited to watershed values, fisheries, landscape quality, specific contribution to local biodiversity and recreation) has been assessed and such services and resources are identified in the forest management plan (or equivalent documentation) for the enterprise (FSCA00, 5.5.1).</i></p>			
<p>LARGE FMU'S (>10,000HA) ONLY:</p> <p>5.5.7 <i><u>The full range of forest services and resources including impacts beyond the FMU is identified in the forest management plan (or equivalent documentation)</u></i></p>	<p><u>Forest managers awareness of catchment management frameworks</u></p>	<p><i><u>These may include, but not be limited to, impacts on municipal watersheds, upstream and downstream commercial and recreational fisheries, and the forest's contribution to regional biodiversity, recreation and tourism (FSCA00, 5.5.4LL).</u></i></p>	

<p><i>5.5.8 The management plan (or equivalent documentation) includes a qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation of the value of such resources, accompanied by maps if appropriate (FSCA00, 5.5.4LL).</i></p>			
<p>FSC Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>5.6.1 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated.</p>	<p>Management plan and/or associated documentation</p>		
<p>5.6.2 The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than one rotation) is clearly stated.</p>	<p>Management plan and/or associated documentation</p>		
<p>5.6.3 The expected level of harvesting is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield of the forest products on which the management plan is based.</p>	<p>Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models</p>		
<p>5.6.4 All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit, and in line with the best available data for the locality from relevant research and/or inventories.</p>	<p>Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines</p>		
<p>5.6.5 The expected level of harvesting in the long term does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield, taking into account any special silvicultural treatments that have been applied.</p>	<p>Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines</p>		
<p><i>5.6.6 The forest manager shall ensure that regeneration of native forests and establishment of plantations is effective and timely.</i></p>	<p>Management plan Inventory information</p>	<p><i>NOTE: Species composition and the density of the regeneration of native forests and the stocking rate of plantations shall be assessed and remedial action taken where necessary to ensure effective regeneration and establishment. (AFS 4.4.4)</i></p>	
<p><i>SLIMF(Small or Low intensity Forests) ONLY:</i></p> <p><i>5.6.7 When stock levels and growth are not well known (e.g. for certain</i></p>	<p><i>Management plan Inventory information</i></p>		

<p><i>NTFP species) the forest operation uses conservative harvesting levels and a precautionary approach in relation to harvesting systems (FSCA00, 5.6.6 SLIMF)</i></p>			
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PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
<p>FSC Criterion 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations</p>		<p>Information from descriptions of forest resources detailed in 7.1b should be used in assessments of impacts Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards detailed in 7.1f</p>	
<p>6.1.1 A system is specified, and documented, that ensures an assessment of environmental impact is made before commencement of any site-disturbing operations. The system;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management - takes account of landscape level considerations - is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources - <i>clearly identifies actions to mitigate or reduce the environmental impacts identified as a result of the assessment (FSCA00, 6.1.7ML).</i> - <i>includes potential impacts of management infrastructure, logging camps, and workers' activities;</i> - <i>includes potential impacts relating to the extraction of forest products (e.g. the choice of equipment, impact of the transport network, impact on rivers in the case of fluvial extraction, etc), both within and outside the FMU;</i> - <i>has been completed or has been reviewed and if necessary revised within the previous five year period;</i> - <i>identifies the main environmental impacts of management, taking</i> 	<p>Documented system Records of results of assessment</p>		

<i>account of the size and intensity of the operations being undertaken, and the sensitivity of the site and landscape to such operations; - explicitly considers potential impacts on any High Conservation Values identified within the FMU (FSCA00, 6.1.5ML).</i>			
6.1.2 There is a system to ensure that results of the assessment of impacts are taken account of in subsequent operations.	Documented system Records of results of assessment		
<i>6.1.3 The management plans and other policies and procedures of the enterprise clearly identify actions to mitigate or reduce the environmental impacts identified as a result of the assessment (FSCA00, 6.1.3).</i>			
FSC Criterion 6.2a Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.1a The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information. <i>6.2.1b There is an up to date list of the rare, threatened or endangered species (including those species included on CITES lists 1 and 2, and any species listed as 'rare, threatened or endangered' at State or Commonwealth levels) that are present or are likely to be present within the FMU (FSCA00, 6.2.1).</i>	Discussion with forest managers Records Consultation with local biologists	Regional Guidance: rare, threatened or endangered species are listed in Annex 1b	
6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species are identified and marked on maps.	Maps	<i>NOTE: Identification should include any seasonal or migrational presence (FSCA00, 6.2.2).</i>	
6.2.3 Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats. <i>Planning and implementing of forest operations shall be consistent with those specified in recovery/action plans or equivalent instruments and prescriptions for management and conservation of threatened species and ecological communities developed under Commonwealth and State Territory legislative procedures. Where management practises are being developed for new identifications and listing of threatened species and ecological communities, the forest manager</i>	Management plan and/or supporting documents		

<p><i>shall minimise adverse impacts by ensuring the planning and implementation of forest operations follows recognised interim guidelines and takes account of known information and relevant specialist advice. (AFS 4.3.3)</i></p>			
<p>FSC Criterion 6.2b Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.2.4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.</p>	<p>Maps Consultation with local biologists Field visit</p>		
<p>6.2.5 At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective. <i>Note : Under active review based on further development of FSC Australia standard.</i></p>	<p>Maps Field visit</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: note statutory requirements for protected areas</p>	
<p>6.2.6 At least half of this area (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is protected from full commercial harvesting. <i>Note : Under active review based on further development of FSC Australia standard</i></p>	<p>Maps Field visit</p>	<p>.</p>	
<p>6.2.7 Selection of conservation zones and protected areas is justified in terms of their potential to maximise their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity</p>	<p>Maps Consultation with local biologists</p>		
<p>6.2.8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.</p>	<p>Maps Consultation with local biologists</p>		
<p>6.2.9 The movement of key plant and animal species between reserved and harvested areas is encouraged by retaining corridors of uncut forest along stream sides as well as links up slopes and across ridges connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.</p>	<p>Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection</p>		

FSC Criterion 6.2c Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.10a Systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented. <i>6.2.10b The enterprise has up to date information (or estimates) about the scale and nature of any hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting which is authorised or permitted to take place within the FMU (FSCA00, 6.2.11ML).</i> <i>6.2.10c The enterprise can demonstrate that the levels of hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting estimated to take place do not exceed replacement levels within the FMU (FSCA00, 6.2.12ML).</i>	Documents Management plan		
6.2.11 Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.	Discussions with forest managers		
FSC Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.3.1 The silvicultural system adopted is appropriate to the ecology of the forest.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists	<i>NOTE: In natural and other non-plantation forest areas managed for production the silvicultural system is designed to encourage and take advantage of natural regeneration, evidenced, for example by the identification and retention of seed trees, the timing of harvesting, design and size of harvest areas, and short and long term post-harvest treatment of the site (FSCA00, 6.3.1N).</i>	
6.3.2 Systems that use small clearfell areas, selective felling and create varied age class have been considered.	Discussion with forest managers		
6.3.3 Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural	As above		

system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and date of planting and felling, in harmony with the landscape.			
6.3.4 The scale of felling (e.g. coupe size) is commensurate with the natural dynamics of the forest type and the area under consideration (unless clearly justified silvicultural reasons are given).	Historical evidence if available Management plan and/or supporting documentation		
6.3.5 Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of naturally occurring tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Best available scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
6.3.6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
6.3.7 Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection		
6.3.8 <i>Old non-commercial trees; trees with special ecological value; standing deadwood trees; and dead fallen wood are all systematically retained within the production area of the FMU, and in sufficient quantity to support populations of species of birds and insects dependent on old trees and dead wood across the FMU (FSCA00, 6.3.2).</i>	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection	<i>NOTE: in areas where there is a high level of public access health and safety requirements may require tree surgery or felling to make them safe. Retention of clumps of trees may be considered appropriate depending on methodology for selection. Health and safety considerations should be taken into account in the retention policy (FSCA00, 6.3.2).</i>	
<i>6.3.9 Forest managers managing native forests shall, where appropriate, use fire and other disturbance regimes that are applicable to the forest type or community to support the protection and maintenance of biological diversity values.</i>	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection	<i>NOTE: The contribution of the disturbance regime to the maintenance and protection of biological diversity values shall be reviewed regularly. The results of the review shall be used to modify the disturbance regime in the future in order to increase its effectiveness. (AFS 4.3.7) See also 7.1f</i>	
<i>6.3.10 The forest manager shall identify, assess and prioritise the potential</i>	Management plan and/or	<i>NOTE: This requirement is intended to</i>	

<i>damage agents (such as weeds, insect and vertebrate pests and diseases and pathogens) that may impact on forest ecosystem health and vitality. (AFS 4.5.1)</i>	associated documentation Field inspection	<i>cover both native (indigenous) and feral (introduced) damage agents, be they animal, plant or microbial. (AFS 4.5.1)</i>	
<i>6.3.11 The forest manager shall implement practices to <u>protect</u> the maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality and ensure that damage stays within tolerable levels. Management shall include procedures for forest health surveillance and control or eradication of damage agents. (AFS 4.5.2)</i>			
<i>6.3.12 The forest manager shall manage forests that have been degraded by damage agents to facilitate their rehabilitation. (AFS 4.5.4)</i>			
<i>6.3.13 There is no evidence that the harvesting of material from the site is reducing the potential productivity of the soil in the long term (FSCA00, 6.3.5).</i>	<i>Discussion with forest managers Field inspection</i>		
FSC Criterion 6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.4.1 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.	Management plans Maps Survey Site inspection	NOTE: See also 6.2.8	
FSC Criterion 6.5a Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances;		Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.1 There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance.	Policies and Procedures	Regional Guidance: where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted.	
6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following norms for the design and building of new roads: - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams	Documents Field inspection of roads		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of alterations to the natural features will occur - Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes - Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and stream sides is minimised - Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas - Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion - Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion 			
<p><i>6.5.3 The forest manager shall:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ensure that rutting does not exceed that specified in relevant codes and equivalent instruments or operational guidelines</i> - <i>Promptly rehabilitate extraction tracks, temporary roads and product storage areas (AFS 4.6.4)</i> 			
<p>6.5.4 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion.</p>	<p>Training records Discussion with machinery operators</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.5b Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.5.5 Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following norms with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised - Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream - Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible - Culverts are designed so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish - Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where 	<p>Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads</p>		

