



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of New Zealand






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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

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

Environmentally appropriate Forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

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

1.2. Descriptive statement of the National Office / Standard Development Group

The FSC National Office consists of a single team member. This team member's role is to oversee the growth, development and advocacy of the FSC brand in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Standard Development Group (SDG) is typical of an FSC SDG except that it represents 4 chambers (instead of the standard 3 chambers). These chambers include an Economic Chamber, an Environmental Chamber, a Social Chamber and a Maori Chamber. The Maori Chamber exists to represent the significant role Maori (the indigenous peoples of New Zealand) play in the stewardship of New Zealand forests, water ways, lakes etc.

The SDG is comprised of 2 representatives from four Chambers (Economic, Environment, Maori and Social), except that due to its diversity the Social Chamber has 3 representatives (with the voting rights of 2).

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To ensure a balanced approach an independent facilitator was engaged. The SDG has made its decisions by consensus, defined as general agreement in favour of a proposal, plus the absence of a sustained objection to the proposal.

The NZ Standard Development Group (SDG)

Chamber	Representative
Economic	Colin Maunder (Chair / Coordinator) Brett Gilmore Sally Strang (Alternate)
Environmental	Bill Gilbertson Meg Graeme Kevin Hackwell (Alternate)
Maori	George Asher
Social	Hugh Barr Rhys Millar Ed Miller, replaced by Robert Reid/Louisa Jones (Alternates)

Table 1: Technical Experts

Name	Expertise	List of documents (ToR, work plan, documents produced)
Geoff Cameron	Former auditor	Draft Standard version 1.9
Katie Rhodes	Editing reviewer	Draft Standard version 2.4



2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest plantation management practices in New Zealand within the scope (see 2.2. below) of the standard.

The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognised standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs adapting at the regional or national level to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C, therefore, requires the addition of indicators adapted to regional or national conditions implemented at the management unit level.

With the approval of FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN the FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI Standard and the FSC-STD-NZL-01-2012 New Zealand plantations EN as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1;
- FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN Structure and Content of National *Forest** Stewardship Standards;
- FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between various Certification Bodies in the region/nation and different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme.

2.2. Scope of standard

This Standard is intended for application to *plantation* Forests** throughout New Zealand, including *Non-Timber-Forest Products (NTFP*)*.

Non-Timber Forest Products* (NTFPs) in the Scope of NFSS: NTFP-specific indicators are developed at least for the following FSC Criteria 1.3, 1.5, 2.3, 2.5, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.2, 8.5, 10.7, and 10.11 as well as addressing the *NTFPs** in Annexes A, B, D, E and F.

2.3. Background information on the standard development:

The draft standard transferred the FSC *International Generic Indicators** (IGI's) into the current National Standard for Certification of Plantation *Forest** Management in New Zealand, Approved Version 5.7 FSC Code: FSC-STD-NZL-01-2012 New Zealand plantations EN (effective date: 27th September 2013). The SDG initially used a matrix where each of the IGI's was used as the starting point and then compared with relevant *indicators** from the current NZ standard. The SDG followed the approach in FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria** Version 5-1 where the preferred option is to adopt an IGI. However, where the IGI was not suitable for New Zealand the SDG either adapted, replaced or deleted the *indicator** (in order of preference). In some cases where the IGI's were not considered adequate New Zealand specific *indicators** were added.

After seeking information and support from FSC International in July 2019 around the incorporation of the *International Generic Indicators** Version 2.0, they were incorporated into this standard as they needed to be operational by 30 June 2020. To identify where changes were required FSC New Zealand created a report that compared IGI V. 2-0's *Criteria** and *Indicators** against the latest draft of the New Zealand Forest Management Standard (Draft 3.7). The SDG assessed the review and identified only minor changes were required. The SDG did not seek additional *Consultation** due to the straightforward nature of these modifications.

The key phases/components of development were:

- Ten face-to-face meetings of the SDG
- Two SDG sub-group meetings on high-risk erosion areas.
- Three SDG sub-group meetings on riparian management including two field visits.
- In between meetings the SDG members used e-mail and telephone to further refine the draft standard.
- A review by a former FSC auditor.
- Two review by a professional editor.

Draft Versions of the Standard

The following table shows the progress of drafts leading up to the current version (3.5) for the second round of *Consultation**. The initial versions were created in a matrix that compared each of FSC’s IGI’s to the current NZ standard (National Standard for Certification of Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, Approved Version 5.7 FSC Code: FSC-STD-NZL-01-2012 New Zealand plantations EN). A final version of the matrix is available with the consultation documentation and also provides a brief rationale where the SDG has proposed different wording from the FSC IGI. After three matrix versions, the SDG developed word versions.

Due to the breadth and nature of submissions and the amendments that followed, the SDG decided a second consultation was necessary.

Table 2: Draft Standard Versions and Progress

Version	Date	Name	Comment
M1	Dec 14	1 st Matrix	Template draft transfer matrix with FSC IGIs and current NZ standard included. Completed by Chair.
M2	Jan 15	2 nd Matrix	The first version of the transfer matrix following the first meeting
M3	Feb 15	3 rd Matrix	The second version of transfer matrix following the second meeting – migrated to word version from matrix.
1.1	Jul 15	1 st Working Draft	Initial transfer draft following third SDG meeting
1.2	Aug 15	2 nd Working Draft	Second working draft following fourth SDG meeting
1.3	Aug 15	3 rd Working Draft	The first version of Principles 1-8 completed. Minus Principle 3 and some of Principle 6.
1.4	Aug 15	4 th Working Draft	The first version of Principles 1-8 completed. Minus Principle 3 and some of Principle 6. SDG revised progress
1.5	Aug 15	5 th Working Draft	Draft amendments by Chair
1.6	Sep 15	Post Meeting	Amendments from September meeting, including the first draft of Principle 3. Track changed.
1.7	Oct 15	E-mail Edit Draft	Edits from SDG e-mail review.

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1.8	Oct 15	Post Meeting	Amendments from the September meeting, including all Principles and Definitions
1.9	Dec 15	Auditor Review Draft	Draft with comment and recommendations from the auditor's "audibility" review
2.1	Jan 16	Post-Auditor	Amendments from first SDG meeting post review
2.2	Mar 16	Pre-Auditor 2 nd draft	Pre-second post-audit meeting draft
2.3	Apr 16	E-mail Edit Draft	Amendments from second SDG meeting post review
2.4	May 16	1 st Professional Edit Draft	Recommendations from the professional editor
2.5	May 16	2 nd Professional Edit Draft	Agreed version by SDG from professional editor version.
2.6	Sep 16	Draft Version for Consultation	1 st Public Consultation version.
3.1	Apr 17	1 st post-Consultation Working Draft	Intermediate version with changes made from first Consultation feedback.
3.2	Jul 17	2 nd post-Consultation Working Draft	Amendments from SDG meetings.
3.3	Aug 17	3 rd post-Consultation	Amendments from SDG meeting including SIR amendments.

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			Work- ing Draft
3.4	Nov 17	3 rd Professional Edit Draft	Agreed version by SDG from editor version.
3.5	Dec 17	Draft Version for 2 nd Consul- tation	Version posted for public Consultation.
3.6	Dec 18	1 st post 2 nd Consul- tation Work- ing Draft	Amendments post 2 nd Consultation.
3.7	Apr 19	<u>2nd post 2nd</u> <u>Consul-</u> <u>tation</u> Work- ing Draft	This version incorporated additional amend- ments including those due to align- ment with the International Generic Indicators Version 2.0
3.8	Jan 20	3 rd post 2 nd Consul- tation Work- ing Draft	Agreed version by SDG after editor review and agreement of the final remain- ing indicators and verifiers.
3.9	Oct 20	Final Draft for FSC	Agreed final version for SDG agreement and submission to FSC

3. Version of the standard

3.1. [Version 3.9; 01-12-2014; subsequent edition dates; March 2020, and the next anticipated revision as appropriate].

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4. Context

4.1. Primarily the standard is developed for medium to large plantation operations

4.2. The NZ Standard Development Group (SDG)

Chamber	Representative
Economic	Colin Maunder (Chair / Coordinator) Brett Gilmore Sally Strang (Alternate)
Environmental	Bill Gilbertson Meg Graeme Kevin Hackwell (Alternate)
Maori	George Asher
Social	Hugh Barr Rhys Millar Ed Miller, replaced by Robert Reid/Louisa Jones (Alternates)

4.3. List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the committee.

Table 1: Technical Experts

Name	Expertise	List of documents (ToR, work plan, documents produced)
Geoff Cameron	Former auditor	Draft Standard version 1.9
Katie Rhodes	Editing reviewer	Draft Standard version 2.4

5. References

FSC

FSC-POL-01-004	Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-POL-20-003	The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401	FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions
FSC-POL-30-602	FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)
FSC-STD-01-002	Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-20-007	Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005	FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-STD-60-002	Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-60-004	International Generic Indicators, version 2.1, effective date 1 July 2018
FSC-STD-60-006	Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-DIR-20-007	FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-GUI	Promoting Gender Equity in National Forest Stewardship Standards

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FSC-PRO-60-006	Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1
FSC-STD-60-004	International Generic Indicators
FSC-GUI-60-002	Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) Guideline for Standard Developers

Other

- New Zealand Forest Accord 1991
- NZS8409:2004 Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals
- Approved Code of Practice for Safety and Health in Forestry Operations
- Competenz Best Practice Guidelines
- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 1992
- Ecological Regions and Districts of NZ (W.M McEwen)
- The New Zealand Protected Natural Areas Programme, Kelly and Park, 1986
- Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, 1995
- NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry
- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- N.Z. Threat Classification system and most recent species list
- ICOMOS New Zealand Charter, 1993
- DSS 1. Calculating Wilding Spread Risk from New Plantings. Ledgard and Langer, Scion
- Erosion Susceptibility Classification and Analysis of Erosion Risks for Plantation Forestry. Bloomfield, et al., School of Forestry, University of Canterbury, 2011
- The National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry's Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC)
- Approaches to the Selection of a Network of Freshwater Ecosystems within New Zealand for Conservation. West, et al, Department of Conservation – Biodiversity Group, 2019

6. Note on the interpretation of indicators

The standard follows the FSC Principles and Criteria and for each Criterion there are Indicators, and in many cases, verifiers and guidance notes. These are described below. This Standard is expected to be interpreted as normative.

1. FSC Principles and Criteria

The Standard includes the FSC Principles and Criteria. These are depicted in bold and cannot be changed. Principles are an essential rule or element in FSC's position on Forest stewardship. These are the main numbered items e.g. 1 – 10. Criterion are a means of judging whether a Principle has been fulfilled and these are the second-tier numbers e.g. 1.1, 1.2.

2. Indicator

An Indicator is a quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a management unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the management unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation. Indicators are the third-tier numbers e.g. 2.3.5

3. Verifier

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A potential source of information that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. Means of verification are not normative and the certification body may justifiably use alternatives to those listed.

4. Guidance

Similar to a verifier but written to primarily guide the auditor on the intent of an indicator or verifier.

5. Conflicts Between the Principles and Criteria and Laws

The SDG recognises there may be situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and law at the same time. Where known, these have been addressed in developing the standard and were included in the Transfer Matrix as an explanation. It is the role of the Certification Body (auditor) to identify these conflicts with the Organisation during audits and to address with FSC in the prescribed manner.

7. Scale Intensity and Risk (SIR):

SIR indicators are considered at least to following IGIs: 1.7.1; 1.7.5; 2.3.4; 2.3.5; 4.3.1; 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.5.1; 5.1.1; 5.1.2; 5.1.3; 5.4.2; 5.5.1; 5.5.2; 6.1.1; 6.1.2; 6.2.1; 6.4.1; 6.4.3; 6.4.4; 6.5.1; 6.5.4; 6.5.5; 7.1.1; 7.1.2; 7.2.1; 7.2.2; 7.6.1; 7.6.3; 7.6.4; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.5.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.2; 9.3.1; 9.3.2; 9.3.3; 9.4.1; 9.4.2; 10.9.1; 10.9.2; 10.9.3 and 10.9.4 (FSC-STD-60-004)



8. Principles, Criteria and National Indicators

<p>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</p> <p><i>The Organisation* shall* comply with all Applicable laws*, regulations and nationally-ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Criterion 1.1. <i>The Organisation* shall* be a legally* defined entity with clear, documented, and unchallenged legal registration*, with written authorization from the legally* competent authority for specific activities. (new)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 <i>The Organisation* has legal registration* to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate.</i></p> <p>Verifiers: Relevant land titles, leases, licences, <i>Forestry*</i> rights, Crown <i>Forestry*</i> Rights, rights, easements, resource consents, authorities to modify, knowledge of permitted activity status (under legislation such as the RMA) and other <i>legal*</i> mechanisms are held for land or property under the <i>management units*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 <i>Legal registration* is granted in accordance with New Zealand law.</i></p>
<p>Criterion 1.2. <i>The Organisation* shall* demonstrate that the legal* status of the management unit*, including tenure* and use rights*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1 <i>Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.</i></p> <p>Verifiers: Relevant land titles, leases, licences, <i>Forestry*</i> rights, Crown <i>Forestry*</i> Rights, rights, easements and other <i>legal*</i> mechanisms are held for land or property under the <i>management units*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2 <i>Legal* tenure* is granted by a legally competent* authority according to legally* prescribed processes.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.3 <i>The boundaries of all management units* within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.</i></p> <p>Verifiers: <i>Legal*</i> boundaries for the <i>management units*</i> are held in a GIS system, on physical maps, or a map showing property ownership. Formal public access routes, public access easements and formed and unformed <i>legal*</i> roads are included on these maps.</p> <p>Guidance: Large – <i>The Organisation*</i> should provide <i>Forest*</i> boundary information to be placed on the FSC NZ website nz.fsc.org.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.3. <i>The Organisation* shall* have legal* rights to operate in the management unit*, which fit the legal* status of The Organisation* and of the management unit*, and shall* comply with the associated legal* obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall* provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the management unit*. The Organisation* shall* pay the legally* prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1 <i>Activities covered by the management plan* are designed to comply with all Applicable laws*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>All activities undertaken in the <i>management unit*</i> are carried out in compliance with:</p>