<p>this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed.</p>			
<p>6.5.6 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.</p>	Field inspection		
<p>6.5.7 Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses.</p>	Field Inspection		
<p>6.5.8 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.</p>	Site inspection		
<p>6.5c Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting,</p>		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>6.5.9 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.</p>	Procedure documented		
<p>6.5.10 Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land - Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings - Lop and top shall not be pushed into streams - Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated - The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate 	Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites		
<p>6.5.11 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.</p>	Procedure documented		
<p>6.5.12 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.</p>	Procedure documented Field inspection		
<p>6.5.13 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking</p>	Evaluation of new machinery		

into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.	purchases		
6.5.14 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.	Training records		
FSC Criterion 6.6 a Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available. <i>These systems should comply, as a minimum, with the requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean up following accidental spillages as specified in ILO publications 'Safety & Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide', and 'Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work'(FSCA00, 6.6.10ML)</i>	Documentation	Regional Guidance: note laws and guideline referring to forest pest control	
6.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include: a) Product / <i>trade name & active ingredient (FSCA00,6.6.5).</i> b) Location of the site treated; c) Area of the site treated; d) Method of application; e) Date chemical use started; f) Date chemical use finished; g) Total quantity of the chemical used; <i>h) Reason for use (FSCA00, 6.6.5);</i>	Records	Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use	
6.6.3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims.	Discussion with managers		
6.6.4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative and not entailing excessive cost.	Discussion with managers		
6.6.5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that was considered and rejected prior to use of	Documented procedure Records		

the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.			
6.6.6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.	Records Field observations		
<i>LARGE FMU'S (>10,000ha) ONLY: 6.6.7 The enterprise implements a documented 'integrated pest management' (IPM) strategy designed to minimise the likelihood of serious pest problems occurring through an ecological management approach, and to identify and address potential pest problems at the optimum effective time (FSCA00, 6.6.11LL)</i>			
<i>LARGE FMU'S (>10,000ha) ONLY: 6.6.8 The enterprise monitors the health of workers who have worked with pesticides in order to identify and investigate potential ill-effects resulting from pesticide exposure (FSCA00, 6.6.12LL).</i>			
<i>LARGE FMU'S (>10,000ha) ONLY: 6.6.9 The enterprise provides fair compensation for negative impacts of pesticide use workers, local communities, and the environment (FSCA00, 6.6.13LL).</i>			
<i>LARGE FMU'S (>10,000ha) ONLY: 6.6.10 Seedlings are purchased from suppliers whose policies and procedures in relation to pesticide use are at least as stringent in relation to avoiding and reducing the use of pesticides as those that would apply to the production of seedlings by an FSC-certified enterprise (FSCA00, 6.6.14LL).</i>			
FSC Criterion 6.6b World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.11 The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is prohibited.	Documents Site inspection	Regional Guidance: note chemicals banned within country	

6.6.12 The use or storage of seed and seedling dressings based on mercurial, organo-phosphate and organo-chlorine compounds (including Gamma HCH, Lindane and BHC), or other long-lasting chemicals which can accumulate in food chains or the ecosystem is prohibited.			
6.6.13 Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC shall not be used unless derogation has been approved by FSC. See Annex 6 to this standard. <i>The enterprise shall have an up-to-date copy of FSC's list of 'highly hazardous' pesticides (FSCA00, 6.6.3).</i>	Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Nursery production procedures / manuals	Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-601 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests FSC-GUI-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation	
FSC Criterion 6.6c If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.14 Training and relevant equipment are provided to all operators.	Training manuals Training records		
6.6.15 Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling shall not enter watercourses.	Site inspection		
6.6.16 All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals shall be maintained in a safe and leak-proof condition.	Site inspection		
6.6.17 Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.18 Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, on frozen snow-covered ground or ground that has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.19 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		

FSC Criterion 6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.7.1 Off-site locations have been identified for the disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste in an environmentally appropriate manner.	Site inspection <i>List of disposal sites (FSCA00, 6.7.1)</i>		
6.7.2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.	Discussion with managers Inspection		
6.7.3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
<i>6.7.5 There is a documented procedure, supported by appropriate training and materials, for controlling and cleaning up chemicals, fuel and oil in the case of accidental spillage (FSCA00, 6.7.5ML).</i>	<i>Documented procedure Training records Spillage records</i>		
FSC Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.8.1 There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.	Documented procedure Records	Regional Guidance: notes laws and guidelines on use of biological control agents	
6.8.2 Biological control agents are used only when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims as part of integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted).	Pest and disease control strategy		
6.8.3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise.	No evidence of GMO use		

FSC Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.9.1 All use of exotic species is documented and justified.	Documents		
6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts.	Documents Site inspection		
6.9.3 In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented.	Documents Site inspection		
<i>6.9.4 Exotic species are not used for non-commercial purposes (e.g. erosion control, bank stabilisation, etc) within the FMU unless native species have failed to reach the desired land-care outcomes and 6.9.1 – 6.9.3 are met. (FSCA00, 6.9.1).</i>	<i>Discussion with Forest managers Site inspection</i>		
FSC Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.10.1 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit. <i>d) The conversion complies with relevant state or federal legislation, and the enterprise has all necessary approvals for the conversion, in line with the applicable Commonwealth and state territory requirements (FSCA00, 6.10.3)</i>	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion		

PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN			
A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORM	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 7.1a		Overall Score for Certification	
The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives.			
7.1.1 There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management. <i>The objectives of management shall include the conservation and/or restoration of representative samples of natural forest within the FMU (FSCA00 7.2.2)</i>	Management plan	Regional Guidance: note requirements of regional authorities and forest grant schemes	
FSC Criterion 7.1b (i)		Overall Score for Certification	
The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations.			
7.1.2 There is a clear description of the area under management control.	Documents Maps		
7.1.3 There is a description of the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources), appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest and management programme.	As above		
7.1.4 There is a clear description of any areas under management control, which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.	As above		
7.1.5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.	As above		
7.1.6 There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations. (see also Criterion 5.6)	Forest inventory		

<i>7.1.7 The management plan and/or supporting documents include a description and rationale of harvesting techniques. (FSCA00, 7.1.9) [modified]</i>			
7.1.8 There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations.	Forest inventory	NOTE: see also Criterion 5.6	
FSC Criterion 7.1b (ii) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.9 There is a description of the land use and ownership status.	(and see 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)		
7.1.10 There is a description of the socio-economic context for management.			
7.1.11 There is a description of adjacent land use.			
FSC Criterion 7.1c The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.12 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.	See 5.6.1 and 6.3.1		
7.1.13 The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; - selection criteria of trees for felling; - method of marking trees or area selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration; 	Procedure documented Field Inspection (see 5.6)		

FSC Criterion 7.1d The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection			
7.1.14 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.	See 5.6		
FSC Criterion 7.1e The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.			
7.1.15 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented See 8.2		
FSC Criterion 7.1f The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.		Safeguards should be based on environmental assessments detailed in 6.1	
7.1.16 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.	Discussions with manager Documents Fire plan	<i>NOTE: The forest manager shall implement effective measures to reduce the extent and impact of unplanned fires. (AFS 4.4.6)</i>	
7.1.17 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented.	Discussions with manager Documents		
FSC Criterion 7.1g The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.18 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species.	See 6.2a		
FSC Criterion 7.1h The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.19 There are maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas.	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b		
7.1.20 There are maps showing land ownership. These maps are accessible, clear and usable.	Maps		

7.1.21 There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).	Maps		
FSC Criterion 7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.2.1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.	Management plan Discussions with managers	<i>NOTE: Management plan has been revised and updated within the last ten years.(FSCA00, 7.2.1)</i>	
7.2.2 Managers are aware of relevant research being undertaken or planned in the area, e.g. concerning forest management, timber production and biology/ecology.	Discussions with managers	Regional Guidance: note organisations involved in research in the area	
7.2.3 There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.	Management Plan Social evaluation Discussions with managers		
7.2.4 There is evidence that significant findings of such research, as well as the results of monitoring by the forest management enterprise, are incorporated into updated policies, plans and procedures.	Management plan Discussions with managers		
FSC Criterion 7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.3.1 Managers and supervisors shall have qualification, training or experience appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation sufficient to enable them to plan and organise forest operations and other elements of the management plan	ILO Convention 142, Code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation. Skills certificates Records of training Field observation Interviews with workers		
7.3.2 All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation	<i>NOTE: To include contractors and their workers and self-employed persons. (FSCA00, 7.3.2)</i>	

7.3.3 There are records of training provided to forest workers.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
7.3.4 Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there is a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	Policy		
<i>7.3.5 All workers (including contractors and their workers) are supervised to ensure they implement their tasks effectively and safely, and the quality of their work is effectively monitored by the enterprise itself. (FSCA00,7.3.3)</i>			
<i>MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE FMU ONLY: 7.3.6 A specific person is responsible for all issues regarding education and training of employees. (FSCA00, 7.3.4ML)</i>			
FSC Criterion 7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above		Overall Score for Certification	
7.4.1 A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.	Availability of information	NOTE: A summary of the main elements of the management plan listed in Criterion 7.1 above will be included in Soil Association's public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is awarded	

PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT			
Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORM	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score

FSC Criterion 8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.1.1a) There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations. <i>8.1.1b) The procedures describe the techniques for collecting the data for each Indicator of Criterion 8.2, and specify the frequency with which data is collected. (FSCA00, 8.1.2)</i>	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents		
8.1.2 The frequency and expense of monitoring is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.	As above Monitoring system justified		
8.1.3 a) Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change. <i>8.1.3 b) Adequate numbers of personnel have been trained and are available to implement the procedures specified in 8.1.1. (FSCA00,8.1.4)</i>	As above	<i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtained information e.g. fixed point photography.</i>	
8.1.4 Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	As above		
<i>8.1.5 Procedures are in place for checking management plans and practices for compliance with legislation, codes of practise, regional and local prescriptions, guidelines and other relevant controls (AFS 4.1.4)</i>	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents		
FSC Criterion 8.2 a Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.1 Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded.	Production records		
FSC Criterion 8.2 b Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	

8.2.2 Where standard growth models or information on regeneration of commercial species is not known, there is a programme in place to collect detailed information for future management.	Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates A documented programme for collection of data	<i>This may be achieved by pre- and post-harvest inventory for all harvested areas (FSCA00, 8.2.2ML).</i>	
8.2.3 The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed.	Records of regular monitoring.	<i>NOTE: The enterprise has established a system of permanent sample plots, sufficient to provide reliable information on forest condition and growth in the long term. (FSCA00, 8.2.4.ML)</i>	
FSC Criterion 8.2 c Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.4 Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		
<i>8.2.5 The enterprise has documented and implements a scientifically valid system of monitoring of key ecological indicators across the FMU's system of conservation zones (FSCA00, 6.2.10ML).</i>		<i>NOTE: Reference sites of the representative ecosystems within conservation zones have been identified and clearly marked on maps, and are monitored at least once a decade to identify and evaluate long term changes. The enterprise analyses and utilizes the results of the monitoring to evaluate management of the conservation zones (FSCA00, 6.4.4ML).</i>	
8.2.6 Forest managers provide for monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species (names, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, biology, ecology, behaviour), commensurate with the extent and intensity of the forest management, and the rarity and fragility of the forest ecosystem and known species within it.			
FSC Criterion 8.2 d Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.7 There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at	Records of meetings with		

which any concerns regarding the social and environmental impacts of operations are recorded.	representatives of local communities. (see also 4.4.1)		
8.2.8 Monitoring programmes are implemented to collect data related to environmental impacts. Such data might relate to: water quality, seasonal water flow, fish populations, wild-life populations.	Documented procedures Monitoring data		
<i>LARGE FMU'S (>10,000ha) ONLY: 8.2.9. In the case of large plantations, there is a comprehensive system for monitoring water flow and quality downstream of the FMU, sufficient to provide reliable long term data on overall water flow and quality, and to identify short term impacts of plantation management on water flow and quality (e.g. following harvesting and/or prior to subsequent re-establishment). (FSCA00, 8.2.11LL)</i>		<u>Forest Managers may work with other agencies to carry out monitoring. Forest managers will need to demonstrate that results of monitoring are considered in management planning as per criterion 8.4</u>	
FSC Criterion 8.2 e Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.10 There are clear financial accounts for the forest enterprise.	Accounts (see also 5.1)		
8.2.11 There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise.	Accounts Annual review Discussion with forest managers		
<i>8.2.12 In the case of on-site processing facilities (e.g. saw milling) data are available which show the conversion efficiency of timber to processed product over time.(FSCA00,8.2.12ML)</i>			
FSC Criterion 8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."		Overall Score for Certification	
8.3.1 Forest products that are to be sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest. This may be achieved through physical marking of the timber, a system of paper control, daily or weekly production records, or a combination of these and similar techniques.	Procedure documented	In the case of joint forest management and chain of custody evaluations the point of sale MUST be explicitly identified and recorded by the inspector:	

8.3.2 The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.	Procedure documented	The inspector MUST describe and evaluate the system for controlling the chain of custody of products to the point of sale identified above.	
8.3.3 Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The source of the certified timber - the date of sale - the quantity of certified timber sold - the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold - the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber - certificate code - correspond to details on delivery documents 	Records		
<i>8.3.4 The enterprise keeps copies of production records and sales invoices for at least five years. (FSCA00, 8.3.5)</i>			
FSC Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.4.1 There is a system that demonstrates how the results of monitoring are incorporated into the revision of management plans.	Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager		
8.4.2 There is evidence to demonstrate that proposed changes to management are implemented.	Management plan Discussion with manager		
<i>8.4.3 The data collected as a result of the monitoring procedures specified under Criteria 8.1 and 8.2 are readily accessible to managers, and in a format which permits the analysis of trends over time. (FSCA00, 8.4.1)</i>			
<i>8.4.4 The monitoring of pests and diseases is effectively integrated into the enterprise's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy.</i>			

FSC Criterion 8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.		Overall Score for Certification
8.5.1 Forest managers agree to make the results and/or a summary of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.	Monitoring summary	
<i>8.5.2 The document referred to in 8.5.1 is published on the internet where it is freely accessible to the public and at no charge. (FSCA00, 8.5.4ML)</i>		
<i>8.5.3 The document referred to in 8.5.1 is updated on at least a five-yearly basis. (FSCA00, 8.5.3SLIMF)</i>	<i>Hard copies of the document referred to in 8.5.1 are available to the public on request. (FSCA00, 8.5.4SLIMF)</i>	

PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

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

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

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

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORM	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
NOTE: An FSC Australia working group has been established to develop guidance on the definition and identification of HCVs in Australia. Once guidance has been developed by the working group			

Principle 9 in this adapted standard shall be revised.		
FSC Criteria 9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.		Overall Score for Certification
<p>9.1.1 Forest managers are able to provide a definition of High Conservation Value Forest for their region.</p>	<p>Results of assessment NOTE: See ANNEX 1.b. List of Endangered Species in Australia Environment and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) list ;</p> <p>http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-tmp/publiclistchanges.425848ca35280102fb3e.html</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: please note whether you know of any forests or areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above.</p> <p><i>These include but are not limited to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>_ threatened (including vulnerable, rare and endangered) forest types or ecosystems and old-growth forest which is depleted within a forest type or ecosystem as identified under the nationally agreed forest reserve criteria;</i> <i>_ forest types or ecosystems and old-growth forest which are under-represented in the regional conservation reserve system as implemented through Regional Forest Agreements;</i> <i>_ known and likely occurrences of threatened (including vulnerable, rare, or endangered) species and communities and relevant habitat;</i> <i>_ habitat of migratory species listed under the Commonwealth's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999;</i> <i>_ Ramsar wetlands; and</i> <i>_ natural heritage places with regionally</i>

		<p><i>or nationally significant concentrations of biological diversity values (e.g. refugia and centres of endemism). (defined as 'Significant Biological Diversity Values' in the AFS)</i></p> <p><i>_forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (eg subsistence, health)</i></p> <p><i>_forest areas critical to local communities traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in co-operation with such local communities).</i></p> <p><i>[See also annex 7]</i></p>	
9.1.2 Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control.			
9.1.3 Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.	Maps		
FSC Criteria 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.2.1 Forest managers shall consult with relevant stakeholders on the identification of High Conservation Values and management options for any High Conservation attributes identified.	Discussion with forest managers Stakeholder consultation	[The certification inspectors will place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and the options for their maintenance] Regional Guidance: Please note the main options that you would consider appropriate to the High Conservation Value Forests that you mentioned in 9.1 above.	
<i>9.2.2 The assessment procedure and its results are fully documented. (FSCA00, 9.1.4ML)</i>			

<i>MEDIUM & LARGE-SCALE FMU ONLY: 9.2.3 The results of the assessment have been reviewed by individuals with expert knowledge of the listed High Conservation Values and local knowledge of the area in which the FMU is located. (FSCA00, 9.1.5ML)</i>			
<i>LARGE-SCALE FMU ONLY: 9.2.4 The enterprise maintains a complete and up to date file with the names and contact details of stakeholders who have been consulted in relation to 9.2.1, and which includes all stakeholder comments submitted in response.</i>			
<i>LARGE-SCALE FMU ONLY: 9.2.5 Stakeholders consulted with under Indicator 9.2.1 have subsequently received a copy of the Management Plan Summary document section referring to management of High Conservation Values, as referred to in Indicator 7.4.2, and have been invited to submit any further comments in respect of the proposed management. (FSCA00, 9.2.3ML)</i>			
FSC Criteria 9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.3.1 Specific protection measures are implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes.	Protection measures documented and justified Evidence of implementation		
9.3.2 The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach.			
9.3.3 The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan.			
FSC Criteria 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.4.1 A programme of at least annual monitoring appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes implemented.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		

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FSC PRINCIPLE # 10: PLANTATIONS			
Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.1.1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the management plan objectives for the plantation.	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.1.2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are implemented.	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit		
FSC Criterion 10.2a The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.1 Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest	Management plan or supporting documents Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point	Regional Guidance: note requirements of local authorities and forest grant schemes NOTE: See norms of Principle 6, especially 6.3, 6.9 and see 10.9 below.	
FSC Criterion 10.2b Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.2 Policies and procedures are implemented which ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a mosaic of stand ages and rotations are created and maintained; - wildlife corridors are provided; - where there are corridors of natural vegetation by stream sides or in gullies these are protected from 	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection	NOTE: See 6.2 and 6.3 for other norms	

planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas;			
FSC Criterion 10.2c The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.3 Both general sitting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.	Planning procedures Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.3.1 Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability.	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.3.2 Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape.	Landscape design plans Field inspection		
10.3.3 Management makes provision for the use of a variety of tree species and provenances or other plants.	Evidence of consideration given to use of species valued by local people Species/provenance lists		
10.3.4 Management makes provision for age and structural diversity of plantation in the landscape.	Evidence of restructuring in even aged plantations Age structure evaluation Field inspection		
<i>10.3.5 There is a constant focus in plantation management on enhancing diversity by varying block size and configuration, species, provenance, genetic diversity, age class and structure. (Smart Wood interim standards for assessing forest management in Australia, first verifier 10.3)</i>			
FSC Criterion 10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the		Overall Score for Certification	

restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.			
10.4.1 There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen for the plantation, which takes into account the objectives of the plantation, and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites.	Justification of species used		
10.4.2 Where an exotic species has been selected this choice must be explicitly justified. The best alternative native species must have been identified, and reasons be given for its rejection.	Record of assessment		
10.4.3 Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area. Invasive exotics are not planted.	Record of assessment	Regional Guidance: list well known invasive species of area	
10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted.		NOTE: See 8.2b for monitoring norms	
<i>10.4.5 If the objective of planting is the restoration of a degraded ecosystem, exotic species shall not be used unless there is no viable native species alternative. (FSCA00, 10.4.3P)</i>		<i>NOTE: See Criterion 6.9 for controls in relation to the use of exotic species.</i>	
FSC Criterion 10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.5.1 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to enhance its natural characteristics and with biodiversity as a major objective. <i>Note : Under active review based on further development of FSC Australia standard.</i>	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	Regional Guidance: note relevant laws/guidelines and forest grant scheme requirements	
10.5.2 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 5% of the area of the plantation should be managed to restore the area ultimately to a natural forest cover. <i>Note : Under active review based on further development of FSC Australia standard.</i>	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	Any deviation from this requirement will need to be supported by a full justification and rationale. Consultation may be carried out specifically in relation to this	

		requirement.	
FSC Criterion 10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.		Overall Score for Certification All provisions in 6.5 apply	
10.6.1 Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.6.2 Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.	Procedure documented Field inspection		
10.6.3 There is no evidence of site degradation in the field.	Site visit.	NOTE: See also 6.5b and 6.5c	
<i>10.6.4 A comprehensive water impact assessment has been completed and which includes, at a minimum:</i> <i>- estimates or measures of water flows and quality (including maximum, minimum and seasonal variations) within the FMU and downstream from the FMU prior to plantation establishment;</i> <i>- comparable measures or predictions of water flow and quality within the FMU and downstream from the FMU subsequent to plantation establishment, and covering at least one rotation period.</i> <i>- an evaluation of the ecological and social impacts of any changes in water flow and/or quality resulting from the plantation establishment.</i> <i>(FSCA00,10.6.1MLP)</i>			
<i>10.6.5 The results of the water impact assessment are publicly available.</i> <i>(FSCA00,10.6.3MLP)</i>			
<i>10.6.6 The enterprise is implementing planned mitigation measures identified in the water impact assessment</i>			
FSC Criterion 10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant		Overall Score for Certification	

<p>introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.</p>			
<p>10.7.1 There is a documented integrated pest management strategy.</p>	<p>Documents</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to pest control NOTE: See 6.6a, b and c for further norms related to chemical use</p>	
<p>10.7.2 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented to include ;</p> <p><i>a) The plantation layout is designed to prevent uncontrolled fires, and to provide access for fire-control. (FSCA00, 10.7.2.1MLP)</i></p> <p><i>b) There is a programme of site maintenance to prevent uncontrolled fires, and to provide access for fire-control. (FSCA00, 10.7.2.2MLP)</i></p> <p><i>c) The enterprise has a proactive programme in place to engage with the local community in the prevention and identification of fires. (FSCA00, 10.7.2.3MLP)</i></p> <p><i>d) The enterprise has a comprehensive plan and procedures for early detection and prompt control of fire. (FSCA00, 10.7.2.4MLP)</i></p> <p><i>e) Staff are trained in the procedures to follow in case fire is detected. (FSCA00,10.7.2.5MLP)</i></p>	<p>Documents Maps</p>	<p>NOTE: see 7.1f.</p>	
<p>10.7.3 Measures are taken to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.</p>	<p>Documents Field inspection</p>		
<p>10.7.4 There is a strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in plantations and nurseries.</p>	<p>Documents Field inspection</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	

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

Appendix 1. CITES

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Additional Guidance for Timber Importers and traders GN15 (November 2005)

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Notes / Distribution
<i>Appendix I:</i>		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		Argentina, Chile
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
<i>Appendix II:</i>		
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	<i>Agarwood</i>	Asia (all species)
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	e.g. Ramin Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Asia (all species)
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.		Central America, Caribbean (all species)
<i>Gyrinops</i> spp.	<i>Agarwood</i>	Asia (all species)
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i>	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Afromosia	Central and West Africa logs, sawn wood and veneers controlled only
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	Quira macawood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i>	African cherry	Africa&Madagaskar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Red Sandalwood	India logs, wood-chips and unprocessed broken material controlled only
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaf Mahogany	Central-South America
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America logs sawn wood and veneer sheets controlled only
<i>Taxus: chinensis</i>	Yew: Chinese	
<i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese	

fauana	Tibetan
sumatrana	Sumatran
wallichiana	Himalayan

Appendix III:

Cedrela odorata	Cigarbox Cedar	South&Central America (logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets only)
Dipteryx panamensis	Almendro	Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia
Magnolia liliifera var. obovata	Safan, Champak	Bhutan, China, India, Nepal
Podocarpus nerifolius	Yellow wood	Asia
Tetracentron sinense	Tetracentrons	Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Myanmar

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

Berchemia zeyheri	Pink ivorywood
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Port Orford cedar
Dalbergia cearensis	Kingwood
Dalbergia frutescens	Tulipwood
Dalbergia latifolia	Indian rosewood, Sonokeling
Dalbergia melanoxylon	African blackwood
Diospyros celebica	Macassar ebony
Diospyros crassiflora	African ebony
Diospyros ebum	Sri Lankan ebony
Diospyros muni	Thai ebony
Diospyros philippinensis	Philippine ebony
Entandrophragma (all 11 spp.)	Utile, Sapele, African mahogany
Khaya (all 7 spp.)	African mahogany