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Applicable laws*</i> and regulations and administrative requirements 2) <i>Legal*</i> and <i>Customary rights*</i>; and 3) <i>Obligatory codes of practice*</i>.
<p>Indicator 1.3.3 Payment is made in a <i>timely manner*</i> of all applicable <i>legally*</i> prescribed charges connected with <i>Forest*</i> management.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.4. <i>The Organisation* shall* develop and implement measures, and/or shall* engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the management unit* from unauthorized or illegal* resource use, settlement and other illegal* activities. (C1.5 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide <i>Protection*</i> from unauthorized or <i>illegal*</i> harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement, and other unauthorized activities.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>Large – <i>The Organisation*</i> operates the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Forest*</i> roads have gates and/or have controlled access to areas of high-risk; and/or 2) Temporary roads are physically closed off after harvesting; and/or 3) <i>Forest*</i> roads are patrolled or <i>monitored*</i> to detect and prevent <i>illegal*</i> access to the <i>Forest*</i>; and/or 4) Personnel and resources have been assigned to detect and control <i>illegal*</i> activities promptly, within their <i>legal*</i> rights.
<p>Indicator 1.4.2 Where <i>Protection*</i> is the <i>legal*</i> responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control, and discourage unauthorised or <i>illegal*</i> activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.3 If <i>illegal*</i> or unauthorised activities are detected, measures are undertaken to address them.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.5. <i>The Organisation* shall* comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws*, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of Forest* products within and from the management unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale. (C1.3 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable <i>national laws*, local laws*, ratified*</i> international conventions and <i>obligatory codes of practice*</i> relating to the transportation and trade of <i>Forest*</i> products at first sale are demonstrated.</p> <p>Guidance: In meeting this <i>Indicator*</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> should consider the policies, resolutions and recommendations of the International Union for the <i>Conservation*</i> of Nature, IUCN. In the absence of evidence brought to the attention of the Certifying Body, they can assume <i>The Organisation*</i> is in conformance with 1.5.1. Note: the <i>risk*</i> in NZ is low, so this applies to Large, Medium, and Small.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.</p> <p>Guidance: Only applies when <i>The Organisation*</i> or other entity is taking and trading in CITES-listed species from the <i>management unit*</i>.</p>



<p>Criterion 1.6. <i>The Organisation* shall* identify, prevent, and resolve disputes* over issues of statutory or Customary law*, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner*, through engagement* with Affected stakeholders*. (C2.3 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.1 <i>A publicly available* dispute resolution process* relating to customary and statutory law is in place and modified where necessary in Consultation* with Affected stakeholders*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.2 Small - Unless an alternative has been developed, <i>The Organisation* shall* use the “Disputes resolution process for Small Forest* Owners” on the FSC NZ website, nz.fsc.org.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.3 <i>Disputes* related to issues of Applicable laws* or Customary law* that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner* and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.4</p> <p>Up-to-date records of <i>disputes*</i> related to issues of <i>Applicable laws*</i> or <i>Customary law*</i>, are held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps were taken to resolve <i>disputes*</i> 2) Outcomes of all <i>dispute resolution processes*</i>; and 3) Unresolved <i>disputes*</i> and the reasons why they are not resolved and how they will be resolved.
<p>Indicator 1.6.5</p> <p>Operations cease in areas while <i>disputes*</i> exist where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The impact is irreversible or of <i>substantial magnitude*</i>; or 2) The <i>dispute*</i> is related to safety issues; and 3) The <i>dispute*</i> is not vexatious or of a nature that cannot be resolved by <i>The Organisation*</i>. <p>Guidance: <i>Disputes*</i> that cannot be resolved by <i>The Organisation*</i> often result where <i>The Organisation*</i> has no control or influence between outside parties.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.7. <i>The Organisation* shall* publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption and shall* comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organisation* shall* implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption. (new)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.1 <i>A policy consistent with New Zealand law exists that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes.</i></p> <p>Guidance: Includes, but is not limited to, non-collusion under the Commerce Act 1986.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.2 <i>The policy is publicly available* at no charge.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.3</p> <p>Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur, and there is compliance with the visions of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Act 1961 • Tax Administration Act 1994 • Goods and Services Tax Act 1985



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of Goods Act 1908 • Income Tax Act 2007 • Commerce Act 1986 • Companies Act 1993 • Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 • Contracts (Privity) Act 1982 • Electoral Act 1993 • New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants Code of Ethics.
<p>Indicator 1.7.4 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur, in proportion to the <i>scale*</i> of corruption.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.8 <i>The Organisation* shall* demonstrate a long-term* commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the management unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall* be contained in a publicly available* document made freely available. (C1.6 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.1 A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to <i>Forest*</i> management practices consistent with <i>FSC Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> and related policies and standards.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.2 The policy is <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost.</p>



<p>PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</p> <p><i>The Organisation* shall* maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*. (new)</i></p>
<p>Criterion 2.1 <i>The Organisation* shall* uphold* the principles* and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for <i>workers*</i> demonstrate conformity with or <i>uphold*</i> the <i>principles*</i> and rights of work addressed in the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).</p> <p>Guidance:</p> <p>Where the New Zealand legislation contains ILO provisions compliance with New Zealand laws is sufficient. This includes compliance with the following Acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health & Safety at Work Act 2015 • Accident Compensation Act 2001 • Employment Relations Act 2000 • Holidays Act 2003 • Human Rights Act 1993 • Minimum Wage Act 1983 • Parental Leave and Employment <i>Protection*</i> Act 1987; • Privacy Act 1993 • Equal Pay Act 1972 • Wages <i>Protection*</i> Act 1983.
<p>Indicator 2.1.2 <i>Workers*</i> are able to establish or join labour organisations of their choosing subject only to the rules of the labour organisation concerned.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.3 <i>The Organisation*</i> respects the full freedom of <i>workers*</i> organisations to draw up their constitutions and rules.</p> <p>Guidance: The New Zealand Union for Forest Workers is <i>Forestry* Workers* Network</i>, www.Forestryworkersnetwork.nz. Forestry Workers Network is a free network provided by First Union which is the official union which represents <i>Forestry* workers*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.4 Agreements resulting from collective bargaining with representatives from trade unions or informal organisations are implemented.</p> <p>Guidance: Small – <i>The Organisation*</i> should require contractors to meet the “Obligations to FSC P&C for <i>Workers*</i>”, available on the FSC NZ website, www.nz.fsc.org or a similar alternative.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.5 <i>The Organisation* shall* facilitate union access to workers* including the employees of contractors and sub-contractors in accordance with section 20 of the Employment Relations Act 2000.</i></p>
<p>Criterion 2.2 <i>The Organisation* shall* promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities. (new)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Large – Systems promote <i>gender equality*</i> and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of <i>engagement*</i> and management activities, in accordance with the Human Rights Act 1993.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to all persons under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to actively participate in all levels of employment, in accordance with the Human Rights Act 1993 and</p>



Equal Pay Act 1972.
Indicator 2.2.3 All persons receive the same rate of remuneration when they do the same or substantially similar work in accordance with the Equal Pay Act 1972.
Indicator 2.2.4 Parental leave complies with the Parental Leave and Employment <i>Protection*</i> Act 1987. Guidance: Refer to New Zealand law and guidance. There continue to be proposed changes to this legislation so that the specifics may change.
Indicator 2.2.5 Partner's/paternity leave (where the spouse/partner is an employee) complies with the Parental Leave and Employment <i>Protection*</i> Act 1987. Guidance: Refer to New Zealand law and guidance. There continue to be proposed changes to this legislation so that the specifics may change.
Indicator 2.2.6 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination. Guidance: Small – For <i>Criterion 2.2.2 to 2.2.6</i> , <i>The Organisation*</i> should require contractors to meet the “Obligations to FSC P&C for Workers”, available on the FSC NZ website, www.nz.fsc.org or a similar alternative.
Criterion 2.3. <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> implement health and safety practices to <i>protect* workers*</i> from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices <i>shall*</i> , proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk*</i> of management activities, meet, or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in <i>Forestry* Work</i> . (C4.2 P&C V4)
Indicator 2.3.1 <i>The Organisation*</i> complies with the Health and Safety at Work Act and has systems in place to ensure compliance with the Approved Code of Practice for Safety and Health in <i>Forest* Operations</i> . Guidance: The ACOP is a minimum standard. The Health & Safety at Work Act is goal setting legislation based on leadership, <i>risk*</i> management and <i>engagement*</i> and allows for companies to manage their <i>risks*</i> in the best way possible. New control methods may be identified which surpass those of the existing ACOP. SafeTree (www.safetree.nz) provides resources on <i>Forest*</i> safety management for owners, managers, contractors, foremen, and crews.
Indicator 2.3.2 <i>Workers* shall*</i> be given the opportunity to participate in health and safety initiatives.
Indicator 2.3.3 <i>Workers*</i> have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks and provided by their employer, compliant with the Health and Safety at Work Act and the Approved Code of Practice for Safety and Health in <i>Forest* Operations</i> .
Indicator 2.3.4 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced...
Indicator 2.3.5 <i>The Organisation*</i> operates a health and safety management system that is consistent with the Health and Safety at Work Act.
Indicator 2.3.6 There is a system for reporting and investigating health and safety incidents, which includes: 1) Notifiable incidents (previously serious harm incidents) are reported to WorkSafe and fully investigated; and 2) Where identified, investigations practices are improved to minimise incident recurrence; and



<p>3) Relevant findings of investigations are communicated to <i>workers*</i>; and</p> <p>4) The Health and Safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.</p> <p>Guidance: Small – For Criterion 2.3.1 - 2.3.6, <i>The Organisation*</i> should require contractors to meet the “Obligations to FSC P&C for Workers”, available on the FSC NZ website, www.nz.fsc.org or a similar alternative.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.7 Large – <i>The Organisation*</i> participates collective incident database, such as IRIS or Scion learning review.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.4. <i>The Organisation* shall* pay wages that meet or exceed minimum Forest* industry standards or other recognized Forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*</i>, where these are higher than the <i>legal*</i> minimum wages. When none of these exist, <i>The Organisation* shall* through engagement* with workers*</i> develop mechanisms for determining <i>living wages*</i>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1 Wages paid by <i>The Organisation*</i> meet or exceed the requirements of the Minimum Wage Act 1983.</p> <p>Guidance: For employees on piece rates, the amount earned can't be less than the minimum hourly wage equivalent.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.2 <i>The Organisation*</i> commits to paying a <i>living wage*</i> to <i>Competent Workers*</i> directly employed within the <i>management unit*</i>. Where work is contracted, the <i>living wage*</i> is factored into contract rates.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where <i>The Organisation*</i> directly pays <i>Competent Workers*</i> for work in the <i>management unit*</i> <i>workers*</i> are paid at least the equivalent of a <i>living wage*</i> 2) Where contractors are engaged in the <i>management unit*</i> the <i>living wage*</i> is calculated into the contract. Where unit rates are paid, an operation cost model can convert piece-rate productivity into an equivalent annual, daily or hourly rate of pay 3) <i>The Organisation*</i> should have a method to determine that the <i>Competent Workers*</i> receive the <i>living wage*</i>. <p>Guidance:</p> <p>The <i>living wage*</i> can be obtained from the independently calculated national <i>living wage*</i> produced by the New Zealand Family Centre Social Policy Unit at http://www.livingwage.org.nz/</p> <p><i>The Organisation*</i> should have policies that provide for part-time and under-training <i>workers*</i>. For example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to progress <i>workers*</i> in training, or work creation schemes, to where they are full time and fully trained 2. How to manage seasonal or part-time <i>workers*</i> on piece rates where they may not be able to meet minimum hourly rates.
<p>Indicator 2.4.3 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.4 <i>Workers*</i> are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages, e.g. direct bank transfer.</p>



<p>Criterion 2.5 <i>The Organisation* shall* demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities. (C7.3 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.1 <i>Workers* are trained, or in training, for the task(s) they are performing, with supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan* and all management activities.</i></p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>The Organisation* shall* comply with the Approved Code of Practice for Safety and Health in Forest* Operations requirement that "every person undertaking Forestry* work shall* be either under documented training and close supervision, or deemed competent"; and/or</i> 2) <i>Workers* shall* meet recognised Forest* industry individual certification requirements or similar schemes relevant to their role.</i> <p>Guidance: Safetree Worker Certification for high <i>risk*</i> tasks of tree felling and breaking out have now been developed https://safetree.nz/training/. FISC is also considering thinning to waste certification. Safetree Contractor Certification has also been launched https://safetree.nz/certification/.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.2 <i>Up-to-date training records are kept for all relevant workers*.</i></p> <p>Guidance: Records can be kept by the contractor but are available for review.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.6 <i>The Organisation* through engagement* with workers* shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organisation*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.1 <i>The Organisation* should comply with the dispute* resolution requirements of the Employment Relations Act 2000, including provisions in the worker's* individual/collective employment agreement.</i></p> <p>Guidance: This provision provides for union representation, where the workers* are members. The union for Forestry Workers in New Zealand is a <i>Forestry* Workers* Network</i> www.Forestryworkersnetwork.nz.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.2 <i>Workers* grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.3 <i>Up-to-date records of workers* grievances related to workers* loss or damage of property, occupational diseases* or injuries are maintained including:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Steps were taken to resolve grievances; and</i> 2) <i>Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes* including fair compensation*;</i> and 3) <i>Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they were not resolved.</i>
<p>Indicator 2.6.4 <i>The Organisation* shall* comply within the provisions of New Zealand law to ensure work-related occupational disease* or injuries are covered by ACC.</i></p> <p>Verifier: <i>The Organisation* complies with the Employment Relations Act 2000, the Wage Protection* Act 1983, the Accident Compensation Act, and the Health and Safety at Work Act.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.5 <i>The Organisation* shall* comply with the provisions of New Zealand law to offer remedial action or fair compensation* in the case of work-related loss or damage of property.</i></p>



PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS
<i>The Organisation* shall* identify and uphold* Indigenous Peoples* legal* and Customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories* and resources affected by management activities. (P3 P&C V4)</i>
Criterion 3.1. <i>The Organisation* shall* identify the Indigenous Peoples* that exist within the management unit* or those that are affected by management activities. The Organisation* shall* then, through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of Forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their Customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the management unit*. The Organisation* shall* also identify areas where these rights are contested. (new)</i>
Indicator 3.1.1 <i>Identify and keep an up-to-date record of tangata whenua* and their representative bodies within the management unit* and those outside the management unit* that may be affected by management activities.</i>
Indicator 3.1.2 Through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i> identify and document the following <i>tangata whenua*</i> rights relating to the <i>management unit*</i> : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Tenure*</i> rights and agreements 2) <i>Customary rights*</i> and obligations 3) Agreements relating to <i>mana whenua*</i>, access and the use of natural resources 4) Agreements, arrangements and requests for the <i>Protection*</i> and safeguarding of cultural-<i>taonga*</i> including <i>wahi tapu*</i> and <i>wahi tupuna*</i>.
Indicator 3.1.3 Through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i> : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify and document the customary obligations of <i>tangata whenua*</i> relating to <i>tino rangati ratanga*</i> and <i>kaitiakitanga*</i> and any other customary values and practices that <i>tangata whenua*</i> may deem important in the management of their customary lands and <i>taonga*</i> within the <i>management unit*</i>; and 2) Identify and document <i>disputes*</i> or disagreements with <i>tangata whenua*</i> relating to <i>legal*</i> and/or <i>Customary rights*</i> and the application of customary obligations within the <i>Management Unit*</i>.
Indicator 3.1.4 <i>Through culturally appropriate engagement* identify and document the aspirations and goals that tangata whenua* may have to their ancestral land and taonga* within the management unit*.</i>
Criterion 3.2. <i>The Organisation* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and Customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the management unit* to the extent necessary to protect* their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by Indigenous Peoples* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior, and Informed Consent*. (C3.1 and 3.2 P&C V4)</i>
Indicator 3.2.1 <i>Through culturally appropriate engagement* tangata whenua* are informed of when, where, and how they can comment on, and request modification to, management activities to the extent necessary to protect* their rights and maintain their obligations.</i>