ANNEX 1.b. List of Endangered Species in Australia

Environment and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) list ;

<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-tmp/publiclistchanges.425848ca35280102fb3e.html>

Stipiturus mallee (Mallee Emu-wren) Transfer from Vulnerable to Endangered 07/09/2008
Pristis zijsron (Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish) Vulnerable 07/03/2008
Commersonia rosea (Sandy Hollow Commersonia) Endangered 08/01/2008
Pomaderris reperta (Denman Pomaderris) Critically Endangered 08/01/2008
Conospermum hookeri (Variable Smoke-bush) Vulnerable 18/12/2007
Litoria booroolongensis (Booroolong Frog) Endangered 18/12/2007
Miniopterus schreibersii bassanii (Southern Bent-wing Bat) Transfer from Conservation Dependent to Critically Endangered 18/12/2007
Nangura spinosa (Nangur Spiny Skink) Critically Endangered 18/12/2007
Rhizanthella slateri (Eastern Underground Orchid) Endangered 18/12/2007
Andersonia sp. Two Peoples Bay (G.J.Keighery 8229) (Two Peoples Bay Andersonia) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Apium prostratum Porongurup Range (G.J.Keighery 8631) (Fine-leaved Apium, Porongurup Celery) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Aponogeton prolifer (an aquatic herb) Endangered 04/05/2007
Argyrotegium nitidulus (Shining Cudweed) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Austrodanthonia popinensis (Roadside Wallaby Grass) Endangered 04/05/2007
Austrostipa metatoris Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Austrostipa nullanulla (Club Spear-grass) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Austrostipa wakoolica Endangered 04/05/2007
Baloskion longipes Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Bertya calycina (a shrub) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Bertya ernestiana (a shrub) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Bertya granitica (a shrub) Endangered 04/05/2007
Bertya opponens Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Burmannia sp. Bathurst Island (R.Fensham 1021) Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia bryceana cracens (Northern Dwarf Spider-orchid) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Caladenia busselliana (Bussell's Spider-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia christineae (Christine's Spider Orchid) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Caladenia elegans (Elegant Spider-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia excelsa (Giant Spider-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia harringtoniae (Harrington's Spider-orchid, Pink Spider-orchid) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Caladenia hoffmanii (Hoffman's Spider-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia huegelii (King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia sp. Kilsyth South (G.S.Lorimer 1253) (Kilsyth South Spider-orchid) Critically Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia viridescens (Dunsborough Spider-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Caladenia winfieldii (Majestic Spider-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Calectasia pignattiana (Stilted Tinsel Lily) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Chamelaucium sp. C Coast Plain (R.D.Royce 4872) (Royce's Waxflower) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Chamelaucium sp. Cataby (G.J.Keighery 11009) WA Herbarium (Griffin's Waxflower) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Corymbia leptoloma Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Corymbia rhodops Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Corymbia xanthope Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Cyanoramphus cookii (Norfolk Island Green Parrot) Endangered 04/05/2007
Darwinia sp. Coorow (B.A.Fuhrer 96/54) WA Herbarium (Chapman's Bell) Endangered 04/05/2007
Darwinia sp. Scott River (G.J.Keighery 3582) WA Herbarium (Scott River Darwinia) Endangered 04/05/2007
Davidsonia jerseyana (Davidson's Plum, Ooray) Endangered 04/05/2007
Davidsonia johnsonii (Smooth Davidsonia, Smooth Davidson's Plum, Small Davidson's Plum) Endangered 04/05/2007
Decaspermum struckoiligum Endangered 04/05/2007
Dischidia litoralis Vulnerable 04/05/2007

Diuris sp. *Basaltica* (H.Nicholls s.n. MEL 649396) MEL Herbarium (Small Golden Moths Orchid, Early Golden Moths) Endangered 04/05/2007
Drakaea concolor Hopper & A.P.Brown nom.inval. (Kneeling Hammer-orchid) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Drakaea confluens Hopper & A.P.Brown nom. inval. (Late Hammer-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Drakaea isolata Hopper & A.P.Brown nom. inval. (Lonely Hammer-orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Drakaea micrantha Hopper & A.P.Brown nom. inval. (Dwarf Hammer-orchid) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Dromaius ater (King Island Emu) Extinct 04/05/2007
Elseya lavarackorum (Gulf Snapping Turtle) Endangered 04/05/2007
Epacris sp. *Graniticola* (A.Moscal 4210) R.Crowden (Mt Cameron Heath) Endangered 04/05/2007
Epacris virgata (Pretty Heath, Dan Hill Heath) Endangered 04/05/2007
Epiblema grandiflorum cyaneum (Baby Blue Orchid, Blue Babe-in-the-cradle Orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Eremophila denticulata Trisulcata (W.R.Archer 1509907) (Cumquat Eremophila) Endangered 04/05/2007
Eremophila sp. *Pinnatifida* (R.J.Chinnock 7971) WA Herbarium (Pinnate-leaf Eremophila) Endangered 04/05/2007
Eremophila sp. *Subterretifolia* (K.R.Newby 10924) WA Herbarium (Lake King Eremophila) Endangered 04/05/2007
Eremophila sp. *Veneta* (R.J.Chinnock 8250) WA Herbarium (Metallic-flowered Eremophila) Endangered 04/05/2007
Eremophila sp. *Vernicose* (W.E.Blackall 3937) WA Herbarium (Resinous Poverty Bush) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Eucalyptus canobolensis Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Eucalyptus sp. *Howes Swamp Creek* (M.Doherty NSW 207054) NSW Herbarium Endangered 04/05/2007
Eucalyptus sp. *Norseman* (S.D.Hopper 2936) (Jimberlana Mallee) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Euphrasia sp. *Bivouac Bay* (W.R.Barker 7626 et al.) (Masked Eyebright) Endangered 04/05/2007
Gallirallus philippensis macquariensis (Buff-banded Rail (Macquarie Island)) Extinct 04/05/2007
Gallirallus sylvestris (Lord Howe Woodhen) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Gastrolobium modestum (Broad-leaved Gastrolobium) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Gastrolobium papilio (Butterfly-leaved Gastrolobium) Endangered 04/05/2007
Gossia fragrantissima (Sweet Myrtle, Small-leaved Myrtle) Endangered 04/05/2007
Gossia gonoclada (Angle-stemmed Myrtle) Endangered 04/05/2007
Hydriastele costata (a palm) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Jacksonia sp. *Marchagee* (B.Barnsley 920) WA Herbarium (Pungent Jacksonia) Endangered 04/05/2007
Jacksonia sp. *Quairading* (W.E.Blackall 3261) WA Herbarium (Quairading Stinkwood) Endangered 04/05/2007
Lachnagrostis adamsonii (Adamson's Blown-grass) Endangered 04/05/2007
Lachnagrostis limitanea (Spalding Blown Grass) Endangered 04/05/2007
Lasiopetalum sp. *Serpentine* (S.Paust 1103A) WA Herbarium (Wing-fruited Lasiopetalum) Endangered 04/05/2007
Leiocarpa gatesii (Wrinkled Buttons) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis (Imperial Shag (Heard Island), Heard Shag) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Liasis olivaceus barroni (Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies)) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Livistona mariae (Central Australian Cabbage Palm) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Lobelia gelida Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Melichrus sp. *Newfoundland State Forest* (P.Gilmour 7852) (Hairy Melichrus) Endangered 04/05/2007
Oligosoma lichenigera (Lord Howe Island Skink) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Papasula abbotti (Abbott's Booby) Endangered 04/05/2007
Paracaleana dixonii Hopper & A.P.Br. nom. inval. (Sandplain Duck Orchid) Endangered 04/05/2007
Petrophile sp. *Whicher Range* (G.J.Keighery 11790) WA Herbarium (Laterite Petrophile) Endangered 04/05/2007
Phalacrocorax albiventer purpurascens (Macquarie Shag) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Phaleria biflora Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Pherosphaera fitzgeraldii Endangered 04/05/2007
Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides (Regent Parrot (eastern)) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Porphyrio albus (White Gallinule) Extinct 04/05/2007
Prostanthera albohirta Extinct 04/05/2007
Prostanthera clotteniana Extinct 04/05/2007
Pultenaea elusa Endangered 04/05/2007
Pultenaea parrisiae Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Pultenaea sp. *Genowlan Point* (NSW 417813) NSW Herbarium (Genowlan Point Pultenaea) Critically Endangered 04/05/2007
Quassia sp. *Moonee Creek* (J.King s.n. 1949) NSW Herbarium Endangered 04/05/2007
Rhinerrhizopsis moorei Vulnerable 04/05/2007

Rhipidura fuliginosa cervina (Grey Fantail (Lord Howe Island)) Extinct 04/05/2007
Rytidosperma pumilum (Feldmark Grass) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Spyridium sp. Little Desert (N.G.Walsh 4767) Vic Herbarium (Forked *Spyridium*) Endangered 04/05/2007
Stonesiella selaginoides (Clubmoss Bush-pea) Endangered 04/05/2007
Trachymene scapigera (Mountain *Trachymene*) Endangered 04/05/2007
Trichomanes exiguum Extinct 04/05/2007
Turdus poliocephalus vinitinctus (Vinous-tinted Thrush) Extinct 04/05/2007
Tympanocryptis pinguicollis (Grassland Earless Dragon) Endangered 04/05/2007
Typhlops exocoeti (Christmas Island Blind Snake) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Xerochrysum palustre (Swamp Everlasting) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Zieria baeuerlenii (Bomaderry *Zieria*, Bomaderry Creek *Zieria*) Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria buxijugum Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria citriodora (Lemon-scented *Zieria*) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Zieria covenyi Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria floydii Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria formosa Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria ingramii (Ingram's *Zieria*) Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria lasiocaulis Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria obovata Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Zieria parrisiae Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria prostrata Endangered 04/05/2007
Zieria tuberculata (Warty *Zieria*) Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Zieria verrucosa Vulnerable 04/05/2007
Frankenia conferta (Silky *Frankenia*) Transfer from Extinct to Endangered 01/02/2007
Litoria lorica (Armoured Mistfrog) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 01/02/2007
Litoria nyakalensis (Mountain Mistfrog) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 01/02/2007
Epthianura crocea tunneyi (Yellow Chat (Alligator Rivers)) Endangered 14/12/2006
Hoplostethus atlanticus (Orange Roughy, Deep-sea Perch, Red Roughy) Conservation Dependent 05/12/2006
Acanthocladium dockeri (Spiny Everlasting) Transfer from Extinct to Critically Endangered 27/11/2006
Allocasuarina robusta (Mount Compass Oak-bush) Endangered 27/11/2006
Caladenia conferta (Coast Spider-orchid) Endangered 27/11/2006
Eucalyptus paludicola (Mount Compass Swamp Gum) Endangered 27/11/2006
Prasophyllum goldsackii (Goldsack's Leek-orchid) Endangered 27/11/2006
Prasophyllum murfetii (Fleurieu Leek Orchid) Critically Endangered 27/11/2006
Pterostylis bryophila (Hindmarsh Valley Greenhood) Critically Endangered 27/11/2006
Galaxias parvus (Swamp *Galaxias*) Vulnerable 24/11/2006
Nannatherina balstoni (Balston's Pygmy Perch) Vulnerable 24/11/2006
Paragalaxias dissimilis (Shannon *Paragalaxias*) Vulnerable 24/11/2006
Paragalaxias electroides (Great Lake *Paragalaxias*) Vulnerable 24/11/2006
Neophema chrysogaster (Orange-bellied Parrot) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 13/09/2006
Pipistrellus murrayi (Christmas Island Pipistrelle) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 12/09/2006
Acacia chapmanii australis Endangered 18/08/2006
Acacia cochlocarpa velutinosus (Velvety Spiral Pod Wattle) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Acacia praetermissa (a shrub) Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Acacia sp. Graveside Gorge (V.J.Levitzke 806) NT Herbarium (a shrub) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Acacia unguicula (a shrub) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Brachyscias verecundus (Ironstone *Brachyscias*) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Caladenia williamsiae (Williams Spider Orchid) Endangered 18/08/2006
Calectasia cyanea (Blue Tinsel Lily) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Cherax tenuimanus (Hairy Marron, Margaret River Hairy Marron) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Croitana aestiva (Desert Sand-skipper, *Aestiva* Skipper) Endangered 18/08/2006
Daviesia glossosema (Maroon-flowered *Daviesia*) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Diplodactylus occultus (Yellow-snouted Gecko) Endangered 18/08/2006
Egernia obiri (Arnhem Land *Egernia*) Endangered 18/08/2006
Eleocharis papillosa (Dwarf Desert Spike-rush) Vulnerable 18/08/2006

Eremophila vernicosa Chinnock ms. (Resinous Poverty Bush) Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Frankenia parvula (Short-leaved Frankenia) Transfer from Extinct to Endangered 18/08/2006
Galaxias truttaceus hesperius (Western Trout Minnow) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Gastrolobium lehmannii (Cranbrook Pea) Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Gyrostemon reticulatus (Net-veined Gyrostemon) Transfer from Extinct to Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Haloragis platycarpa (Broad-fruited Haloragis) Transfer from Extinct to Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Helicteres sp. Glenluckie Creek (N.Byrnes 1280) Cowie Endangered 18/08/2006
Hibiscus brennanii (a shrub) Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Hibiscus cravenii Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Hoya australis oramicola (a vine) Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Hydatella leptogyne (Few-flowered Hydatella) Transfer from Extinct to Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Melanodryas cucullata melvillensis (Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands)) Endangered 18/08/2006
Mesodontrachia fitzroyana (a land snail) Endangered 18/08/2006
Mitrella sp. Melville Island (C.R.Dunlop 6556) NT Herbarium Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Muehlenbeckia horrida abdita (Remote Thorny Lignum) Critically Endangered 18/08/2006
Ptilotus fasciculatus (Fitzgerald's Mulla-mulla) Transfer from Extinct to Endangered 18/08/2006
Semotrachia euzyga (a land snail) Endangered 18/08/2006
Sinumelon bednalli (Bednall's Land Snail) Endangered 18/08/2006
Stachystemon nematophorus (Three-flowered Stachystemon) Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Toechima sp. East Alligator (J.Russell-Smith 8418) NT Herbarium (a tree) Endangered 18/08/2006
Typhonium jonesii (a herb) Endangered 18/08/2006
Typhonium mirabile (a herb) Endangered 18/08/2006
Typhonium taylori (a herb) Endangered 18/08/2006
Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis (Masked Owl (Tiwi Islands)) Transfer from Vulnerable to Endangered 18/08/2006
Xylopia sp. Melville Island (J.Russell-Smith 2148) NT Herbarium (a shrub) Endangered 18/08/2006
Zyzomys maini (Arnhem Rock-rat, Arnhem Land Rock-rat) Vulnerable 18/08/2006
Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian Devil) Vulnerable 25/05/2006
Engaeus granulatus (Central North Burrowing Crayfish) Endangered 15/11/2005
Placostylus bivaricosus (Lord Howe Placostylus, Lord Howe Flax Snail) Endangered 15/11/2005
Epacris acuminata (Coral Heath) Transfer from Endangered to Vulnerable 15/09/2005
Hylacola pyrrophygia parkeri (Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mt Lofty Ranges)) Endangered 15/09/2005
Persoonia pauciflora (North Rothbury Persoonia) Critically Endangered 08/07/2005
Arachnorchis actensis (Canberra Spider-orchid) Critically Endangered 06/06/2005
Bertya tasmanica tasmanica (Tasmanian Bertya) Endangered 06/06/2005
Corunastylis ectopa (Brindabella Midge-orchid, Ectopic Midge-orchid) Critically Endangered 06/06/2005
Galaxias auratus (Golden Galaxias) Endangered 06/06/2005
Galaxias pedderensis (Pedder Galaxias) Transfer from Endangered to Extinct in the wild 06/06/2005
Paragalaxias mesotes (Arthurs Paragalaxias) Endangered 06/06/2005
Thalassarche melanophris (Black-browed Albatross) Vulnerable 06/06/2005
Boronia gunnii (Gunn's Boronia, Cataract Gorge Boronia) Vulnerable 13/04/2005
Boronia hemichiton (Mt Arthur Boronia) Vulnerable 13/04/2005
Boronia hippopala (Velvet Boronia) Vulnerable 13/04/2005
Limonium baudinii (Baudin's Sea-lavender) Vulnerable 13/04/2005
Chalcophaps indica natalis (Emerald Dove (Christmas Island)) Endangered 12/04/2005
Dasyurus hallucatus (Northern Quoll) Endangered 12/04/2005
Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus (Island Thrush (Christmas Island)) Endangered 12/04/2005
Lepidium ginninderrense (Ginninderra Peppercress) Vulnerable 28/02/2005
Amytornis barbatus barbatus (Grey Grasswren (Bulloo)) Vulnerable 14/02/2005
Neophoca cinerea (Australian Sea-lion) Vulnerable 14/02/2005
Poephila cincta cincta (Black-throated Finch (southern)) Transfer from Vulnerable to Endangered 14/02/2005
Pultenaea sp. Genowlan Point (Genowlan Point Pultenaea) Critically Endangered 15/12/2004
Craspedia preminghana (Preminghana Billybutton) Endangered 06/07/2004
Ozothamnus reflexifolius (Reflexed Everlasting) Vulnerable 06/07/2004
Pneumatopteris truncata (fern) Critically Endangered 06/07/2004
Potorous gilbertii (Gilbert's Potoroo) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 06/07/2004

Pseudemydura umbrina (Western Swamp Tortoise) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 06/07/2004
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) (Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll)
 Endangered 14/05/2004
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population) (Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll) Vulnerable
 14/05/2004
Brachionichthys politus (Red Handfish) Vulnerable 04/03/2004
Raja sp. L (Maugean Skate, Port Davey Skate) Endangered 04/03/2004
Abutilon julianae (Norfolk Island Abutilon) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Achyranthes arborescens (Chaff Tree, Soft-wood) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Achyranthes margaretarum (Phillip Island Chaffy Tree) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Blechnum norfolkianum (Norfolk Island Water-fern) Endangered 25/11/2003
Boehmeria australis australis (Tree Nettle, Nettletree) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Calystegia affinis (a creeper) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Clematis dubia (a creeper, Clematis) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Coprosma baueri (Coastal Coprosma) Endangered 25/11/2003
Coprosma pilosa (Mountain Coprosma) Endangered 25/11/2003
Cordyline obtecta (Ti) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Crepidomanes endlicherianum (Middle Filmy Fern) Endangered 25/11/2003
Dendrobium brachypus (Norfolk Island Orchid) Endangered 25/11/2003
Dysoxylum bijugum (Sharkwood, a tree) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Elatostema montanum (Mountain Procris) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Elymus multiflorus kingianus (Phillip Island Wheat-grass) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Euphorbia norfolkiana (a shrub, Norfolk Island Euphorbia) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Euphorbia obliqua (a herb) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Hibiscus insularis (Phillip Island Hibiscus) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Hypolepis dicksonioides (Downy Ground-fern, Brake Fern, Ground Fern) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Ileostylus micranthus (Mistletoe) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Lastreopsis calantha (Shield-fern) Endangered 25/11/2003
Marattia salicina (King Fern, Para, Potato Fern) Endangered 25/11/2003
Melicope littoralis (Shade Tree) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Melicytus latifolius (Norfolk Island Mahoe) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Melicytus ramiflorus oblongifolius (Whiteywood, a tree) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Meryta angustifolia (a tree) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Meryta latifolia (Shade Tree, Broad-leaved Meryta) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Muehlenbeckia australis (Shrubby Creeper, Pohuehue) Endangered 25/11/2003
Myoporum obscurum (Popwood, Sandalwood, Bastard Ironwood) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Pennantia endlicheri (Pennantia) Endangered 25/11/2003
Phreatia limenophylax (Norfolk Island Phreatia) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Phreatia paleata (an orchid) Endangered 25/11/2003
Pittosporum bracteolatum (Oleander) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Pouteria costata (Bastard Ironwood) Endangered 25/11/2003
Pteris kingiana (King's Brakefern) Endangered 25/11/2003
Pteris zahlbruckneriana (Netted Brakefern) Endangered 25/11/2003
Rapanea ralstoniae (Beech) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Senecio australis (a daisy) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Senecio evansianus (a daisy) Endangered 25/11/2003
Senecio hooglandii (a daisy) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Streblus pendulinus (Siah's Backbone, Sia's Backbone, Isaac Wood) Endangered 25/11/2003
Taeniophyllum muelleri (Minute Orchid, Ribbon-root Orchid) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Tmesipteris norfolkensis (Hanging Fork-fern) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Ungeria floribunda (Bastard Oak) Vulnerable 25/11/2003
Wikstroemia australis (Kurrajong) Critically Endangered 25/11/2003
Zehneria baueriana (Native Cucumber, Giant Cucumber) Endangered 25/11/2003
Rostratula australis (Australian Painted Snipe) Vulnerable 15/08/2003
Euploea alcatheae enastri (Gove Crow Butterfly) Endangered 06/08/2003

Neoceratodus forsteri (Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish) Vulnerable 06/08/2003
Thelymitra jonesii (Sky-blue Sun-orchid) Critically Endangered 06/08/2003
Maccullochella peelii peelii (Murray Cod, Cod, Goodoo) Vulnerable 03/07/2003
Adclarkia dawsonensis (Boggomoss Snail, Dawson Valley Snail) Critically Endangered 02/06/2003
Epacris sp. aff. *virgata graniticola* (Mt Cameron Heath) Endangered 01/05/2003
Eucalyptus gunnii divaricata (Miena Cider Gum) Endangered 01/05/2003
Lepidium peregrinum (a herb) Transfer from Extinct to Endangered 01/05/2003
Pimelea spinescens spinescens (Plains Rice-flower, Spiny Rice-flower, Prickly Pimelea) Transfer from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered 01/05/2003
Lissotes latidens (Broad-toothed Stag Beetle, Wielangta Stag Beetle) Endangered 03/12/2002
Phyllodes imperialis (southern subsp. - ANIC 3333) (a moth) Endangered 03/12/2002
Synemon plana (Golden Sun Moth) Critically Endangered 03/12/2002
Asplenium listeri (Christmas Island Spleenwort) Critically Endangered 23/07/2002
Dryococelus australis (Lord Howe Island Phasmid, Land Lobster) Critically Endangered 23/07/2002
Eidothea sp. Nightcap Range (P.H.Weston 2469) (Nightcap Oak) Critically Endangered 23/07/2002
Epacris limbata (Border Heath) Transfer from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered 23/07/2002
Thersites mitchellae (Mitchell's Rainforest Snail) Critically Endangered 23/07/2002
Acanthornis magnus greenianus (Scrubtit (King Island)) Critically Endangered 02/07/2002
Cinclosoma punctatum anachoreta (Spotted Quail-thrush (Mt Lofty Ranges)) Critically Endangered 02/07/2002
Epthianura crocea macgregori (Yellow Chat (Dawson)) Critically Endangered 02/07/2002
Pterodroma arminjoniana s. str. (Round Island Petrel) Critically Endangered 02/07/2002
Pterodroma heraldica (Herald Petrel) Critically Endangered 02/07/2002
Pteropus conspicillatus (Spectacled Flying-fox) Vulnerable 12/05/2002
Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying-fox) Vulnerable 06/12/2001
Argentipallium spiceri (Spicer's Everlasting) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Arthrochilus huntianus nothofagicola (Myrtle Elbow Orchid) Transfer Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Barbarea australis (Native Wintercress) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia anthracina (Black-tipped Spider-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia campbellii (Thick-stem Caladenia) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia dienema (Windswept Spider-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia lindleyana (Lindley's Spider-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia pallida (Rosy Spider-orchid, Pale Spider-orchid, Summer Spider-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia saggicola (Sagg Spider-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia sylvicola (Forest Fingers) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Caladenia tonellii (Robust Fingers) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Carcharias taurus (east coast population) (Grey Nurse Shark (east coast population)) Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Carcharias taurus (west coast population) (Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population)) Vulnerable 16/10/2001
Epacris barbata (Bearded Heath, Freycinet Heath) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Epacris stuartii (Stuart's Heath) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Euphrasia fragosa (Shy Eyebright, Southport Eyebright) Transfer Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Euphrasia gibbsiae psilantherea (a herb) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Genoplesium firthii (Firth's Midge-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Glyphis sp. A (Spear-tooth Shark) Transfer from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Glyphis sp. C (Northern River Shark) Endangered 16/10/2001
Hypolepis distans (Scrambling Ground-fern) Endangered 16/10/2001
Lomatia tasmanica (King's Lomatia) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Phebalium daviesii (Davies' Waxflower, St Helens Waxflower) Transfer Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Prasophyllum castaneum (Chestnut Leek-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Prasophyllum favonium (Western Leek-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Prasophyllum milfordense (Milford Leek-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Prasophyllum olidum (Pungent Leek-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Prasophyllum perangustum (Knocklofty Leek-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Prasophyllum pulchellum (Pretty Leek-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001