<p>Indicator 3.2.2 The <i>legal*</i> and <i>Customary rights*</i> of <i>tangata whenua*</i> are not violated by <i>The Organisation*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.3 Where evidence exists that <i>legal*</i> and <i>Customary rights*</i> of <i>local communities*</i> related to management activities have been violated, the situation is recorded and corrected, if necessary, through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i> and/or through the <i>dispute resolution process*</i> required in <i>Criteria*</i> 1.6 or 4.6.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is granted by <i>tangata whenua*</i> before management activities that affect their identified <i>legal*</i> and <i>Customary rights*</i> through a mutually agreed process.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mandated representatives of <i>tangata whenua* organisations*</i> are engaged by mutually agreed communication protocols 2) Formal meeting minutes have been recorded and agreed 3) <i>Tangata whenua*</i> have been informed of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The economic, social, and <i>environmental value</i> (by the delegation of control of their resources) to <i>The Organisation*</i> b. Their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to <i>protect*</i> rights, customary obligations and resources and <i>taonga*</i>; and c. The current and future planned <i>Forest*</i> management activities and carried out as provided for in 3.2.1.
<p>Indicator 3.2.5 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* provide <i>reasonable*</i> opportunities for employment, training and other services to <i>tangata whenua*</i> contractors and suppliers proportionate to <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of its management activities.</p> <p>Guidance: Refer to 4.3 as guidance and as a means to incorporate 3.2.5 in a whole of community approach.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.6 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* implement additional activities, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>tangata whenua*</i>, that contribute to their natural environment and social and economic development, proportionate to the <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i> and socio-economic impact of its management activities.</p> <p>Guidance: Refer to 4.4 as guidance and as a means to incorporate 3.2.6 in a whole of community approach</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.7 <i>The Organisation*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>tangata whenua*</i>, shall* take action to identify, avoid, remedy and mitigate <i>significant*</i> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on <i>tangata whenua*</i>. The action taken shall* be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity, and risk*</i> of those activities and negative impacts.</p> <p>Guidance: Refer to 4.5 as guidance and as a means to incorporate 3.2.7 in a whole of community approach.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.8 Where there has been proven evidence of negative or adverse impacts that cannot be remedied or mitigated upon <i>tangata whenua*</i> as a result of management activities, <i>The Organisation*</i> through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>tangata whenua*</i> shall* have mechanisms to recognise negative impacts, resolving grievances, and providing <i>fair compensation*</i>.</p> <p>Guidance: Refer to 4.6 as guidance and as a means to incorporate 3.2.8 in a whole of community approach.</p>
<p>Criterion 3.3. In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a <i>Binding Agreement*</i> between <i>The Organisation*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> shall* be concluded through Free, Prior, and Informed Consent*. The agreement shall* define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions, and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall* make provision for <i>monitoring*</i> by <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> of <i>The Organisation's*</i> compliance with its terms and conditions. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.1 A <i>Binding Agreement*</i> delegating control over management activities contains the terms and</p>



<p>conditions on which <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> is granted and is established based on <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.2 Records of <i>Binding Agreements*</i> are maintained.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.3 The <i>Binding Agreement*</i> contains the provision for <i>monitoring*</i> by <i>tangata whenua*</i> of <i>The Organisation's*</i> compliance with its terms and conditions.</p>
<p>Criterion 3.4 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall recognize and <i>uphold*</i> the rights, customs and culture of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 (UNDRIP) and ILO Convention 169 (1989). (C3.2P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 3.4.1 The rights, customs, and culture of <i>tangata whenua*</i> as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by <i>The Organisation*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of <i>tangata whenua*</i>, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by <i>The Organisation*</i>, the situation is documented including steps to <i>restore*</i> these rights, customs and culture of <i>tangata whenua*</i>, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.</p>
<p>Criterion 3.5. <i>The Organisation*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>Customary rights*</i>. These sites shall be recognized by <i>The Organisation*</i> and their management, and/or <i>Protection*</i> shall be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>. (C3.3P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 3.5.1. Sites and natural features of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which <i>tangata whenua*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>Customary rights*</i> are identified through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i>.</p> <p>Guidance: Refer to 4.7 as guidance and as a means to incorporate 3.5.1 in a whole of community approach.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.5.2 Measures to <i>protect*</i> such sites and natural features are agreed, documented, and implemented through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i> with <i>tangata whenua*</i>. If <i>tangata whenua*</i> determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would <i>threaten*</i> the value or <i>Protection*</i> of the sites, then other means will be applied to ensure their <i>Protection*</i>.</p> <p>Guidance: <i>Protection*</i> may include processes that involve <i>tangata whenua*</i> to <i>monitor*</i> and access the site.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.5.3 Wherever sites and natural features of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities that could affect these sites cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with <i>tangata whenua*</i>, in accordance with any existing <i>local*</i> and <i>national laws*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 3.6. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall <i>uphold*</i> the right of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> to <i>protect*</i> and utilize their <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and shall <i>compensate local communities*</i> for the utilization of such knowledge and their <i>intellectual property*</i>. A <i>Binding Agreement*</i> as per <i>Criterion 3.3</i> shall be concluded between <i>The Organisation*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> for such utilization through <i>Free, Prior, and Informed Consent*</i> before</p>



utilization takes place, and *shall** be consistent with the *Protection** of *intellectual property** rights. (C3.4 P&C V4)

Indicator 3.6.1 *Traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** is protected and is only used when the acknowledged owners of that *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** have provided their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent* formalized through a *Binding Agreement**.

Indicator 3.6.2 *Tangata whenua** are compensated according to the *Binding Agreement** reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property**.



PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organisation shall* contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*. (P4 P&C V4)*

Criterion 4.1. Organization* shall* identify the local communities* that exist within the management unit* and those that are affected by management activities. The Organisation* shall* then, through engagement* with these local communities*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of Forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their Customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the management unit*. (new)

Indicator 4.1.1 Local communities* that exist in the management unit* and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Guidance:

Local communities* that may be affected include:

- 1) Territorial authorities, including wards and Council Community Boards
- 2) Adjacent townships or groups of dwellings
- 3) Tangata whenua*
- 4) Forest* recreational, user or Conservation* groups
- 5) Affected or interested community groups
- 6) Neighbours and neighbouring communities

Small/Medium - For Criteria* 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, The Organisation* should use the “Local Interest Assessment and Outcomes Check List - Small and Medium Forest* Owners”, available on the FSC NZ website, www.nz.fsc.org or a similar alternative.

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

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

Criterion 4.2. The Organisation* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and Customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the management unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by local communities* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior, and Informed Consent*. (C2.2 P&C V4)

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



Small/Medium - For *Criteria** 4.2.1 to 4.2.4, *The Organisation** should use the “Local Interest Assessment and Outcomes Check List - Small and Medium *Forest** Owners”, available on the FSC NZ website, www.nz.fsc.org or a similar alternative.

Indicator 4.2.2 The *legal** and *Customary rights** of *local communities** are not violated by *The Organisation**.

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

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

- 1) Ensuring *local communities** know their rights and obligations regarding the resource and its qualities and the impacts of and *risks** posed by the management activities
- 2) Informing the *local communities** of the value and *risks**, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource and environment over which they are considering delegation of control
- 3) Informing the *local communities** of their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights and resources; and
- 4) Informing the *local communities** of the current and future planned *Forest** management activities.

Criterion 4.3. *The Organisation** shall* provide *reasonable** opportunities for employment, training and other services to *local communities**, contractors and suppliers proportionate to *scale** and *intensity** of its management activities. (C4.1 P&C V4)

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

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

Verifiers:

Large – *The Organisation** provides or offers a combination or all of the following:

- 1) Employment:
 - a. Using a majority of *local** businesses and suppliers
 - b. Advertising or promoting employment in *local** media
 - c. Participating in relevant *local** forum and/or initiatives.
- 2) Training:
 - a. An identifiable provision in contracts
 - b. Direct training initiatives
 - c. Support for *local** training *organisations** through funding, sites and resources
 - d. Scholarships
 - e. Internships.
- 3) Other services:
 - a. Using a majority of *local** businesses and suppliers
 - b. Provision of other services beneficial to *local communities** through licences, contracts and agreements.

Small/Medium – Gives preference to *local** people and services wherever possible.



Criterion 4.4. *The Organisation* shall* implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers:

Large – The Organisation*:

- 1) Participates in relevant local* forum, and/or initiatives; and/or
- 2) Supports (for example through long-term* supply agreements) to existing and new processing; and/or
- 3) Engages with local* lwi* regarding social and economic development.

Small/Medium – Considers relevant opportunities as they arise.

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

Verifiers:

The Organisation:*

- 1) Uses a majority of local* businesses and suppliers; and/or
- 2) Supports existing and new processing (for example through long-term* supply agreements); and/or
- 3) Provides for activities (such as recreation) that generate meaningful social and economic benefit; and/or
- 4) Provides for other services beneficial to local communities* through licences, contracts and agreements.

Criterion 4.5. *The Organisation*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental, and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity, and risk* of those activities and negative impacts. (C4.4 P&C V4)*

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

Guidance:

Small/Medium In the absence of evidence brought to the attention of the Certifying Body the Certifying Body can assume *The Organisation** is in conformance with 4.5.1.

Criterion 4.6. *The Organisation*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation* to local communities* and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of The Organisation*. (C4.5 P&CV4)*

Indicator 4.6.1 A publicly available* dispute resolution process* is in place, modified where necessary in Consultation* with affected local communities*.

Indicator 4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a timely



<p><i>manner*</i> and are either resolved or are in the <i>dispute resolution process*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.6.3 An up-to-date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The nature of the grievance and parties involved 2) Steps taken to resolve grievances 3) Outcomes of all <i>dispute resolution processes*</i> including <i>fair compensation*</i> consistent with New Zealand law; and 4) Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they are not resolved.
<p>Indicator 4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while <i>disputes*</i> exist where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The impact is irreversible or of <i>substantial magnitude*</i>; or 2) Is related to safety issues; and 3) The <i>dispute*</i> is not vexatious and must be the result of <i>Forest*</i> management activities (i.e. not third party)
<p>Criterion 4.7 <i>The Organisation*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, <i>shall*</i> identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>Customary rights*</i>. These sites <i>shall*</i> be recognized by <i>The Organisation*</i>, and their management and/or <i>Protection*</i> <i>shall*</i> be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>Customary rights*</i> are identified through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i> and are recognized by <i>The Organisation*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.2 Measures to protect* such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>. If <i>local communities*</i> determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would <i>threaten*</i> the value or <i>Protection*</i> of the sites, then other means will be used.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.3 Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed.</p> <p>Verifier: <i>The Organisation*</i> complies with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Wildlife Act 1953, <i>Conservation*</i> Act 1987, Resource Management Act 1991, and the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.8 <i>The Organisation*</i> <i>shall*</i> uphold* the right of <i>local communities*</i> to protect* and utilize their <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>shall*</i> compensate <i>local communities*</i> for the utilization of such knowledge and their <i>intellectual property*</i>. A <i>Binding Agreement*</i> as per <i>Criterion 3.3</i> <i>shall*</i> be concluded between <i>The Organisation*</i> and the <i>local communities*</i> for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and <i>shall*</i> be consistent with the <i>Protection*</i> of <i>intellectual property*</i> rights. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 4.8.1 <i>Traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>intellectual property*</i> is protected and is only used when the owners of that <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>intellectual property*</i> have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent* formalized through a <i>Binding Agreement*</i>.</p> <p>Verifier:</p>

Insert FSC-standard version
 insert title
 Year



*The Organisation** complies with the Patents Act 1953 and 2013, Trademarks Act 2002, the Designs Act 1953, and Plant Variety Rights Act 1987.

Indicator 4.8.2 *Local communities** are compensated according to the *Binding Agreement** reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property**.



<p>PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*</p> <p><i>The Organisation* shall* efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the management unit* to maintain or enhance long-term* economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits.</i></p> <p>(P5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Criterion 5.1. <i>The Organisation* shall* identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the management unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local* economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities. (C5.2 and 5.4 P&C V4).</i></p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.1 Large – the range of resources and ecosystem services* that strengthen and diversify the local* economy and environment are identified.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.2 Small/Medium – Considers relevant opportunities as they arise.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.3 Large – Consistent with management objectives*, The Organisation* makes available opportunities to produce benefits and products to strengthen and diversify the local* economy and environment.</p> <p>Guidance: Examples where management objectives* may preclude the availability of other Forest* products or benefits include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Legal*, for instance, the Forest*s Act 1949 2) Tenure*, for example, restrictions within a Crown Forest* Licence or where the right to occupy does not allow for other products 3) Market conditions, for example, there is no market or market prices are poor 4) Where the benefit or product would interfere with the economic viability* of The Organisation* 5) Where identified Conservation*, tangata whenua* or community values may be compromised.
<p>Indicator 5.1.4 When The Organisation* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance* and/or enhancement of ecosystem services*, Annex 3 is followed regarding additional requirements.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.2. <i>The Organisation* shall* normally harvest products and services from the management unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained. (C5.6 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.1 Timber harvesting volumes are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information* on growth and yield; inventory of the Forest*; mortality rates; and maintenance* of ecosystem functions*.</p> <p>Guidance: Small – This can consist of observations, small scale* inventory, advice from experts and market conditions. Harvesting of the entire Forest* can occur in one stage, so long as ecosystem services* are maintained.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.2 Large – The rate of Forest* removal and/or services shall* not exceed the productive capacity of the site to indefinitely and repeatedly sustain similar levels of yield through cycles of harvest and regeneration. Productive capacity may be informed by productivity indices, estate models, growth models and past historical records.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.3 Large – Actual annual harvest volumes for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.</p> <p>Guidance: Unplanned events such as wind events, fire, and pest* incursions* may result in changes to short and long-term* yields or where other parts of this standard affect the sustained yield – i.e. from retiring areas</p>