Prasophyllum robustum (Robust Leek-orchid) Transfer from Extinct to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Prasophyllum stellatum (Ben Lomond Leek-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Pterostylis commutata (Midland Greenhood) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Pterostylis pratensis (Liawenee Greenhood) Vulnerable 16/10/2001
Pterostylis wapstrarum (Fleshy Greenhood) Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Rhincodon typus (Whale Shark) Vulnerable 16/10/2001
Sagina diemensis (Pearlwort) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Tetratheca gunnii (Shy Susan) Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered 16/10/2001
Vanvoorstia bennettiana (Bennett's Seaweed) Extinct 16/10/2001
Caladenia sp. aff. *venusta* (Kilsyth South Spider-orchid) Critically Endangered 04/10/2001
Genoplesium vernale (East Lynne Midge-orchid) Transfer from Endangered to Vulnerable 04/10/2001
Philotheca freyciana (Freycinet Waxflower) Critically Endangered 04/10/2001
Engaeus martigener (Furieux Burrowing Crayfish) Endangered 06/08/2001
Engaeus orramakunna (Mount Arthur Burrowing Crayfish) Vulnerable 06/08/2001
Engaeus spinicaudatus (Scottsdale Burrowing Crayfish) Endangered 06/08/2001
Engaeus yabbimunna (Burnie Burrowing Crayfish) Vulnerable 06/08/2001
Miniopterus schreibersii (southern form) (Southern Bent-wing Bat) Conservation Dependent 06/08/2001
Arctocephalus tropicalis (Sub-antarctic Fur-seal) Vulnerable 04/04/2001
Chalinolobus dwyeri (Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat) Vulnerable 04/04/2001
Egernia slateri slateri (Slater's Skink, Floodplain Skink) Endangered 04/04/2001
Hipposideros semoni (Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat, Greater Wart-nosed Horseshoe-bat) Endangered 04/04/2001
Isoodon obesulus obesulus (Southern Brown Bandicoot) Endangered 04/04/2001
Macronectes giganteus (Southern Giant-Petrel) Endangered 04/04/2001
Macronectes halli (Northern Giant-Petrel) Vulnerable 04/04/2001
Melaleuca deanei (Deane's Melaleuca) Vulnerable 04/04/2001
Mirounga leonina (Southern Elephant Seal) Vulnerable 04/04/2001
Nyctophilus howensis (Lord Howe Long-eared Bat) Extinct 04/04/2001
Nyctophilus timoriensis (South-eastern form) (Eastern Long-eared Bat) Vulnerable 04/04/2001
Pipistrellus murrayi (Christmas Island Pipistrelle) Endangered 04/04/2001
Rhinolophus philippinensis (large form) (Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat) Endangered 04/04/2001
Rhinonicteris aurantius (Pilbara form) (Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat) Vulnerable 04/04/2001
*Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatu*s (Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat) Critically Endangered 04/04/2001

Threatened Communities ;

Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain Critically Endangered 21/06/2008
 Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia Critically Endangered 21/06/2007
 Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) Grassy Woodland of South Australia Critically Endangered 21/06/2007
 White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland Critically Endangered 17/05/2006
 Upland Wetlands of the New England Tablelands and the Monaro Plateau Endangered 17/11/2005
 Blue Gum High Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion Critically Endangered 26/08/2005
 Turpentine-Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion Critically Endangered 26/08/2005
 Weeping Myall - Coobah - Scrub Wilga Shrubland of the Hunter Valley Critically Endangered 01/08/2005
 Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone Endangered 12/05/2005
 Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) Forest of South-east Queensland Critically Endangered 15/04/2005
Eucalyptus ovata - *Callitris oblonga* Forest Vulnerable 01/09/2004
 Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula Critically Endangered 21/03/2003
 Mabi Forest (Complex Notophyll Vine Forest 5b) Critically Endangered 08/10/2002
 Bluegrass (*Dichanthium* spp.) dominant grasslands of the Brigalow Belt Bioregions (North and South) Endangered 04/04/2001
 Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) Endangered 04/04/2001
 Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions Endangered 04/04/2001
 Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest Endangered 04/04/2001
 The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin Endangered 04/04/2001

ANNEX 2. ILO Conventions

FSC Policy on ILO conventions taken from FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO conventions]

Following the FSC policy document “FSC and the ILO Conventions” endorsed at the 24th Board Meeting of March 2002, compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. The relevant ILO Labour Conventions are as follows. ILO Convention 87 and 98 are printed in full. Conventions number 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

1. Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in that country.
2. Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO member countries, by virtue of their country’s ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified.
3. FSC’s policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions listed in Annex 2 [of FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO conventions], in all countries (including countries which are not ILO members, and have not ratified the conventions).

The following conventions represent consensus among the 170 member countries of ILO, and have been adopted/endorsed by the International Labour conference or the Governing body of ILO: (Core conventions highlighted in **bold**)

- 29** **Forced Labour Convention, 1930**
 - 87** **Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948.**
 - 97 Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949.
 - 98** **Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949.**
 - 100** **Equal remuneration convention, 1951.**
 - 105** **Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957.**
 - 111** **Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958.**
 - 131 Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970.
 - 138** **Minimum age convention, 1973.**
 - 141 Rural workers organizations convention, 1975.
 - 142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
 - 143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
 - 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
 - 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
 - 182** **Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 199**
- ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970

ANNEX 2a. ILO Conventions ratified in Australia

<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newratframeE.htm>

Convention	Ratification date	Status
<u>C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919</u>	15:06:1972	ratified
<u>C7 Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920</u>	28:06:1935	ratified
<u>C8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920</u>	28:06:1935	ratified
<u>C9 Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920</u>	03:08:1925	denounced on 31:08:1998
<u>C10 Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	24:12:1957	ratified
<u>C11 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	24:12:1957	ratified
<u>C12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	07:06:1960	ratified
<u>C15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921</u>	28:06:1935	denounced on 02:04:2002
<u>C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921</u>	28:06:1935	ratified
<u>C18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925</u>	22:04:1959	ratified
<u>C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925</u>	12:06:1959	ratified
<u>C21 Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926</u>	18:04:1931	denounced on 02:04:2002
<u>C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926</u>	01:04:1935	ratified
<u>C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928</u>	09:03:1931	ratified
<u>C27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929</u>	09:03:1931	ratified
<u>C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</u>	02:01:1932	ratified
<u>C42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934</u>	29:04:1959	ratified
<u>C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935</u>	07:10:1953	denounced on 20:05:1988
<u>C47 Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935</u>	22:10:1970	ratified
<u>C58 Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936</u>	11:06:1992	ratified

<u>C63 Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938</u>	05:09:1939	denounced on 24:04:1988
<u>C69 Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention 1946</u>	29:08:1995	ratified
<u>C73 Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946</u>	29:08:1995	ratified
<u>C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946</u>	25:01:1949	ratified
<u>C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947</u>	24:06:1975	ratified
<u>C83 Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947</u>	15:06:1973	denounced on 03:09:2004
<u>C85 Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947</u>	30:09:1954	denounced on 20:01:2006
<u>C86 Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947</u>	15:06:1973	denounced on 06:02:2004
<u>C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948</u>	28:02:1973	ratified
<u>C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948</u>	24:12:1949	ratified
<u>C92 Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949</u>	11:06:1992	ratified
<u>C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949</u>	28:02:1973	ratified
<u>C99 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951</u>	19:06:1969	ratified
<u>C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951</u>	10:12:1974	ratified
<u>C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957</u>	07:06:1960	ratified
<u>C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958</u>	15:06:1973	ratified
<u>C112 Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959</u>	15:06:1971	ratified
<u>C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961</u>	29:10:1963	ratified
<u>C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964</u>	12:11:1969	ratified
<u>C123 Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965</u>	12:12:1971	ratified
<u>C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970</u>	15:06:1973	ratified
<u>C133 Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970</u>	11:06:1992	ratified
<u>C135 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971</u>	26:02:1993	ratified
<u>C137 Dock Work Convention, 1973</u>	25:06:1974	ratified
<u>C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975</u>	10:09:1985	ratified
<u>C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour</u>	11:06:1979	ratified

<u>Standards) Convention, 1976</u>		
<u>C150 Labour Administration Convention, 1978</u>	10:09:1985	ratified
<u>C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981</u>	26:03:2004	ratified
<u>C156 Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981</u>	30:03:1990	ratified
<u>C158 Termination of Employment Convention, 1982</u>	26:02:1993	ratified
<u>C159 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983</u>	07:08:1990	ratified
<u>C160 Labour Statistics Convention, 1985</u>	15:05:1987	ratified
<u>C166 Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987</u>	29:08:1995	ratified
<u>C173 Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention, 1992</u>	08:06:1994	ratified
<u>C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</u>	19:12:2006	ratified

Ratified: 47

Conditional ratification: 0

Declared applicable: 0

Denounced: 8

ANNEX 2b. Personal Protective Equipment (Safety and health in Forestry work, ILO Code of practice, 1998)

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

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety boots or shoes ¹	Safety trousers ²	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs ³
Operation								
<i>Planting⁴</i>								
Manual	✓			✓ ⁵				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ ⁶
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ ⁶
<i>Pesticide application</i>	To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique							
<i>Pruning*</i>								
Hand tools	✓ ⁹			✓	✓ ¹⁰	✓		
<i>Felling¹¹</i>								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ ¹²	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓		✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ ⁶
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- forewarder	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- helicopter	✓		✓ ¹⁵	✓ ¹⁴	✓ ¹⁶	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
<i>Chipping</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ⁶
<i>Tree climbing¹⁷</i>								
Using a chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓ ¹⁸	✓		✓
Not using a chain-saw	✓				✓			

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

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

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

ANNEX 3: Relevant national Legislation

Legislation relevant to forest management in Australia (from the AFS)

Commonwealth

- *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*
- *Export Control Act 1982*
- *Forest and Timber Bureau Act 1930*
- *Quarantine Act 1908*
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*
- *Native Title Act 1993 (Amended 1998)*
- *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Amendment (Wildlife Protection) Act 2001*
- *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002*
- *Workplace Relations Act 1996*
- *Trade Practices Act 1974*