<p>for <i>Conservation*</i> or water <i>Protection*</i> reasons. <i>The Organisation*</i> should record and evaluate the effect of such events on the sustained yield should they occur.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.4 Small – Actual harvest rates are recorded.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.5 For extraction of commercially harvested non-timber <i>Forest*</i> products* under <i>The Organisation's*</i> control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to, except for removal/elimination of <i>pest*</i> species. Sustainable harvest levels are based on <i>Best Available Information*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.3. <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> demonstrate that the positive and negative <i>externalities*</i> of operations are included in the <i>management plan*</i>. (C5.1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.1 Large – Costs related to preventing, mitigating, or compensating for negative social and environmental impacts of management activities are included in the <i>management plan*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.2 Large - Benefits related to positive social and environmental impacts of management activities are identified and included in the <i>management plan*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.3 <i>The Organisation*</i> seeks to enable different types of recreational access and use by the community, and taking account of any constraints of <i>legal*</i>, safety, environmental <i>Protection*</i>, economic <i>Protection*</i> and landowner requirements where these are different from the tree owner.</p> <p>Verifier: <i>The Organisation*</i> has a process to address requests for recreational access.</p> <p>Guidance: Small/Medium - <i>The Organisation*</i> should use the “Local Interest Assessment and Outcomes Check List - Small and Medium <i>Forest*</i> Owners”, available on the FSC NZ website, www.nz.fsc.org or a similar alternative. Large - A public-access policy and/or plan which has been developed and is periodically reviewed in <i>Consultation*</i> with recreational and community representative groups and <i>Affected stakeholders*</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For non-freehold land, the agreement of the landowners <i>shall*</i> be obtained 2) <i>The Organisation*</i> operates a permit system, appropriate to the nature of access or other access management method that accurately records <i>Forest*</i> usage where this is practical 3) Access through <i>Forestry*</i> areas <i>shall*</i> not be permitted where it will lead to adverse effects, e.g. impact safety and health, affect the growth and <i>Protection*</i> of the trees, increase fire <i>risk*</i> or put at <i>risk*</i> sensitive ecological and cultural areas 4) Known sportfish and game bird <i>habitats*</i> within the certified <i>Forest*</i> area is documented 5) Where public access rights exist the terms and conditions of these are met 6) Public-access rights are on <i>The Organisation's*</i> website (including formal public access routes, public access easements and formed and unformed <i>legal*</i> roads) and clearly signposted at the entry point, where required.
<p>Indicator 5.3.4 Access, including recreational access through <i>Forestry*</i> areas to adjacent land, <i>shall*</i> be in <i>Consultation*</i> with the affected landowners.</p> <p>Guidance: Small/Medium - <i>The Organisation*</i> should use the “Local Interest Assessment and Outcomes Check List - Small and Medium <i>Forest*</i> Owners”, available on the FSC NZ website, www.nz.fsc.org or a similar alternative.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.4. <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> use <i>local*</i> processing, <i>local*</i> services, and <i>local*</i> value adding to meet the requirements of <i>The Organisation*</i> where these are available, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk*</i>.</p>



<p>If these are not <i>locally*</i> available, <i>The Organisation* shall* make reasonable*</i> attempts to help establish these services. (C5.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity are at least equivalent to <i>non- local*</i> options, <i>local*</i> goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.</p> <p>Verifiers: <i>The Organisation* makes reasonable*</i> attempts to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use a majority of <i>local*</i> businesses and suppliers; and/or 2) Support existing and new processing, for example, through <i>long-term*</i> supply agreements; and/or 3) Provide for other services beneficial to <i>local communities*</i> through licences, contracts and agreements.
<p>Indicator 5.4.2 Large – <i>Reasonable*</i> attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where <i>local*</i> goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.5. <i>The Organisation* shall* demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*</i>, its commitment to <i>long-term* economic viability*</i>. (C5.1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the <i>Management Plan*</i> to meet this standard and to ensure <i>long-term* economic viability*</i>.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A budget consistent with the <i>management plan*</i> exists that is followed, and <i>significant*</i> variances are explained 2) <i>The Organisation*</i> is liquid and capable of paying invoices.
<p>Indicator 5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the <i>management plan*</i> in order to meet this standard and to ensure <i>long-term* economic viability*</i>.</p> <p>Verifier: Small - Accounts and timesheets are kept.</p>



PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

The Organisation shall* maintain, conserve* and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the management unit*, and shall* avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts. (P6 P&C V4)*

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

Indicator 6.1.1 *Using Best Available Information* assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity, and risk* of management activities.*

Guidance: *Best Available Information* requirements differ between Large, medium and small. Refer to the definition.*

Small – *For Criterion 6.1.1., The Organisation* should use the assessment sheet in Annex 5 “Identifying Biodiversity Responsibilities for Small Plantations” or a similar alternative.*

Indicator 6.1.2 *A Coarse* assessment of existing data shall* be compiled to enable prioritising areas within the management unit* for Protection* and management. The Coarse* assessment incorporates existing information to identify the:*

- 1) broad vegetation types and fauna present within Conservation* zones and Protection* areas*
- 2) distribution (range and abundance) and movement patterns of rare, threatened*, or endangered species
- 3) relative rarity of ecosystem* types using Department of Conservation and IUCN threat classifications
- 4) Water and ecosystem* quality.

Guidance: *Acutely or chronically Threatened environments* can be identified using the Land Environment NZ (LENZ) system. information is available through Nature Heritage Publications on the proportion and percentage for many regions. Protected Natural Areas (PNA) and Significant Natural Areas (SNA) databases will assist in identifying important areas. Regional Council and Territorial Authority Plans may highlight these areas. DOC is also a good source of information.*

This assessment will help inform the identification of HCV 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Indicator 6.1.3 Large – *Fine level evaluation* of Conservation* zones and Protection* areas* shall* be progressively undertaken appropriate to scale* to determine viability and establish specific management requirements of poorly represented areas.*

Guidance: *This should be timed to allow the appropriate decisions to be made around harvesting and re-planting.*

Indicator 6.1.4 *All assessments of ecological value and actions are recorded and identified on maps and used to inform future implementation at harvest time, where applicable.*

Criterion 6.2. *Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organisation* shall* identify and assess the scale, intensity, and risk* of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values*. (C6.1 P&C V4)*

Guidance: Small – *To assist in the requirements of Criterion 6.2, The Organisation* should use the assessment sheet in Annex 5 “Identifying Biodiversity Responsibilities for Small Plantations” or a similar alternative.*

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

Indicator 6.2.2 *This assessment process shall* occur before the start of site-disturbing activities taking into*

account the interaction with adjoining land, nearby *habitats** and downstream impacts.

Guidance:

Reference to the New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation *Forestry** will assist this assessment process. The assessment should include consideration of the potential for the following:

- 1) Soil erosion
- 2) Water quality and hydrological impact
- 3) Compaction and changes to soil productivity
- 4) Changes to invasive exotic flora or fauna abundance
- 5) Potential impacts on any areas identified as having *high conservation value**
- 6) Impacts to poorly represented, *threatened** or endangered species
- 7) *Pesticide** or *fertiliser** impacts (by runoff, spray drift or spillage)
- 8) Visual changes to *significant** *landscapes** identified in Regional or District Plans, or very prominent *landscapes**
- 9) Community and recreation impacts
- 10) Damage to riparian/stream buffer strips.

Criterion 6.3. *The Organisation** shall* identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the *environmental values**, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale, intensity, and risk** of these impacts. (C6.1 P&C V4)

Guidance: Small – To assist in the requirements of *Criterion 6.3*, *The Organisation** should use the assessment sheet in Annex 5 “Identifying Biodiversity Responsibilities for Small Plantations” or a similar alternative.

Indicator 6.3.1 Measures seeking to prevent negative impacts are planned, documented, and implemented to protect* *environmental values** prior to the commencement of works.

Indicator 6.3.2 *The Organisation** shall* have written guidelines to:

- 1) Control accelerated erosion that may occur because of the removal of vegetation
- 2) Avoid or minimise riparian area damage during harvesting, road construction, or other mechanical disturbances
- 3) Enable *Protection** of water resources within and downstream of the *management unit** including specifying *wetlands**, *water body** and streamside *Protection** *zones** in which harvesting and other disturbance are prohibited or minimised.

Indicator 6.3.3 Large – *The Organisation** shall* operate and document a Decision Support System* to manage operations in high-risk areas.

Indicator 6.3.4 Road and track construction shall* be prohibited in *Conservation** *zones** and *Protection** *areas**, except where:

- 1) It can be demonstrated that this is the best environmental solution to an access issue
- 2) They are part of a *habitat** *restoration** plan designed to meet the *objectives** of the *Protection** *zone**
- 3) A track is part of a recreation or nature interpretation activity and does not adversely affect the *objectives** of the *protection zone**

Verifier: Roads and tracks within *Conservation** *zones* and *Protection** *areas** are documented in *management plans** with their purpose and justification and associated mitigation activities.

Indicator 6.3.5 A record is kept of any adverse impacts that occur to identified *environmental values**.

Indicator 6.3.6 Where negative impacts to *environmental values** occur, measures are adopted that seek to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

Guidance: Measures undertaken are relevant and of a *scale** to the potential adverse impact, e.g. if accelerated erosion occurs, then appropriate mitigation may be the establishment of constructed *wetlands** to absorb sediment run-off.

Indicator 6.3.7 A record shall* be kept identifying corrective actions where non-compliance with prescriptions occurs and shall* record:



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Change in future activities that will prevent similar impacts occurring; and 2) Actions were taken to mitigate the negative impact.
<p>Criterion 6.4. <i>The Organisation* shall* protect* rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the management unit* through Conservation* zones*, Protection* areas*, Connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity, and risk* of management activities and to the Conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organisation* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the management unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the management unit*. (C6.2 P&C V4)</i></p> <p>Guidance: Small – To assist in the requirements of <i>Criterion 6.4</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> should use the assessment sheet in Annex 5 “Identifying Biodiversity Responsibilities for Small Plantations” or a similar alternative.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.1 Generic policy and <i>management plans*</i> for the <i>maintenance*</i> of populations of rare or <i>threatened species*</i> within the <i>management unit*</i> shall* be prepared and progressively updated in <i>Consultation*</i> with competent experts.</p> <p>Guidance: Guidance for the management of rare and <i>threatened species*</i> can be obtained from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The NZFOA Guidance for managing <i>rare species*</i> in pine <i>Forest*s</i> guidelines on rare and <i>threatened species*</i> in the <i>management unit*</i> 2) DOC 3) Regional Councils and Territorial authorities.
<p>Indicator 6.4.2 Indigenous <i>habitat*</i> within, adjacent to and/or downstream of the <i>management unit*</i> that supports or is likely to support rare or <i>threatened species*</i> and may be affected by <i>The Organisation*s*</i> activities shall* be identified in <i>management planning*</i>. Refer to 6.1.1.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.3 Potential impacts of management activities on rare and <i>threatened species*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i> are identified, and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts on the viability of the populations. Refer to 6.2.1.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.4 Rare and <i>threatened species*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i> within the <i>management unit*</i> are protected, including through the provision of <i>habitat* maintenance*</i>, <i>Conservation* zones*</i>, <i>Protection* areas*</i>, <i>Connectivity*</i>, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species’ recovery programs.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.5 The need for wildlife corridors for rare and <i>threatened species*</i> shall* be assessed within the ecological <i>landscape*</i> and managed.</p> <p>Verifiers: Wildlife corridors for rare and <i>threatened species*</i> are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) identified on management maps 2) Wildlife corridors for rare and <i>threatened species*</i> identified within production areas are detailed in harvest plans with appropriate management actions considered, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Planning of size and spacing of harvest areas to assist movement of rare and <i>threatened species*</i> species; and b. <i>Protection*</i> of species when discovered.
<p>Indicator 6.4.6 In rare and <i>threatened species*</i> reserve areas protected in 6.4.4, <i>management plans*</i> to ensure <i>maintenance*</i> shall* be developed and implemented.</p>

Criterion 6.5 The Organisation* shall* identify and protect* Representative Sample Areas* of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where Representative Sample Areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organisation* shall* restore* a proportion of the management unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their Protection* or restoration*, including within plantations*, shall* be proportionate to the Conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity, and risk* of management activities. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 6.5.1 Best Available Information* is used to identify native ecosystems* that exist or would exist under natural conditions* within the management unit*.

Guidance:

Generalised information can be found on the LENZ and Land Cover Database (LCDB) databases. Overlaid with the Protection* database, threatened environments* can then be mapped to highlight Critical* existing ecosystems* and opportunities for restoration* where they have been lost or severely degraded. However, the LENZ system does not always identify dunelands* and wetlands* well.

Indicator 6.5.2 Representative Sample Areas* of native ecosystems* are protected, where they exist.

Guidance: Small - A worksheet "Identifying Biodiversity Responsibilities for Small Plantations" is available on the FSC New Zealand website, www.nzfsc.org which can assist in identify and protecting representative samples.

Indicator 6.5.3 Large/medium – Where Representative Sample Areas* do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems*, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the management unit* is restored* progressively to more natural conditions*.

Indicator 6.5.4 Large/medium – The size of the Representative Sample Areas* and/or restoration* areas are proportionate to the Conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, the size of the management unit*, and the viability of the representative sample area*.

Guidance:

- 1) Undertake following the principles* of protecting and expanding natural areas*
- 2) Modified threatened environments* 1 or 2, wetlands* or duneland* ecosystems* that occur within the management unit* are a priority for restoration* due to their high value
- 3) Restoration* will often be concentrated around riparian margins e.g. threatened floodplain Forest* and coastal setbacks where the width is key to determining the viability of the reserve. If the coastal environment is stable, a width of 50m may be suitable depending on wind conditions, however, if it is duneland*, factor in the decade erosion cycles
- 4) International standards for the practices of ecological restoration* are available on the Society for Ecological Restoration's website - <http://www.ser.org/?page=SERStandards>.

Indicator 6.5.5 Where modified threatened environments* 1 or 2, wetland* or duneland* areas occur within the management unit* they are documented together with efforts to restore* them progressively.

Indicator 6.5.6 Within two years of this standard becoming effective, an area equivalent or exceeding 10% of the area of Working Forest* Area* managed by The Organisation*, shall* be identified, mapped and managed as Conservation* Areas Network*.

Guidance:

The Conservation* Areas Network* can be within any part of the management unit* or third-party areas managed by The Organisation*.

Indicator 6.5.7 At least 10% of the area of the working Forest* area* of the management unit* in each Ecological District*, and if not possible the Ecological Region*, shall* be identified, mapped and managed as a Conservation* Areas Network*. , or alternatively meet the requirements of 6.5.9.

Guidance: If the Conservation* Areas Network* of the management units* working Forest* area* is below 10% in any Ecological Region*, the shortfall shall* be made up through equivalent ecological effort*. Annex



<p>4: Calculating <i>Conservation* Area Network*</i> further explains the commitments related to scale*.</p> <p>Indicator 6.5.8 Within two years of the first certification, <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* have implemented a programme to achieve a <i>Conservation* Areas Network*</i> and any <i>equivalent ecological effort*</i>.</p> <p>Indicator 6.5.9 Where <i>equivalent ecological effort*</i> is required to meet the 10% set-aside requirement, <i>The Organisation*</i> has documented the process used, demonstrating consideration was given to all practical options of <i>equivalent ecological effort*</i>, and in the stated order of priority.</p> <p>Guidance: Refer to Annex 4: Calculating <i>Conservation* Area Network*</i>.</p> <p>Indicator 6.5.10 Large – Where it has been necessary to use an area outside of <i>The Organisation's*</i> land to meet the minimum 10% <i>Conservation* Areas Network*</i> requirement, <i>The Organisation*</i> has a <i>management plan*</i> in place for the area, and a formal agreement with the landowner to effectively include the area as <i>Conservation* Areas Network*</i> within the <i>management unit*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.6. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring <i>native species*</i> and <i>genotypes*</i>, and prevent losses of <i>Biological diversity*</i>, especially through <i>habitat*</i> management in the <i>management unit*</i>. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)</p> <p>Indicator 6.6.1 Management activities designed for <i>maintenance*</i> of plant and animal communities and <i>habitats*</i> found within <i>native ecosystems*</i> within the <i>management unit*</i> are detailed in planning documents.</p> <p>Indicator 6.6.2 <i>Active Restoration*</i> or activities in excess of <i>maintenance*</i> are detailed on planning documents.</p> <p>Indicator 6.6.3 Based on assessed priorities, <i>maintenance*</i> actions and <i>Active Restoration*</i> shall* progressively be undertaken to the assessed level to support the <i>maintenance*</i> and enhancement of ecological functions including <i>ecosystem*</i> regeneration and species diversity.</p> <p>Guidance: When considering ecological projects, the following may be used to assist <i>The Organisation*</i> in prioritising any ecological effort:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Guidance on priorities provided in the document 'Protecting Our Places, Information About the Statement of National Priorities for Protecting Rare and Threatened Biodiversity on Private Land', MfE, April 2007 (or updated equivalent) 2) Security of <i>tenure*</i> and the ability to achieve <i>long-term*</i> ecological management outcomes 3) The level of community or <i>tangata whenua*</i> interest in an area or project 4) DOC priorities for species management 5) The anticipated ecological benefits and relative costs of the effort compared to alternative projects within the <i>management unit*</i>. <p>The level and detail of assessment of options will be in proportion to the size of shortfall and the <i>equivalent ecological effort*</i> required.</p> <p>Indicator 6.6.4 Before harvest, adjacent areas of existing <i>habitat*</i> for rare and <i>threatened species*</i> or representative sample <i>ecosystems*</i> shall* be assessed for, and where appropriate, <i>Active Restoration*</i> and/or expansion undertaken following harvest.</p> <p>Guidance: The main reasons for the <i>Active Restoration*</i> are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Significantly*</i> increase the survival of the <i>threatened species*</i> for which the <i>habitat*</i> has been protected; and/or 2) Increase the viability of the representative sample <i>ecosystem*</i>; and/or 3) Assist in compliance with the requirements of 6.5.7.



The evaluation shall be guided by the principles of protecting and expanding natural areas*. Also, Active Restoration* qualifies as equivalent ecological effort* as per the Indicators* under 6.5.

Indicator 6.6.5 The Organisation* records Conservation* Areas Network * management actions for individual or ecologically related reserves.

Indicator 6.6.6 Where other activities including recreation and hunting are likely to occur in the Conservation* Areas Network * and riparian zones* (identified in 6.4.1, 6.5.2 and 6.7.1), they shall* only be permitted if the primary management objective* is not compromised.

Indicator 6.6.7 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species* is prevented, except where this is for, legally* permitted research or customary use, or species Protection* purposes.

Guidance:

Identify potentially threatened species* within the management unit* boundary that could be targeted by hunters and develop actions to prevent such hunting, e.g. long-finned eel fishing, and kereru shooting. *Dactylanthus* (NZ's only parasitic flowering plant), and gecko collection are prohibited.

Criterion 6.7. The Organisation* shall* protect* or restore* natural water courses*, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their Connectivity*. The Organisation* shall* avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur. (C6.5 and 10.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.7.1 Riparian zones* shall* be identified and documented on all water bodies* that have permanent water when Forest*ed and are a minimum of 10m each side of the watercourse.

Guidance While 10m is the minimum, slope, soil stability and future harvest disturbance should be considered when defining the width of the riparian zone*.

Indicator 6.7.2 No commercial afforestation shall* be undertaken in riparian zones*.

Indicator 6.7.3 At replanting The Organisation* shall* assess whether any additional setback is possible beyond the existing stump-line without creating an area or areas of deForest*ation under the Climate Change Response Act and Climate Change Regulations.

Guidance The Climate Change Response Act and Climate Change Regulations have different requirements depending on whether the Forest* is pre-1990 or post-1989 Forest*. Where removal of plantation species to improve riparian Protection* may result in carbon liabilities, The Organisation* may choose to leave >30% of plantation trees unharvested within riparian zones* to avoid liabilities and meet indicator 6.7.4. This decision will be dependent on local* variabilities, such as exposure to windthrow and safety.

Indicator 6.7.4 Where it is possible to setback without creating deForest*ation under 6.7.3, no commercial replanting shall* be undertaken in riparian zones* except under the following conditions:

The Organisation* has one of either two options, at a catchment level, to manage planting setbacks:

- 1) a Riparian Decision Support System* specified within the management plan* that:
 - a. addresses in-stream environmental conditions to maintain long term* aquatic values and;
 - b. planting within the riparian zone* of any 3rd order stream catchment where it reaches more than 100m into the MU, does not exceed 20% of the length of streams in that catchment, **or**
- 2) Has a minimum 25m continuous setback on any 3rd order stream (where it reaches more than 100m

into the MU) to the top of its sub-catchment that includes at least one significant* headwater, and all other tributaries on that stream must have a minimum 5m setback and be replanted no closer than the previous planted stump line, or

Small – Species suitable for indigenous habitat* and Protection* of riparian values may be planted and harvested in a riparian zone* where a continuous cover regime is used in the riparian zone* and adjoining

Forest* providing in-stream values are not compromised.

Verifier

- 1) All 3rd order stream catchments are mapped.
- 2) Before harvesting begins in a catchment, a decision is made as to which riparian management approach is to be followed and the corresponding planting setbacks mapped for that catchment. This will help ensure subsequent harvesting within the catchment follows the same riparian management approach.

Guidance

- 1) It is accepted that riparian setback establishment under 6.7.4 will be a progressive process as different reaches of a catchment are harvested. There is no requirement to fell existing crop trees located in the riparian until they are normally scheduled for harvesting. A fully implemented 6.7.4 will take one rotation from the date of this standard to complete.
- 2) Different catchments can use either of the two methods for establishing riparian setbacks, or all catchments could use the same method.
- 3) A number of options are suitable to determine 3rd order streams, this includes, but is not limited to, the Stahler system, the NIWA River Environment Classification (REC), the DOC National Subcatchment Ranking or *The Organisation's** own knowledge and GIS system (whichever is the more accurate for the *locality**).
- 4) The national stream priority mapping developed in *Approaches to the selection of a network of freshwater ecosystems within New Zealand for conservation* by West et al (2019) may be useful when determining which stream reaches will particularly benefit from comprehensive riparian *Protection**.

Indicator 6.7.5 Where plantation* planting has been undertaken within a *riparian zone** evidence of the assessments carried out in the riparian decision support system* are recorded along with resulting effects on aquatic values.

Indicator 6.7.6 Any vegetation felled within the *riparian zone** shall* be felled away from the water body*, except where safety practices require **otherwise**.

Indicator 6.7.7 All practicable steps shall* be taken to avoid dragging logs or trees through the bed of a flowing river, lake or *wetland** or the sea. Where this is planned to occur documentation of the decision-making process is recorded.

Guidance The decision-making process should include examination of alternative harvesting methods away from the waterway or use of haul corridors to minimise the stream reach affected.

Indicator 6.7.8 Where vegetation is cleared within a designated *riparian zone**, regeneration of suitable riparian vegetation shall* be encouraged.

Guidance This can be planting and/or extra *pest** control, where necessary.

Indicator 6.7.9 Where riparian clearance has been as a result of harvest activities then a re-planting plan shall* detail actions that seek to avoid riparian clearance or minimise damage in the next harvest cycle.

Guidance This could entail larger riparian margins, restricting the number of stream haul-through points and harvest corridors, or plan re-planting to limit future riparian damage.

Indicator 6.7.10 No earthworks shall* be undertaken within *riparian zones**, except:

- 1) In association with designated stream crossings;
- 2) Where it is maintenance of an existing road;

3)	Where a topographical constraint leaves no alternative for the formation of a road;
4)	In emergencies such as firefighting.
Indicator 6.7.11	Steps <i>shall*</i> be taken to ensure disturbed vegetation, soil or debris <i>shall*</i> be deposited or contained to prevent, with the exception of major storm events, the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Diversion, damming or blockage of any river or stream; 2) Passage of fish being impeded; 3) Destruction of any <i>habitat*</i> in a water body* or coastal water; 4) Flooding or erosion; 5) Downstream property damage.
Guidance	Where a major storm event in excess of 5% AEP (NES-PF threshold) occurs, prevention may not be possible, but planning should consider the <i>risk*</i> of higher <i>intensity*</i> events and should seek to ensure compliance with 6.7.10.
Indicator 6.7.12	The Organisation* <i>shall*</i> comply with any resource consents and relevant codes of practice including conditions required by permitted activities under the NES – PF*.
Guidance	Relevant codes of practice includes the “NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry” ³ and The <i>Forest*</i> Practice Guides and any subsequent updates to these documents.
Indicator 6.7.13	Where continued degradation exists to <i>water bodies*</i> , and water quality caused solely or partially by <i>Forestry*</i> activities, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.
Guidance	Measures undertaken are relevant and of a <i>scale*</i> to the adverse impact. For example, if accelerated erosion occurs then appropriate mitigation may be the establishment of constructed <i>wetlands*</i> to absorb sediment run-off and the retirement of erosion prone areas from clear-felling.
Indicator 6.7.14	In <i>pre-harvest*</i> planning a <i>risk*</i> assessment of erosion susceptibility and potential effected values is undertaken to determine where potential erosion <i>risk*</i> is very high.
Guidance	Principally this is by the use of <i>erosion susceptibility mapping*</i> . However, due to the methodology and <i>scale*</i> of <i>erosion susceptibility mapping*</i> some land may be more appropriately mapped in a higher or lower category. In carrying out an assessment of erosion susceptibility, <i>local* landscapes*</i> containing historic erosion will elevate likelihood of <i>risk*</i> and the presence of sensitive downstream environments increases the potential consequences. A summary of the process to update the ESC mapping is provided by Te Uru Rākau at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/28542/send which also provides a list of approved providers that can field assess and make changes where needed. Also, a background report by Landcare Research is available at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/7998/direct .
Indicator 6.7.15	In areas identified as very high <i>risk*</i> in 6.7.13 a <i>pre-harvest*</i> evaluation is undertaken to establish the most appropriate method to transition to <i>Forestry*</i> practices that support soil stability on this land. This evaluation <i>shall*</i> be documented and include consideration of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Post-harvest retirement to suitable permanent vegetation; 2) Transition to a <i>Continuous Cover Forest*</i>; 3) Alternative species, silvicultural practices and regimes; and 4) Retirement without harvest and encouragement of suitable <i>long-term*</i> soil stability vegetation.
Indicator 6.7.16	
Medium/Large –	If areas identified in 6.7.13 are clear-felled then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For replanting of plantation* species that require clear fell harvesting a programme of erosion <i>monitoring*</i> is undertaken covering the full rotation of the crop to determine effects. 2) Areas left to revert to an indigenous vegetation cover are <i>monitored*</i> to ensure natural regeneration is occurring.



<p>Verifier Documented erosion <i>monitoring*</i> has been undertaken following rainfall events (including 10% AEP or more intense storm events) over the course of the rotation, recording management practices and their relationship to erosion, particularly during the first six years following harvest.</p> <p>Guidance This <i>indicator*</i> is included in light of a lack of research identifying effective and efficient methods to transition to suitable soil stabilising land uses. It is anticipated that this <i>indicator*</i> will become redundant when this information is available nationally.</p> <p><i>Monitoring*</i> techniques may include but are not limited to LiDAR, aerial photography and field inspections that link management practices to the erosion events and quantify sediment movement. Further <i>monitoring*</i> guidance is available at https://www.gdc.govt.nz/assets/Files/Documents/LandcareReport_GDC_Storm_initiated-debris-flows-and-plantation-Forestry_protocol_final.pdf. <i>Monitoring*</i> should also identify where sediment has reached <i>water bodies*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.17 Small - If plantation* species that require clear-fell harvesting are replanted within areas identified in 6.7.12a and 6.7.13 then a photographic record or similar form of <i>monitoring*</i> is undertaken to determine soil erosion effects; or if the area is clearfelled and left to revert to indigenous vegetation it is monitored to ensure natural regeneration is occurring.</p> <p>Verifier Documented erosion <i>monitoring*</i> has been undertaken following high rainfall events, and regularly during the first six years following harvest. Documentation <i>shall*</i> include erosion sites (eg slips, stream bank erosion), water quality and related weather event and <i>Forestry*</i> activity data.</p> <p>Guidance This <i>indicator*</i> is included in light of a lack of research identifying effective and efficient methods to transition to suitable soil stabilising land uses. It is anticipated that this <i>indicator*</i> will become redundant when this information is available nationally.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.18 Aforestation in <i>very high-risk Erosion*</i> areas <i>shall*</i> not be in species that requires clear felling.</p> <p>Guidance Due to the <i>erosion susceptibility mapping* scale*</i> some land may be more appropriately mapped in a higher or lower category. In carrying out an assessment of erosion <i>risk*</i>, <i>local* landscapes*</i> containing historic erosion will elevate likelihood of <i>risk*</i> and the presence of sensitive downstream environments increases the potential consequences.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.19 No storage or mixing of fuels, oils, chemicals or similar substances <i>shall*</i> be undertaken in areas where a deliberate or inadvertent discharge* could enter any water body*.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.8. <i>The Organisation* shall* manage the landscape* in the management unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*. (C10.2 and 10.3 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 6.8.1 Large - A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial <i>scales*</i>, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriately to the <i>landscape*</i>.</p> <p>Verifiers Economic and environmental <i>resilience*</i> can be achieved by undertaking one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Environmental <i>resilience*</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintaining a mix of production and reserve areas within the <i>management unit*</i>; b) Maintaining the ecological health of <i>natural ecosystems*</i> within and downstream of the <i>management unit*</i>. 2) Economic <i>resilience*</i>:

- a) Choosing a species mix which:
 - I. Caters well to *local** conditions; or
 - II. Enables *The Organisation** to respond rapidly to changing market requirements; or
 - III. Can supply a diversity of markets.
- b) Using a diversity of *genotypes**;
- c) Having a mix of age classes and/or rotation lengths;
- d) Using a variety of silvicultural regimes;
- e) Establish species that meet a diverse range of markets and product requirements;
- f) Demonstrating an understanding of future market trends;
- g) Taking into account *local** markets/processors;
- 3) Where *The Organisation** have only radiata pine and/or Douglas fir they examine the social, environmental, and economic values of alternative species and establish plantings if appropriate based on these studies;
- 4) *The Organisation** have access to information demonstrating that the environmental, social and economic performance of *exotic species** is greater than indigenous species; or
- 5) Appropriate to size and *scale**, operational trials or research of *exotic species** other than radiata and Douglas fir have or are being carried out. This may be met by participating in a collaborative trial.