Victoria

- *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act, 1987*
- *Forests Act, 1958*
 - *Key Subordinate Legislation under the Forests Act.*
 - *Forests (Timber Harvesting) Regulations 2000*
 - *Forests (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2000*
- *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act, 1988*
- *Land Act, 1958*
- *National Parks Act 1975*
- *Environment Effects Act (1974)*
- *Heritage Rivers Act 1992*
- *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*
- *Reference Areas Act 1978*
- *Planning and Environment Act 1987*

- *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*
- *Forestry Rights Act 1996*

New South Wales

- *Forestry Act 1916*
- *Timber Marketing Act 1977*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
- *Contaminated Lands Management Act 1997*
- *Pesticides Act, 1999*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
 - *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
- *Wilderness Act 1987*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
- *Forestry and National Park Estate Act, 1998*
- *Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999*
- *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1998*
- *Soil Conservation Act 1938*
- *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*
- *Native Title (NSW) Act 1994*
- *Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)*
- *Heritage Act 1977*
- *Fisheries Management Act 1994*
- *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*
- *Rural Fires Act 1997*
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1983.*

Queensland

- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Fire and Rescue Authority Act 1990*
- *Forestry Act 1959*
- *Integrated Planning Act 1997*
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Soil Conservation Act 1986*
- *Diseases in Timber Act 1975*
- *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*
- *Sawmills Licensing Act 1936*
- *Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act 1987*
- *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

- *Plant Protection Act 1989*
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*
- *Transport Planning and Co-ordination Act 1994*
- *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*
 - *Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991*

Tasmania

- *Forestry Act 1920*
- *Forest Practices Act 1985*
- *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*
- *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*
- *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*
- *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*
- *Aboriginal Land Act 1995*
- *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*
- *Weed Management Act 2000*
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995*
- *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*
 - *Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1998*
- *Fire Service Act 1979*

Western Australia

- *Conservation and Land Management (CALM) Act 1984.*
 - *CALM Amendment Act 2000*
 - *Forest Management Regulations 1993*
- *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
- *Sandalwood Act 1926*
 - *Sandalwood Regulations 1993*
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*
- *Forest Products Act 2000*
- *Bush Fires Act 1954*
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947*
- *Country Areas Water Supply (Clearing Licence) Regulations 1981*
- *Country Areas Water Supply By-Laws 1957*
- *Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909*
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1950*
- *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*
- *Health Act 1911*
- *Health (Pesticide) Regulations 1956*

- *Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966*
- *Aerial Spraying Control Regulations 1971*
- *Agriculture WA Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976 and Agriculture Protection Board Act 1956*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*
- *Timber Industry Regulation Act 1926*
- *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*
- *Agriculture and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Act 1995*
- *Biological Control Act 1986*
- *Dangerous Goods (Transport) Act 1998*
- *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*
- *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*
- *Waterways Conservation Act 1976*

South Australia

- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*
- *Animal and Plant Control Act 1986*
- *Country Fires Act 1989*
- *Development Act 1993*
- *Environment Protection Act 1993*
- *Forestry Act 1950 [not applicable to private land]*
- *Forest Property Act 2000*
- *Heritage Act 1993*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- *Native Vegetation Act 1991*
- *Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Act 1986*
- *Soil Conservation and Land Care Act 1989*
- *Water Resources Act 1997*

Northern Territory

- *Plant Diseases Control Act 2000*
- *Pastoral Lands Act 2000*
- *Parks and Wildlife Commission Act 2000*
- *Noxious Weed Act 2000*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Bush Fires Act*
- *Environment Assessment Act 1994*
- *Land Acquisition (Pastoral Leases) Act 1982*
- *Mining Act 2000*
- *Aboriginal Lands Act 1992*
- *Crown Lands Act 2000*

ANNEX 4: Implications of Convention on Biological Diversity

Extracts from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/publications/cbd/pubs/third-national-report.pdf>

An ecosystem approach to the management and planning of production forests and forest reserves was incorporated into developing Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs). Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators help monitor key components of forest ecosystems. Australia is promoting the use of ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems to provide for continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Five yearly reviews of RFAs allow effectiveness of actions, lessons learned and opportunities for improvement in forest management to be assessed. An ecosystem approach to managing forest biodiversity on private lands, and for forests outside of RFA areas, is being developed under Australia's Natural Heritage Trust regional model for natural resource management.

Processes that may threaten forest biological diversity have been identified under the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity.

These include alien species, genetically modified organisms, pollutants, altered fire regimes, clearing of vegetation and the longer term changes to climate that may result from various atmospheric emissions. Similarly, Threat Abatement Plans have been developed and resourced for the control or eradication of threats to biological diversity. These provide for the research, management and any other actions necessary to reduce the impact of Key Threatening Processes on listed threatened species or ecological communities.

Programs are coordinated between Australian Government, State and Territory and local government agencies and are integrated with catchment management, landcare programs, and whole farm or property planning and management. Repair and rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes within a bioregional planning context also provides valuable support for biological diversity conservation.

Other activities include: monitoring and research into climate change and forest biodiversity; Australian, State and Local Government inquiries into the cause and spread of forest fires; Development of a national approach and strategies for bushfire management and control; Research into relationships between fragmentation and forest biodiversity and the role of disturbance, including altered fire regimes, vegetation clearing and impacts of conversion to other land uses; Establishment of private reserves and ecological corridors under RFAs and Catchment management plans under the NHT Program to enhance forest biodiversity at the catchment and regional scale.

Programs for the protection, recovery and restoration of forest vegetation and biodiversity are undertaken under the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity and programs supported by the Natural Heritage Trust and National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality, Australian Landcare, Greening Australia, Plantations for Australia, and Commercial Environmental Forestry.

Forest management plans and prescriptions, codes of forest practice and species recovery plans for production forests under Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) further the conservation of biodiversity off formal conservation reserves. The Comprehensive Adequate and

Representative Reserve (CAR) System under RFAs provides a world class protected area network for Australia's forest biodiversity.

Activities for the conservation of the variability of the country's genetic resources are addressed through Australia's State and Australian Government biodiversity legislation, in particular the EPBC Act. Australia's Tree Seed Centre is documenting and collecting seed provinces across select Australian native tree species. Australian tree species (e.g. *Eucalyptus*, *Casuarina*, *Acacia*, and *Melaleuca*) are used internationally for timber, fibre, fuelwood and in some cases food and fodder.

Scientific studies are continuing on pollinators by CSIRO and industry Research and Development (R&D). Several studies are looking at the linkages between pollinators and pollination in forest and agricultural landscapes (e.g. bees, leatherwood and Tasmania's agricultural industry, and relationship of fruit bats, forests and agricultural industries).

Relevant parts of the work program have been implemented through actions under Regional Forest Agreements, in particular, the Comprehensive Adequate and Representative (CAR) Reserve System and the complementary management and protection of biological diversity values in production forests through approved forest management plans, codes of forest practice, and flora and fauna prescriptions and protocols.

Australia is using the PROFOR tool (World Bank 2003) to assist national-level assessment of progress and priorities for actions toward sustainable forest management.

Australia has involved indigenous and local communities through land holding and governance structures and Indigenous affairs legislation throughout Australia. These include, the EPBC Act, the National Indigenous Forest Strategy, Regional Forest Agreements and programs initiated under Regional Forest Agreements. Input from Indigenous communities is regularly sought on forest management and consultative committees.

Capacity building for the implementation of the work programme is supported through programs under Regional Forest Agreements, development of catchment management plans and investment strategies under the National Heritage Trust and National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality. These provide information to private growers and forest managers, and guide investment by the Australian Government in supporting development of a voluntary Australian Forestry Standard to achieve sustainable forest management and use.

An ecosystem approach to the management and planning of production forests and forest reserves was incorporated into developing Regional forest Agreements (RFAs). Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators help monitor key components of forest ecosystems. Australia is promoting the use of ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems to provide for continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Five yearly reviews of RFAs allow effectiveness of actions, lessons learned and opportunities for improvement in forest management to be assessed. An ecosystem approach to managing forest biodiversity on private lands, and for forests outside of RFA areas, is being developed under Australia's Natural Heritage Trust regional model for natural resource management.

ANNEX 5: Other relevant international agreements

- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - Agenda 21 and the Statement of Forest Principles
 - Commission on Sustainable Development
 - United Nations Forum on Forests
 - ITTA
 - The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
-
- International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife - Final Act
[1976] ATS 29
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
[1975]
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
[1991] ATS 32
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
[1993] ATS 32
 - Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals done at Bonn on 23 June 1979 ([1991] ATS 32).
[1991] ATS 32
 - Establishment Agreement for the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Canberra 5 March 1995
[1993] ATS 13
 - United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change
[1994] ATS 2
 - Amendment of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987
[2005] ATS 29
 - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.
[2000] ATS 18
 - Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radio Active Waste and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Waste within the Pacific Region
[2001] ATS 17

- 1996 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code vague expressions)*
[1998] ATS 27
- 1996 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code)*
[1998] ATS 28
- 1996 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code)*
[1998] ATS 29
- Basel Convention for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
[1992] ATSk 7
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in, International Trade.
[2004] ATS 22
- Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000
- Amendment and Adjustments of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
[1992] ATS 33
- Amendment and Adjustments of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
[1994] ATS 19
- Amendment and Adjustments of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
[1999] ATS 16
- International Plant Protection Convention
[1952] ATS 5
- Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region
[1956] ATS 11
- New [second] revised text of the International Plant Protection Convention of 6 December 1951, as revised 28 November 1979.
[2005] ATS 23

ANNEX 6

Reproduction of Annex 1 & 2 from FSC Chemical pesticides policy FSC-POL-30-601

FSC - DEFINITIONS and INTERPRETATIONS

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

Pesticide (including fungicide and herbicide) Any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms; in rendering such organisms harmless; and controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects. (The term pesticide is used here (instead of e.g. biocide) because (1) it is used in the FSC P&C and (2) the term biocide has other legal definitions and restrictions, and includes some household cleansing products)

Chemical pesticide. A synthetic chemical pesticide produced by a manufacturing process.

FSC Chemical pesticides prohibited under the FSC rules of voluntary forest certification.

These chemicals are classed as “highly hazardous” under Criterion 6.6 of the FSC Principles and Criteria for voluntary forest certification and should not be used.