Criterion 6.9 *The Organisation** shall* not convert *natural forest** to *plantations**, nor *natural forests** or *plantations** on sites directly converted from *natural forest** to non-*Forest** land use, except when the conversion:

- a) Affects a *very limited portion** of the area of the *management unit**; and
 - b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term** *Conservation** benefits in the *management unit**; and
 - c) Does not damage or *threaten** *high conservation values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *high conservation values**.
- (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 6.9.1 There is no conversion of *natural forest** to *plantations**, nor conversion of *natural forests** to non-*Forest** land use, nor conversion of *plantations** on sites directly converted from *natural forest** to non-*Forest** land use, except when the conversion:

- 1) Affects a *very limited portion** of the *management unit**; and
- 2) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, *long-term** *Conservation** benefits in the *management unit**; and
- 3) Does not damage or *threaten** *high conservation values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *high conservation values**.

Guidance Where conversion has taken place, this shall* be documented along with the justifications.

Indicator 6.9.2 Conversion of the areas of naturally occurring indigenous vegetation with the following characteristics to plantation* *Forestry** shall* not be permitted:

- 1) Any area of 5 hectares or greater which has an actual or emerging predominance of naturally occurring indigenous tree species of any height. For this clause an indigenous tree species is defined as any woody plant which ultimately forms part of the canopy of a naturally occurring *Forest** or any indigenous tree species that attains a diameter at breast height of 30cm or greater;
- 2) Any natural indigenous *Forest** vegetation, including riparian of between 1 and 5 hectares in area with an average canopy height of at least 6 m which is practical to protect*. This recognises that in some instances some small pockets of native vegetation within a plantation* *Forest** management area cannot practically be protected from disturbance. However, viable stands will be excluded from clearance and *reasonable** effort made to ensure such areas are not damaged in subsequent *Forestry** operations;



- 3) Any vegetation recommended for *Protection** in a survey report in the Protected Natural Areas Programme or classified as a Site of Special Wildlife Interest (SSWI) in a published report of the former Wildlife Service;
- 4) *Significant** Natural Areas (Areas recognised as *significant** indigenous vegetation or *significant* habitats** of indigenous fauna) as defined in an operative District and Regional Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- 5) Indigenous *habitat** of rare, *threatened** or endangered species;
- 6) *Geopreservation** Sites as listed in the *Geopreservation** inventory;
- 7) *Wetlands** as defined in the Resource Management Act 1991;
- 8) *Dunelands** where the primary vegetation is indigenous;
- 9) Geothermal areas where there are indigenous plant communities adapted to geothermal conditions.

Indicator 6.9.3 The following lands *shall** not be considered for conversion to plantation* *Forest** unless *Consultation** is undertaken with affected* and *interested stakeholders**:

- 1) High-country tussock scrublands or herb fields as defined in MfE's LENZ* publication;
- 2) Coastal scrub and coastal herb fields with an indigenous plant content of greater than 30 per cent within the area being considered;
- 3) Any indigenous vegetation that is mapped as LENZ Threatened Environment 1–3*;
- 4) Areas of indigenous vegetation within Outstanding Natural Features and *Landscapes** identified in Regional and District Plans.

Verifier Consultation* shall* include *tangata whenua** and members of the SDG. Where resource consent is required under the Resource Management Act *Consultation** with the SDG can be undertaken by that process.

Criterion 6.10. *management units** containing plantations* that were established on areas converted from *natural forest** after November 1994 *shall** not qualify for certification, except where:

- a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that *The Organisation** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- b) the conversion affected a very limited portion* of the area of the *management unit** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* Conservation** benefits in the *management unit**.

Indicator 6.10.1 Based on *Best Available Information**, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

Indicator 6.10.2 Areas converted from *natural forest** to plantation* since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

1. *The Organisation** provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
2. The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, *long-term* Conservation** benefits in the *management unit**; and
3. The total area of plantation* on sites converted from *natural forest** since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the *management unit**.



PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING
<p><i>The Organisation* shall* have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity, and risks* of its management activities. The management plan* shall* be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring* information in order to promote Adaptive management*. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall* be sufficient to guide staff, inform Affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* and to justify management decisions. (P7 P&CV4)</i></p>
<p>Criterion 7.1. <i>The Organisation* shall*, proportionate to scale*, intensity and risk* of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and objectives* for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives* shall* be incorporated into the management plan*, and publicized. (C7.1a P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.1.2 Specific, operational <i>management objectives*</i> that address the requirements of this standard are defined.</p> <p>Guidance Elements to be included in the <i>management plan*</i> are listed in Annex 6.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and <i>management objectives*</i> are included in the <i>management plan*</i> and publicized.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.2. <i>The Organisation* shall* have and implement a management plan* for the management unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives* as established according to Criterion 7.1. The management plan* shall* describe the natural resources that exist in the management unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall* cover Forest* management planning* and social management planning* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk* of the planned activities. (C7.1 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.1 Large – The <i>management plan*</i> includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the <i>management objectives*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.2 The <i>objectives*</i> of management shall* include <i>Conservation* or restoration*</i> of native <i>Forest*</i> within the <i>management unit*</i>. (see also <i>Criteria* 5.5, 6.2</i>).</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.3 Large – Planning includes short- (operational), medium- (tactical) and long- (strategic) term plans, appropriate to the <i>scale*</i> of the <i>management unit*</i>. These plans may be in the form of computer-based <i>Decision Support Systems*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.4 Small – The requirement for documented planning in small-scale operations will be decided by the <i>scale*, duration and intensity*</i> of the operation.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.5 A rationale for the rate of harvest and species selection shall* be provided. See also <i>Criterion 5.2</i></p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.6 Provisions for <i>monitoring* Forest* growth and dynamics shall*</i> be described. See also <i>Criterion 8.2</i>.</p>



<p>Indicator 7.2.7 There shall* be management plan(s)* for the identification and Protection* of rare, threatened* and endangered species consistent with the requirements of 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 9.3.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.8 Large – There shall* be maps showing the natural forest* and plantation* resource base including; ecosystem* types, threatened environments*, areas with a high conservation value* Forest* resource base including reserve areas, planned management activities and land ownership.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.9 Small – Maps show identified environmental and social values.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.10 There shall* be plans for all harvest settings containing sufficient detail (including appropriate harvest system configurations), related to the scale*, risk* and level of operational difficulty, so that environmental, community and safety risks* are identified and addressed.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.11 The management plan* or supporting documents shall* include a description of the silvicultural regimes based on Best Available Information* and/or resource inventories.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.12 Large – The management plan* or supporting documents shall* include and describe the Decision Support Systems* used to comply with this Standard.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.3. The management plan* shall* include verifiable targets* by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.3.1 Verifiable targets* and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring* the progress towards each management objective*.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.4. The Organisation* shall* update and revise periodically the management planning* and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring* and evaluation, stakeholder* engagement* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. (C7.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.4.1 The management plan* is revised and updated periodically to incorporate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring* results, including results of certification audits; 2) Evaluation results; 3) Stakeholder* engagement* results; 4) New scientific and technical information; and 5) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances. <p>Guidance Management plans* generally consist of a variety of documents and resources which will be updated as information is received including from stakeholder* engagement*, science and technical sources, and changing environmental social and economic circumstances.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.5. The Organisation* shall* make publicly available* a summary of the management plan* free of charge. Excluding Confidential information*, other relevant components of the management plan* shall* be made available to Affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling. (C7.4 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.1 A summary of the management plan* in a format understandable to stakeholders* including maps and excluding Confidential information*, is made publicly available* at no cost.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.2 Relevant components of the management plan*, excluding Confidential information*, are</p>



available to <i>Affected stakeholders*</i> on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.
Criterion 7.6. <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> , proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk*</i> of management activities, proactively and transparently engage <i>Affected stakeholders*</i> in its <i>management planning*</i> and <i>monitoring*</i> processes, and <i>shall*</i> engage <i>interested stakeholders*</i> on request. (C4.4 P&C V4)
Indicator 7.6.1 <i>Culturally appropriate engagement*</i> is used to ensure that <i>Affected stakeholders*</i> are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Dispute resolution processes*</i> (<i>Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6</i>); 2) Identification of rights (<i>Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1</i>), sites (<i>Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7</i>) and impacts (<i>Criterion 4.5</i>); 3) <i>Local communities*</i> socio-economic development activities (<i>Criterion 4.4</i>); and 4) <i>High conservation value*</i> assessment, management and <i>monitoring*</i> (<i>Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4</i>).
Indicator 7.6.2 Large – <i>Affected stakeholders*</i> are provided with an opportunity for <i>culturally appropriate engagement*</i> in <i>monitoring*</i> and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.
Indicator 7.6.3 Large – On request, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> are provided with an opportunity for <i>engagement*</i> in <i>monitoring*</i> and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.



PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

Criterion 8.1. *The Organisation* shall* monitor* the implementation of its management plan*, including its policies and management objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets*. (new)*

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

Indicator 8.1.2 *Persons responsible for implementing and maintaining monitoring* programmes shall* be identified.*

Indicator 8.1.3 *There is evidence the documented procedures are executed.*

Criterion 8.2. *The Organisation* shall* monitor* and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the management unit*, and changes in its environmental condition. (C8.2 P&C V4)*

Indicator 8.2.1 *The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored* consistent with Annex 7.*

Indicator 8.2.2 *Changes in environmental conditions are monitored* consistent with Annex F and G.*

Criterion 8.3 *The Organisation* shall* analyze the results of monitoring* and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 P&C V4)*

Indicator 8.3.1 *Adaptive management* procedures are implemented so that monitoring* results feed into periodic updates to the management plan*.*

Guidance *Management plans* generally consist of a variety of documents and resources which will be updated individually as information is received from stakeholder* engagement*, science, technical sources, and changing environmental social and economic circumstances.*

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

Criterion 8.4. *The Organisation* shall* make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring* free of charge, excluding Confidential information*. (C8.5 P&C V4)*

Indicator 8.4.1 *A summary of the monitoring* results in a format understandable to stakeholders* including maps and excluding Confidential information* is made publicly available* at no cost.*

Guidance *When requested, additional information in sufficient detail should be provided for the stakeholder* to understand the nature and results of the monitoring*.*

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



*scale, intensity, and risk** of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the *management unit** that are marketed as FSC certified. (C8.3 P&C V4)

Indicator 8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

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

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

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

- 1) Name and address of the purchaser
- 2) The date of sale
- 3) The common and scientific species name
- 4) Product description
- 5) The volume (or quantity) sold
- 6) Certificate code; and
- 7) The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC certified.

PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES

The Organisation shall* maintain and/or enhance the high conservation values* in the management unit* through applying the precautionary approach* (P9 P&C V4)*

9.1 *The Organisation**, through *engagement** with *Affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and other means and sources, *shall** assess and record the presence and status of the following *high conservation values** in the *management unit**, proportionate to the *scale, intensity, and risk** of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the *high conservation values** (HCV):

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

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

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

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

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

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *Critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**. (C9.1 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 9.1.1 An assessment is completed using *Best Available Information** that records the:

- 1) Location;
- 2) Status of *high conservation value**;
- 3) The areas they rely upon, and;
- 4) Their condition.

Indicator 9.1.2 The assessment uses results from *culturally appropriate engagement** with affected* and *interested stakeholders** with an interest in the *Conservation** of the *high conservation values**.

Guidance

*Stakeholders** will depend on the values identified and may include:

- 1) *Tangata whenua**
- 2) DOC
- 3) *Local* Conservation** groups
- 4) Outdoor recreation groups
- 5) Adjoining landowners
- 6) Neighbours



7)	Territorial authorities; and
8)	<i>Local community*</i> groups.
<p><i>Consultation*</i> on <i>high conservation value*</i> may be included as part of the <i>management planning*</i> process where such <i>high conservation values*</i> are identified within the <i>management plan*</i> and the plan is made available for <i>Consultation*</i>.</p>	
<p>Criterion 9.2. <i>The Organisation* shall* develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified high conservation values*, through engagement* with Affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.2 P&C V4)</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.2.1 <i>Threats* to high conservation values* are identified using Best Available Information*.</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.2.2 <i>Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified high conservation values* and to maintain associated high conservation value* Areas* prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.2.3 <i>Affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified high conservation values*.</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.2.4 <i>The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the high conservation values*.</i></p>	
<p>Criterion 9.3. <i>The Organisation* shall* implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified high conservation values*. These strategies and actions shall* implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity, and risk* of management activities. (C9.3 P&C V4)</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.3.1 <i>The high conservation values* and the high conservation value* Areas* on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.3.2 <i>The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks* to high conservation values*, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of high conservation values* are uncertain.</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.3.3 <i>Activities that harm high conservation values* cease immediately and actions are taken to restore* and protect* the high conservation values*.</i></p>	
<p>Criterion 9.4. <i>The Organisation* shall* demonstrate that periodic monitoring* is carried out to assess changes in the status of high conservation values* and shall* adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective Protection*. The monitoring* shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity, and risk* of management activities, and shall* include engagement* with Affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.4 P&C V4)</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 9.4.1 <i>A programme of periodic monitoring* assesses:</i></p>	
1.	Implementation of strategies



2. The status of *high conservation values** including *high conservation value** Areas* on which they depend; and

3. The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the *Protection** of *high conservation value** to fully maintain and/or enhance the *high conservation values**.

Indicator 9.4.2 The *monitoring** programme includes *engagement** with affected* and *interested stakeholders** and experts. A public summary of *monitoring** results is made available, excluding *Confidential information**.

Indicator 9.4.3 The *monitoring** programme has sufficient scope, *scale**, detail and frequency to detect changes in *High conservation values**, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each *High conservation value**.

Indicator 9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when *monitoring** or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are ineffective to ensure the *maintenance** and/or enhancement of *High conservation values**.



PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	
Management activities conducted by or for <i>The Organisation*</i> for the <i>management unit* shall*</i> be selected and implemented consistent with <i>The Organisation's*</i> economic, environmental and social policies and <i>objectives*</i> and in compliance with the <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> collectively. (new)	
Criterion 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the <i>management plan*</i> , <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> , by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to <i>pre-harvesting*</i> or more <i>natural conditions*</i> . (new)	
Indicator 10.1.1	Harvested sites are re-planted or regenerated in a <i>timely manner*</i> that protects* affected <i>environmental values*</i> .
Guidance	This is either re-establishing a plantation* or restoring indigenous vegetation cover (i.e. riparian cover or to <i>Conservation* Areas Network*</i>).
Indicator 10.1.2	For an existing plantation*, the species harvested may be the same as the one(s) used to regenerate.
Criterion 10.2. <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the <i>management objectives*</i> . <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> use <i>native species*</i> and <i>local* genotypes*</i> for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 and C10.8 P&C V4)	
Indicator 10.2.1	No species <i>shall*</i> be planted on a large <i>scale*</i> until <i>local*</i> trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well adapted to the site and are not invasive.
Verifier	<i>The Organisation*</i> follows the wilding prevention decision support system*.
Guidance	Use the wilding spread risk calculator: http://wildingconifers.org.nz/assets/wilding-conifer-Guidelines-for-using-the-DSS-for-new-Forest*-plantings.pdf
Indicator 10.2.2	There <i>shall*</i> be a clear justification for the choice of species and <i>genotypes*</i> chosen for the plantation*, which takes into account the <i>objectives*</i> of the plantation*, and the climate, geology, and soils at the planting sites.
Indicator 10.2.3	If there is a <i>native species*</i> , which meets the <i>management objectives*</i> , as well as an <i>exotic species*</i> , the <i>native species*</i> <i>shall*</i> be selected in preference to the <i>exotic species*</i> .
Criterion 10.3. <i>The Organisation* shall*</i> only use <i>Alien species*</i> when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place. (C6.9 and C10.8 P&C V4)	
Indicator 10.3.1	<i>Alien species*</i> are planted only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.
Indicator 10.3.2	<i>Alien species*</i> are planted only when effective mitigation measures are in place to prevent and/or control their spread outside the area in which they are established.
Verifier	<i>The Organisation*</i> follows a decision support system* to prevent wilding spread.
Guidance	Use the wilding spread risk calculator: http://wildingconifers.org.nz/assets/wilding-conifer-Guidelines-for-using-the-DSS-for-new-Forest*-plantings.pdf



Indicator 10.3.3	<i>The Organisation* shall* comply with any applicable regional pest management strategy including where this identifies a wilding species as a pest*.</i>
Indicator 10.3.4	In the absence of a species being identified in the regional pest management strategy, <i>The Organisation* shall* remove wildings* in adjoining properties before seed production where:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The adjoining property owner agrees to wilding control on their land, and 2) Wildings* are identified as the progeny of species planted within the plantation* area; and 3) Wilding* spread has occurred from <i>The Organisation's*</i> trees planted after 2001.
Indicator 10.3.5	Large – The enterprise <i>shall* monitor* and/or carry out research to evaluate the potential invasiveness and/or other adverse ecological impacts of the species in the local* area.</i>
Criterion 10.4	<i>The Organisation* shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the management unit*.</i> (C6.8 P&C V4)
Indicator 10.4.1	<i>Genetically modified organisms* are not used.</i>
Criterion 10.5	<i>The Organisation* shall* use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.</i> (new)
Indicator 10.5.1	Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and <i>management objectives*</i> .
Criterion 10.6.	<i>The Organisation* shall* minimize or avoid the use of fertilisers*. When fertilisers* are used, The Organisation* shall* demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilisers*, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*, including soils.</i> (C10.7 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)
Indicator 10.6.1	The use of <i>fertilisers*</i> is minimized or avoided.
Indicator 10.6.2	The decision to use <i>fertilisers*</i> is based on <i>Forest*</i> health surveys and/or soil or foliage analyses that demonstrate a need for intervention to address tree health and/or productivity.
Indicator 10.6.3	When <i>fertilisers*</i> are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require <i>fertilisers*</i> .
Indicator 10.6.4	When <i>fertilisers*</i> are used, their types and additives; rates, methods, and frequencies; and site of application are documented.
Indicator 10.6.5	When <i>fertilisers*</i> are used, <i>environmental values*</i> are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.
Indicator 10.6.6	Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> resulting from <i>fertilizer*</i> use is avoided, remedied or mitigated
Criterion 10.7	<i>The Organisation* shall* use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organisation* shall* not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organisation* shall* prevent, mitigate,</i>



and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health. (C6.6 and C10.7 P&C V4)
Indicator 10.7.1 Integrated <i>pest*</i> management, including selection of <i>silviculture*</i> systems, is used to avoid, or aims to eliminate the frequency, extent, and amount of chemical <i>pesticide*</i> applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.
Indicator 10.7.2 Chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the <i>management unit*</i> .
Indicator 10.7.3 Records of <i>pesticide*</i> usage are maintained, including trade name, the active ingredient, the quantity of active ingredient used, the period of use, location of use, and reason for use.
Indicator 10.7.4 The use of <i>pesticides*</i> complies with <i>legal*</i> requirements, in particular, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) and Resource Management Act.
Indicator 10.7.5 If <i>pesticides*</i> are used, application methods minimise quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective <i>Protection*</i> to surrounding <i>landscapes*</i> .
Indicator 10.7.6 Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health from <i>pesticide*</i> use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
Indicator 10.7.7 When <i>pesticides*</i> are used: 1) The selected <i>pesticide*</i> , additives or adjuvants, application method, timing, and pattern of use offers the least <i>risk*</i> to humans, recreation and non-target species; and 2) <i>Objective*</i> evidence demonstrates that the <i>pesticide*</i> is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the <i>pest*</i> .
Criterion 10.8. <i>The Organisation* shall* minimize, monitor* and strictly control the use of Biological control agents* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols*. When Biological control agents* are used, The Organisation* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*. (C6.8 P&C V4)</i>
Indicator 10.8.1 The use of <i>Biological control agents*</i> by <i>The Organisation*</i> is minimised, <i>monitored*</i> and controlled.
Indicator 10.8.2 Use of <i>Biological control agents*</i> complies with HSNO requirements.
Indicator 10.8.3 The release of <i>Biological control agents*</i> is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
Indicator 10.8.4 Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> caused by the use of <i>Biological control agents*</i> is prevented and mitigated or if the agent has been developed and released for the exclusive benefit of <i>The Organisation*</i> repaired where damage occurs.
Criterion 10.9 <i>The Organisation* shall* assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*. (new)</i>
Indicator 10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of <i>natural hazards*</i> on <i>infrastructure*</i> , <i>Forest*</i> resources, environment and communities within and downstream of the <i>management unit*</i> are identified with management options indicated.



<p>Guidance Small or Medium - Where there are no outstanding <i>disputes*</i>, <i>The Organisation*</i> can use the “Local Interest Assessment and Outcomes Check List for Small and Medium <i>Forest*</i> Owners”, or a similar alternative.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.2 <i>The Organisation*</i> has in place a <i>management plan*</i> and/or emergency procedure to react to and manage natural disturbances and hazards.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.3 The <i>risk*</i> for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution, or severity of <i>natural hazards*</i> is identified for those hazards.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified <i>risks*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.5 <i>The Organisation*</i> complies with fire prevention and management requirements of Fire and Emergency New Zealand.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.10 <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* manage infrastructural development*, transport activities, and <i>silviculture*</i> so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and <i>threatened species*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i> are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired. (C6.5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.1 Development, <i>maintenance*</i> and use of infrastructure*, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect* <i>environmental values*</i> identified in <i>Criterion 6.1</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.2 <i>Silviculture*</i> activities are managed to ensure <i>Protection*</i> of the <i>environmental values*</i> identified in <i>Criterion 6.1</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.3 Disturbance or damage to <i>water bodies*</i>, soils, rare and <i>threatened species*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i> are mitigated*, repaired*, and <i>restored*</i> in a <i>timely manner*</i>, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.11. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber <i>Forest*</i> products* so that <i>environmental values*</i> are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber <i>Forest*</i> products* are implemented in a manner that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in <i>Criterion 6.1</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.2 Adverse effects to <i>environmental values*</i> identified in 6.1 are mitigated*, repaired*, and <i>restored*</i> in a <i>timely manner*</i>, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.3 Harvesting practices optimise the use of <i>Forest*</i> products and merchantable materials.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.12. <i>The Organisation*</i> shall* dispose of <i>waste materials*</i> in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation, and disposal of all <i>waste materials*</i> is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in <i>Criterion 6.1</i> and is consistent with provisions of the Resource Management Act, HSNO Act, Biosecurity Act and Local Government</p>



Act.



8. Annexes to a Forest* Stewardship Standard

Annex A

List of *Applicable laws, regulations and nationally-*ratified** international treaties, conventions and agreements**

The following is the minimum list of *Applicable laws**, regulations and nationally-*ratified** international treaties, conventions and agreements, in FSC-STD-60-004(International Generic Indicators).

1. Legal* rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure* and management rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Encouragement Act 1962 • Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983 • Forests Act 1949 • Government Roding Powers Act 1989 • Land Act 1948 • Overseas Investment Act 2005
1.2 Concession licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Transfer Act 1952
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Transport Act 1998 • Personal Property Securities Act 1999 • Property Law Act 2007 • NZ Forest Accord • NZ Forest Road Engineering Manual • NZ Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management
1.4 Harvesting permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Act 1949 • Public Works Act 1981
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commerce Act 1986 • Companies Act 1993 • Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 • Local Government Act 1974 and 2002
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods and Services Tax Act 1985
2.3 Income and profit taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Tax Act 2007 • Tax Administration Act 1994
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 • Fencing Act 1978

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<p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conservation* Act 1987</i> • Native Plants <i>Protection* Act 1934</i> • NZFOA Guidelines for the Management of Rare and Endangered Species
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Response Act 2002 • Crown Minerals Act 1991 • Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 • Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 • Plants Act 1970 • Reserves Act 1977 • Resource Management Act 1991 • Wild Animal Control Act 1977 • Wildlife Act 1953 • NZ Environmental Code of Practice for <i>Forest* Operations</i> • NZS8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals
<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accident Compensation Act 2001 • Fire and Emergency NZ Act • Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 • Machinery Act 1950 • Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 • Trespass Act 1980 • Walking Access Act 2008 • The Road Code
<p>3.5 <i>Legal*</i> employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts (Privity) Act 1982 • Crimes Act 1961 • Employment Relations Act 2000 • Equal Pay Act 1972 • Holidays Act 2003 • Human Rights Act 1993 • Immigration Act 2009 • Minimum Wage Act 1983 • Parental Leave and Employment <i>Protection* Act 1987</i> • Patents Act 1953 and 2013 • Privacy Act 1993 • Approved Code of Practice for Safety and Health in <i>Forest*</i> Operations • COP for Operator Protective Structures – on self-Propelled Mobile Mechanical Plant • COP for Safety and Health in tree Work – Part 2 Maintenance of Trees Around Power Lines. • Competenz Best Practice Guidelines • Growsafe Agrichemical Users' Code

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4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Turi Whenua Maori Act 1993/Maori Land Act 1993
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
4.3 Indigenous Peoples** rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Historic Places Act 1993 • Maori Reserved Land Act 1955
5. Trade and transport	
NOTE: This section covers requirements for <i>Forest*</i> management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Act 1993
5.2 Trade and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 • Sale of Goods Act 1908 • Land Transport Safety Council Code of Practice • Log Transport Safety Council – Industry Standards
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accounts Code of Ethics
5.4 Custom regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Act 1993
5.5 CITES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Act 1993
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copyright Act 1994 • Designs Act 1953 • Statistics Act 1975 • Trademarks Act 2002
7. Ecosystem Services	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil <i>Conservation*</i> and Rivers Control Act 1941

Annex B

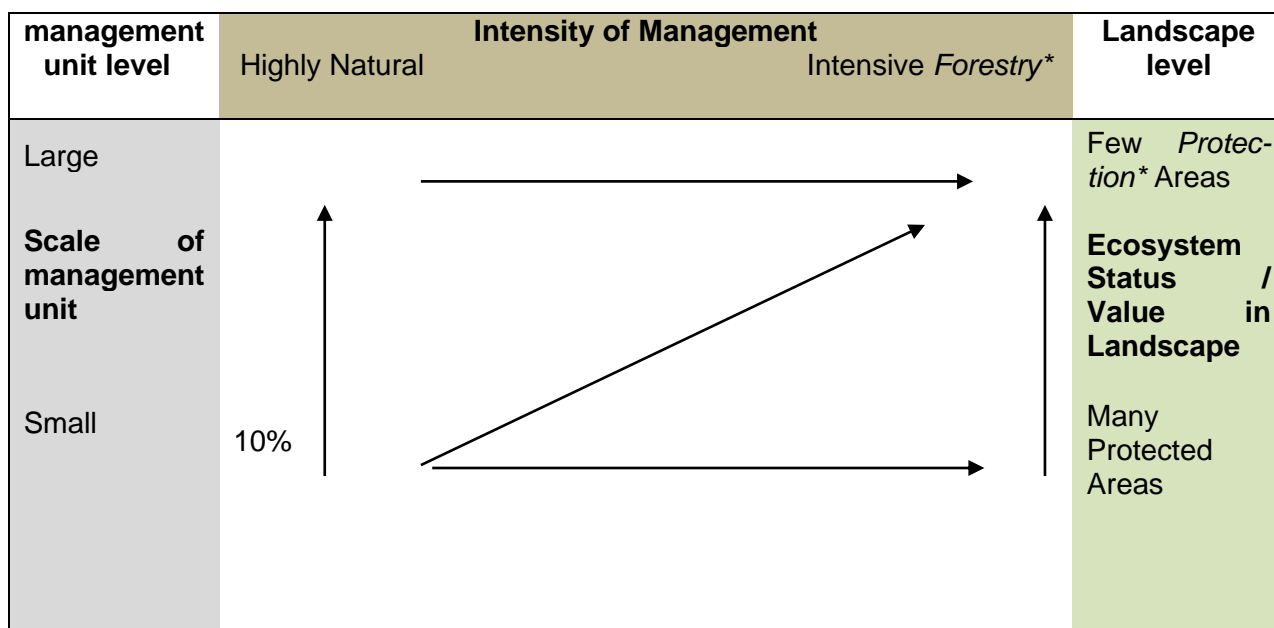
Training requirements for workers.

Training for *workers** is primarily covered by the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, but specifically for *Forestry** in the [Approved Code of Practice for Safety and Health in Forest* Operations](#) and Best Practise Guidelines produced by FITEC. All *workers** must be trained or under training and supervised.

*Workers** shall* be able to:

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

**Annex C
Conservation Area Network Conceptual Diagram.**



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

The far right column titled 'Ecosystems Status/Value in the Landscape' signifies the extent to which *native ecosystems** are protected at the landscape level and the relative requirements for further *Protection** in the *management unit**.