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

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

Documents

FSC-POL-30-601 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests

FSC-GUI-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation

FSC-PRO-01-004 Processing pesticide derogations

Annex 6 a List of FSC HH chemicals at April 2008

Name of chemical	Basis for inclusion on FSC ‘highly hazardous’ list
Aldicarb	WHO Table 1, Class Ia. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 0.93 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007)
Aldrin	WHO Table 1, Class Ib → (e-PM-2006-2007) Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 38-67mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007) Carcinogenicity: Group B2 US EPA Banned by international agreement: Stockholm

Name of chemical	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list
Alpha-cypermethrin	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for mice 57 mg/kg; Aquatic toxicity: LC50 (96 h) rainbow trout 2.8 µg/l (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 6.9 (e-PM-2006-2007). Persistence : Half life (DT50): 91 days, (e-PM-2006-2007) Soil Sorption Potential (Koc) :??
Aluminium phosphide	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 8.7 mg/kg; Aquatic toxicity: LC50 (96 h) for rainbow trout 9.7 µg/l (e-PM-2006-2007).
Amitrole	Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA;)
Atrazine	Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
*Benomyl	Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
Brodifacoum	WHO Table 1, Class Ia. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 0.4 mg/kg; (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 8.5 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Bromadiolone	WHO Table 1, Class Ia. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 1.125 mg/kg; (e-PM-2006-2007). Kow logP = 4.7 (e-PM-2005-2006).
Carbaryl	Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
Carbosulfan	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for male rats 250, female rats 185 mg/kg. Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 1.5 µg/l. Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 5.4 (e-PM-2006-2007)
Chlordane	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 133-649 mg/kg; (e-PM-2006-2007). Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA 1986) Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 6.0 (e-PM-2006-2007). Banned by international agreement: Stockholm Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999) Persistence: Half life (DT50) in soil about 1 year (e-PM-2006-2007). Soil Sorption Potential (Koc) :??
Chlorothalonil	Aquatic toxicity: LC50 47 µg/l in rainbow trout (e-PM-2006-2007). Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA 1986,
Chlorpyrifos	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.7 (e-PM-2006-2007). Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 135-163 mg/kg Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 1.7 µg/l.
Cyfluthrin	Aquatic toxicity: (PM) LC50 0.47µg/l in rainbow trout (e-PM-2005-2006). Bioaccumulation: log Kow >3 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Cypermethrin	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for mice 138 mg/kg; (e-

Name of chemical	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list
	PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 6.6 (e-PM-2006-2007).
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 5.78 (e-PM-2006-2007). Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
*2-(2,4-DP), dma salt (= dichlorprop, dma salt)	Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
DDT	Acute toxicity (oral) : Acute oral LD50 for mice 113-118, mg/kg Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 1.10 µg/l (e-PM-2006-2007). Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA), Banned by international agreement: Stockholm Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999) DT50= 3months in India (tropical) in temperate regions-4-30years (e-PM-2005-2006). Soil Sorption Potential (Koc):??
Deltamethrin	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.6 (e-PM-2006-2007). Acute toxicity (oral) :Acute oral LD50 for rats ranges from 135 to >5000 mg/kg Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 3.5 µg/l.
Diazinon	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for mice 80-135, mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2006). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.3 (e-PM-2006-2007).
*Dicamba, dma salt	Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
Dicofol	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.3.(e-PM-2006-2007).
Dieldrin	WHO Table 1, Class Ib –check with BCPC. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 37-87mk/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA
Dienochlor	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.23 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Difethialone	WHO Table 1, Class Ia. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 0.56, mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 5.17 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Diflubenzuron	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.89 (e-PM-2006-2007). Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 7.1 µg/l.
Dimethoate	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for mice 160mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = -4.6 (e-PM-2006-2007). Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
Diquat dibromide	Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 2.2 µg/l (e-PM-2006-2007).
Diuron	Persistence:Half life (DT50): 90-180 d (e-PM-2005-2006).

Name of chemical	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list
	Soil Sorption Potential (Koc):400ml/g 3.3 (e-PM-2006-2007) Water solubility: 37.4 mg/l 3.3 (e-PM-2006-2007) Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
Endosulfan	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 75-88 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP for α - = 4.74; β - = 4.79 (both at pH 5 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Endrin	WHO Table 1, Class Ia. Check with BCPC Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 7.5-17.5 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Banned by international agreement: Stockholm
Epoxiconazole	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.33 (e-PM-2006-2007)
Esfenvalerate	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 75-88 mg/ (e-PM-2006-2007) LCD 50 rainbow trout 0.26 μ g/l (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 6.22. (e-PM-2006-2007). Persistence: m.), In sand (0.38% o.m.), DT50 88 d; in silty loam (pH 5.3, 2.0% o.m.), DT50 114 d; in clay loam (pH 5.7, 0.2% o.m.), DT50 287 d; in clay loam Soil Sorption Potential (Koc) = 5300 ml/g (e-PM-2006-2007).
Ethion	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP =4.28 (e-PM-2006-2007)
Fenitrothion	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.43 (e-PM-2006-2007)
Fipronil	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.0(e-PM-2006-2007) Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 97 mg/kg(e-PM-2006-2007).
Fluazifop-butyl	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.5 (e-PM-2006-2007)
Flufenoxuron	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.0 (e-PM-2006-2007) Aquatic toxicity:LC50 (96 h) for rainbow trout >4.9 μ g/l.
Gamma-HCH, lindane	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 values vary with test conditions, especially the carrier: for rats 88-270, mg/kg e-PM-2006-2007 LC50 (96 h) for rainbow trout 0.022-0.028 mg/l (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.5 (e-PM-2006-2007). Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
Heptachlor	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 147-220,mg/kg . (e-PM-2006-2007). Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA) Banned by international agreement: Stockholm Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.4-5.5 (e-PM-2006-2007). Persistence: Soil half life (DT50): 9-10 months when used at agricultural rates. (e-PM-2006-2007) Soil Sorption Potential (Koc):??
Hexachlorobenzene	WHO Table 1, Class Ia.

Name of chemical	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list
	Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA, Banned by international agreement: Stockholm Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
Hexazinone	Persistence: Half life (DT50) in soil about 1-6 months (e-PM-2006-2007); 105 days (The FOOTPRINT Pesticide Properties Database); 222 days (PAN Pesticides database). Soil Sorption Potential (Koc) : 54 ml/g (The FOOTPRINT Pesticide Properties Database) Water solubility: 29.8 g/ (e-PM-2006-2007);
*Hydramethylnon	Developmental and Reproductive toxicity (US TRI)
Isoxaben	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.94 (e-PM-2006-2007)
Lamba-cyhalothrin	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for male rats 79, female rats 56 mg/kg. Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 7 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Mancozeb	Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA, Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
Metam sodium	Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999) Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA, Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
Methoxychlor	Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999) Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 0.00078 mg/l.
Methylarsonic acid (monosodium methanearsenate, MSMA)	Chemical class (heavy metals) As
Methylbromide	Inhalation LC50 (4 h) for rats 3.03 mg/l air (N. Kato et al., Ind. Health, 1986, 24, 87-103). Highly toxic to man, with a threshold limit value of 0.019 mg/l air (ACGIH). Check this.
Mirex	Banned by international agreement: Stockholm Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
*Naled	Reproductive toxicity (US TRI)
Oryzalin	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.73 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Oxydemeton-methyl, Metasystox	WHO Table 2, Class Ib. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats about. 50 mg/kg (e-PM-2005-2007). Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
Oxyfluorfen	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.47 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Paraquat	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 157-129 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007).

Name of chemical	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list
	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.5 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Parathion	WHO Table 1, Class Ia. Toxicity: Acute oral LD50 for rats 2 mk/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 0.0025 mg/l Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.83 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Pendimethalin	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 2 mk/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 5.2 (e-PM-2006-2007). Persistence: Half life (DT50) in soil is 3-4 months (A. Walker & W. Bond, Pestic. Sci., 1977, 8, 359 (e-PM-2006-2007). Soil Sorption Potential (Koc):??
Pentachlorophenol	WHO Table 2, Class Ib. Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 5.1 (e-PM-2006-2007). Carcinogenicity: (Group B2, US EPA), Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
Permethrin	Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 0.6 µg/l. (e-PM-2006-2007). Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 6.10. (e-PM-2006-2007).
Propaquizafop	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.78 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Propyzamide	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.3 (e-PM-2006-2007)
Quintozene	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 5.1 (e-PM-2006-2007). Persistence: Persists in soil, with half life (DT50) about 4-10 months (e-PM-2006-2007). Soil Sorption Potential (Koc):??
*Simazine	Reproductive toxicity (US TRI)
Sodium cyanide	WHO Table 2, Class Ib. Toxicity: Acute oral LD50 for rats 6.44 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007).
Sodium fluoroacetate, 1080	WHO Table 1, Class Ia. Acute oral LD50 for Rattus norvegicus 0.22 mg/kg Reproductive toxicity (US TRI)
Strychnine	WHO Table 1, Class Ib Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.0 (e-PM-2006-2007). Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 1-30 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007).
Sulfuramid	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP >6.8 (e-PM-2006-2007)
2,4,5-T	Often contaminated with dioxin. Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
Tebufenozide	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.25 (e-PM-2006-2007; The FOOTPRINT Pesticide Properties Database).
Terbumeton	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.04 (e-PM-2005-2006).

Name of chemical	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list
	Persistence : DT50 in soil about 300 days (e-PM-2006-2007). Soil Sorption Potential (Koc):??
Terbuthylazine	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.21
Terbutryn	Bioaccumulation : Kow logP = 3.65 (e-PM-2006-2007). Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)
Thiodicarb	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 66 (in water), Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 27 µg /l Carcinogenicity: Group B2, US EPA,
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 80-90 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007). Carcinogenicity: Group B2, US EPA, Banned by international agreement: Stockholm Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999) Persistence: Half life (DT50) varies between 70 days and 12 years, depending on soil type and climate) (e-PM-2006-2007). Soil Sorption Potential (Koc):??
Triadimenol	Bioaccumulation: Kow A: logP = 3.08; B: logP = 3.28 (e-PM- 2006-2007) Persistence: DT50 in sandy loam 110-375 days, in loam 240- 270 days (e-PM-2006-2007) Soil Sorption Potential (Koc): ??
Trifluralin	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.83 (e-PM-2006-2007).
Warfarin	WHO Table 2, Class Ib. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 186 mg/kg (e- PM-2006-2007). Developmental toxicity (US TRI)
Zeta-cypermethrin	WHO Table 1, Class Ib Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 105.8 mg/kg (e- PM-2006-2007). Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 0.15 µg/l. (e-PM-2006- 2007).
Zinc phosphide	WHO Table 2, Class Ib. Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 45.7 mg/kg (e- PM-2006-2007). Aquatic toxicity: LC50 (96 h) for rainbow trout 9.7 µg/l (e- PM-2006-2007). Developmental toxicity (US TRI) Reproductive toxicity (US TRI)

* indicates that were listed as 'highly hazardous' based on stated indicator and shall remain on the FSC list of 'highly hazardous' pesticides until information on Developmental and reproductive toxin has been obtained.

FSC list of 'highly hazardous' pesticides is based on data from:

- FOOTPRINT: Creating tools for pesticide risk assessment and management in Europe <http://www.herts.ac.uk/aeru/footprint/en/>
- The e-electronic Pesticide Manual (e-PM)
- The US Environment Protection Agency (US EPA)
- The International Agency for Research on Cancer
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
- The European Union
- The Stockholm convention on Persistence Organic Pesticides (POPs)

Approved derogations to this list may be found

http://www.fsc.org/en/about/documents/Docs_cent

go to 'Policies and Standards'

go to 'Guidance documents'

look for FSC-GUI-30-001a

Annex 6 b WHO classes I A and I B list of pesticides - prohibited in FSC certified forests and plantations unless a temporary derogation for use has previously been approved by the FSC Board of Directors. This annex will be updated in accordance with future WHO updates.

WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA) technical grade active ingredients in pesticides	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB) technical grade active ingredients in pesticides
<p>Aldicarb Brodifacoum Bromadiolone Bromethalin Calcium cyanide Captafol Chlorethoxyfos Chlormephos Chlorophacinone Difenacoum Difethialone Diphacinone Disulfoton EPN Ethoprofos Flocoumafen Hexachlorobenzene Mercuric chloride Mevinphos Parathion Parathion-methyl Phenylmercury acetate Phorate Phosphamidon Sodium fluoroacetate Sulfotep Tebupirimfos Terbufos</p>	<p>Acrolein Allyl alcohol Azinphos-ethyl Azinphos-methyl Blastacidin-S Butocarboxim Butoxycarboxim Cadusafos Calcium arsenate Carbofuran Chlorfenvinphos 3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol Coumaphos Coumatetralyl Zeta-cypermethrin Demeton-S-methyl Dichlorvos Dicrotophos Dinoterb DNOC Edifenphos Ethiofencarb Famphur Fenamiphos Flucythrinate Fluoroacetamide Formetanate Furathiocarb Heptenophos Isoxathion Lead arsenate Mecarbam Mercuric oxide Methamidophos Methidathion Methiocarb Methomyl Monocrotophos Nicotine Omethoate Oxamyl Oxydemeton-methyl Paris green Pentachlorophenol Propetamphos Sodium arsenite Sodium cyanide Strychnine Tefluthrin Thallium sulfate Thiofanox</p>

	Thiometon Triazophos Vamidothion Warfarin Zinc phosphide
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ANNEX 7 HCVF Definitions

(see www.hcvnetwork.org for further information).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.

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

Long term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions.

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

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

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

Nontimber forest products: All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.