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

Guidance for Calculating the *Conservation Areas Network* Set Aside Requirements**

Annex C has been added to help clarify the complicated requirements around how *The Organisation** can meet the *Conservation** Areas Network* (CAN). *Indicators** 6.5.6 – 6.5.10 introduce concepts around minimum area, not only as a total percentage but by specific ecological boundaries. Also, they bring in options to have the CAN on third-party land, or by paying a certain amount for another party to do the equivalent work if the CAN was within the *management unit**. To complicate it further, there is a hierarchy and different requirements if the *Forest** is small or large, and on what things can, and how much of it, constitutes CAN area.

Step 1: Deciding what can contribute Conservation Areas Network area

The areas in the following table may contribute to the CAN within the *management unit**:

Area description that may contribute to CAN	management unit Size (Small/medium or all)	Multiplier	Maximum contribution to CAN
Conservation zones and Protection-areas identified and managed under 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 & 6.7.	All	1	NA
Retired areas currently under <i>maintenance</i> * to allow transition to indigenous vegetation.	All	1	NA
Exotic species plantations managed for continuous cover, where <i>threatened species</i> * and pest control plans are prepared and implemented.	All	0.5	Up to 3% of the total CAN requirement
Areas of <i>plantation</i> * trees with specific <i>threatened habitat</i> * values that have been set aside from harvest and are being managed to <i>protect</i> * a specific <i>threatened species</i> * e.g. bat roosts, population of <i>threatened</i> * orchid.	All	1	NA
HCVs that meet HCV <i>Criteria</i> * 1–4	All	1	NA
Indigenous species <i>plantations</i> * managed for continuous cover*. <i>Pest</i> * and weed control plans must be prepared and implemented in these areas.	All	0.7	Up To 5% of the total CAN requirement
<i>Riparian zones</i> * with permanent native, or mixed exotic/ native, (non-harvestable) suitable for <i>Protection</i> * of instream values with a minimum 10m width each side of waterway. Stock exclusion and <i>pest</i> * and weed management is carried out to	All	1	Small up to 5% of the total CAN requirement Medium up to 3% of the total CAN requirement

<p>the extent required for <i>maintenance*</i>.</p> <p>Planned <i>incursions*</i> by logging disturbance or roading requirements at harvest will exclude a <i>riparian zone*</i> from being part of the CAN.</p>			<p>Large /Medium up to 1% of the total CAN requirement</p>
<p>Permanent non-harvestable exotic or mixed exotic / indigenous (non- harvestable) areas. This may include multi-tier, double-row shelter belts, with double fencing (Small only).</p> <p><i>Management plans*</i> must detail what actions are being undertaken on these areas to ensure enhancement of indigenous biodiversity including <i>pest*</i> control.</p>	Small / Medium	0.5	Up to 2% of the total CAN requirement
<p>Alternative <i>Forest*</i> crop species apart from Radiata pine and Douglas fir (excludes short-term coppicing for firewood). Stock excluded, understory allowed to develop and <i>pest*</i> control carried out.</p>	Small / Medium	0.3	Up to 4% of total CAN requirements

For example, 100 ha in a *Conservation* zone** counts as 100 ha towards the CAN. However, a 100 ha in alternative non- radiata or Douglas fir *Forest** only counts towards 30 ha of CAN area.

For small *Forests**, the above CAN areas can be outside the *management unit** but within the landowner's property that adjoins the *management unit**. For example, the *management unit** may be within a farming property that may have a QE11 covenant, and other *riparian zone** remnants. These can be included.

To take into consideration that *Ecological District** boundaries were mapped at 1:250,000 using old technology and can create inconsistencies at *management unit** resolution level, the *management unit** spans multiple *Ecological Districts** and *Ecological Regions** the following adjustments may be made:

- 1) Where *Ecological District** or Region boundary/ies arbitrarily bisect a *management unit** with similar ecological character and landforms, the areas bisected can be considered as one ecological unit.
- 2) Outlying areas of a *management unit**, where each is less than 50ha in any one *Ecological District**/or equivalent can be combined with an adjacent area of the *management unit**.

There is no requirement that an existing *plantation** needs to be converted to *Conservation**



*zone** or *Protection* areas** to meet the *CAN Indicators**. However, this is an option that may occur, particularly to buffer or extend areas, achieve *Representative Sample Areas** of *native ecosystems**, or to *restore* Threatened Environments** 1 and 2.



Annex D: Elements of the Management Plan.

- 1) *Objectives**, including a commitment to FSC.
- 2) *Forest** and Land Description
- 3) *Legal** Framework
- 4) The results of assessments, including:
 - a. Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6* and 9
 - b. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in *Principle* 2* to 6 and *Principle* 9*; and
 - c. Major social and environmental *risks** in the area, as identified in *Principle* 2*, 5, 6 and 9.
 - d. Rationale for species selection and regime.
- 5) Programs and activities regarding:
 - a. *Workers** rights, occupational health and safety, *gender equality**, as identified in *Principle* 4*
 - b. *Indigenous Peoples**, community relations, *local** economic and social development, identified, as in *Principle* 3*, *Principle* 4* and *Principle* 5*; and
 - c. *Stakeholder* engagement** and the resolution of *disputes**; and grievances, as identified in *Principle* 7* and 9
 - d. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in *Principle* 10*
 - e. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle* 5*
 - f. Protecting the *Forest** and *management objectives**, in particular from *pests** and *natural hazards**.
- 6) Measures to *conserve** and/or *restore**:
 - a. Rare and *threatened species** and *habitats**
 - b. *Water bodies** and *riparian zones**
 - c. *Landscape* Connectivity**, including wildlife corridors
 - d. *Representative Sample Areas**, as identified in *Principle* 6*; and
 - e. *High conservation values**, as identified in *Principle* 9*.
- 7) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - a. *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6* and *Principle* 9*; and
 - b. Social Values, as identified in *Principle* 2* to 5 and *Principle* 9*
- 8) A description of the *monitoring** programme, as identified in *Principle* 8*, including:
 - a. Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle* 5*
 - b. *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6*
 - c. Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle* 10*
 - d. *High conservation values**, as identified in *Principle* 9*; and
 - e. *Monitoring** systems based on *stakeholder* engagement** planned or in place, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*; and
 - f. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Forest* management unit**.



Annex E: Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring.

The purpose of this checklist is to help *The Organisation** identify where there may be gaps or non-conformance in their *monitoring**.

- 1) *Monitoring** in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including:

	Yes/No/NA	
a. The results of regeneration activities (<i>Criterion 10.1</i>);		
b. The use of ecologically well-adapted species for regeneration (<i>Criterion 10.2</i>)		
c. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any <i>Alien species*</i> within and outside the <i>management unit*</i> (<i>Criterion 10.3</i>);		
d. The use of <i>genetically modified organisms*</i> to confirm that they are not being used. (<i>Criterion 10.4</i>);		
e. The results of silvicultural activities (<i>Criterion 10.5</i>);		
f. Adverse impacts to <i>environmental values*</i> from <i>fertilisers*</i> (<i>Criterion 10.6</i>);		
g. List of <i>fertilisers*</i> and application rates kept ongoing		
h. Any damage from <i>fertiliser*</i> use documented including remedy as occurs		
i. Adverse impacts from the use of <i>pesticides*</i> (<i>Criterion 10.7</i>)		
j. <i>Pesticides*</i> used are checked against FSC prohibited list and NZ exempt list on introduction of new <i>pesticide*</i> ;		
k. Checks are made to ensure environmental damage is avoided after spray releases;		
l. Adverse impacts from the use of <i>Biological control agents*</i> (<i>Criterion 10.8</i>);		
m. Any <i>Biological control agents*</i> are documented by outside agency on release;		
n. The impacts from <i>natural hazards*</i> (<i>Criterion 10.9</i>);		
o. The impacts of <i>infrastructural*</i> development, transport activities and <i>silviculture*</i> to rare and <i>threatened species*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , <i>ecosystems*</i> ,		

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*landscape values** water and soils (*Criterion 10.10*);

- p. Soil stabilisation including roading is *monitored** ongoing or until stability achieved;
- q. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber *Forest* products**, *environmental values**, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (*Criterion 10.11*);
- r. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials** (*Criterion 10.12*)



2) *Monitoring** in 8.2.1 are sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

		Yes/No/NA	
a.	Evidence of <i>illegal*</i> or unauthorized activities (<i>Criterion 1.4</i>);		
b.	Compliance with <i>Applicable laws*</i> , <i>local laws*</i> , <i>ratified*</i> international conventions and obligatory codes of <i>practice*</i> (<i>Criterion 1.5</i>);		
c.	Resolution of <i>disputes*</i> and grievances (<i>Criterion 1.6</i> , <i>Criterion 2.6</i> , <i>Criterion 4.6</i>);		
d.	Programs and activities regarding <i>workers'*</i> rights (<i>Criterion 2.1</i>);		
e.	<i>Gender equality*</i> , sexual harassment and gender discrimination (<i>Criterion 2.2</i>);		
f.	Programmes and activities regarding occupational health and safety (<i>Criterion 2.3</i>);		
g.	Payment of wages (<i>Criterion 2.4</i>);		
h.	<i>Worker*</i> training (<i>Criterion 2.5</i>);		
i.	Where <i>pesticides*</i> are used, the health of <i>workers*</i> exposed to <i>pesticides*</i> (<i>Criterion 2.5</i> and <i>Criterion 10.7</i>)		
j.	The identification of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and <i>local communities*</i> and their <i>legal*</i> and <i>Customary rights*</i> (<i>Criterion 3.1</i> and <i>Criterion 4.1</i>);		
k.	Full implementation of the terms in <i>Binding Agreements*</i> (<i>Criterion 3.2</i> and <i>Criterion 4.2</i>);		
l.	<i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and community relations (<i>Criterion 3.2</i> , <i>Criterion 3.3</i> and <i>Criterion 4.2</i>);		
m.	<i>Protection*</i> of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and <i>local communities*</i> (<i>Criterion 3.5</i> and <i>Criterion 4.7</i>);		
n.	The use of <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and <i>intellectual property*</i> (<i>Criterion 3.6</i> and <i>Criterion 4.8</i>);		
o.	<i>Local*</i> economic and social development (<i>Criterion 4.2</i> , <i>Criterion 4.3</i> , <i>Criterion 4.4</i> , <i>Criterion 4.5</i>);		
p.	The production of diversified benefits and/or products (<i>Criterion 5.1</i>);		
q.	Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber <i>Forest* products*</i> (<i>Criterion 5.2</i>);		
r.	The use of <i>local*</i> processing, <i>local*</i> services and <i>local*</i> value added manufacturing (<i>Criterion 5.4</i>);		

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- s. *Long-term* economic viability* (Criterion 5.5);*
- t. *High conservation values* 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.*



3) *Monitoring** procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions, including where applicable:

Yes/No/NA

a.	<i>Environmental values*</i> and <i>ecosystem functions*</i> including carbon sequestration and storage (<i>Criterion 6.1</i>);		
b.	Rare and <i>threatened species*</i> (<i>Criterion 6.4</i>);		
c.	Rare and <i>Threatened species*</i> populations and <i>habitat* monitored*</i> ;		
d.	<i>Representative Sample Areas*</i> (<i>Criterion 6.5</i>);		
e.	Large – representative areas health and <i>restoration*</i> programs are <i>monitored*</i> ;		
f.	Naturally occurring <i>native species*</i> and <i>Biological diversity*</i> (<i>Criterion 6.6</i>);		
g.	<i>Maintenance*</i> is <i>monitored*</i> ;		
h.	<i>Water bodies*</i> and water quality (<i>Criterion 6.7</i>);		
i.	<i>Landscape values*</i> (<i>Criterion 6.8</i>);		
j.	Large - <i>Trials monitored*</i> ;		
k.	Conversion of <i>natural forest*</i> to <i>plantations*</i> (<i>Criterion 6.9</i>);		
l.	The status of <i>plantations*</i> established after 1994 (<i>Criterion 6.10</i>);		
m.	<i>High conservation values*</i> 1 to 4 identified in <i>Criterion 9.1</i> .		



Annex F: Monitoring Requirements (Captured in Annex E and Annex G)

1. *Monitoring** in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2);
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any Alien species* within and outside the *management unit** (Criterion 10.3);
 - iv. The use of *genetically modified organisms** to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to environmental values from *fertilisers** (Criterion 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides** (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of Biological control agents* (Criterion 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from *natural hazards** (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and *silviculture** to rare and *threatened species**, *habitats**, ecosystems, *landscape values**, water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber *Forest** products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials** (Criterion 10.12).
1. *Monitoring** in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Evidence of *illegal** or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with *Applicable laws**, *local** laws, *ratified** international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of disputes and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Programs and activities regarding *workers** rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. *Gender equality**, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - viii. *Workers** training (Criterion 2.5);
 - ix. Where *pesticides** are used, the health of *workers** exposed to *pesticides** (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
 - x. The identification of *Indigenous Peoples** and *local communities** and their legal and *Customary rights** (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
 - xi. Full implementation of the terms in *Binding Agreements** (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xii. *Indigenous Peoples** and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xiii. *Protection** of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples** and *local communities** (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
 - xiv. The use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - xv. *Local** economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
 - xvi. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - xvii. The *maintenance** and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xviii. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xix. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber *Forest** products (Criterion 5.2);
 - xx. The use of *local** processing, *local** services and *local** value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - xxi. Long term *economic viability** (Criterion 5.5); and
 - xxii. *High conservation values** 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.
2. *Monitoring** procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:



- i. The *maintenance** and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (Criterion 5.2) (when *The Organisation** makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of *ecosystem services**, or receives payment for the provision of *ecosystem services**);
- ii. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criterion 6.3);
- iii. Rare and *threatened species**, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats** (Criterion 6.4);
- iv. *Representative sample areas** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or *restore** them (Criterion 6.5);
- v. Naturally occurring *native species** and *Biological diversity** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or *restore** them (Criterion 6.6);
- vi. Water courses, *water bodies**, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or *restore** them (Criterion 6.7);
- vii. *Landscape values** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or *restore** them (Criterion 6.8);
- viii. Conversion of *natural forest** to plantations or conversion to non-*Forest** (Criterion 6.9);
- ix. The status of plantations established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and
- x. *High conservation values** 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.



Annex G: Strategies for maintaining *High conservation values**

Strategies for maintaining *High conservation values** may not necessarily preclude harvesting (*plantations** only). However, the only way to maintain some *High conservation values** will be through *Protection** of the *High conservation value** *Area** that supports them.

HCV 1 – *Protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to *protect** *threatened**, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of *Biological diversity** and the ecological communities and *habitats** upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the *habitats** and species occurrences. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to develop, expand, and/or *restore** *habitats** for such species.

HCV 2 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the *Forest** *ecosystems** and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal *indicator** species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact *natural forest** *ecosystems**. Examples include *Protection** zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low *intensity** operations that fully maintain *Forest** structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and reconnect *Forest** *ecosystems**, their intactness, and *habitats** that support natural *Biological diversity**.

HCV 3 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or *threatened ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia**. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and/or develop rare or *threatened ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia**.

HCV 4 – Strategies to *protect** any water catchments of importance to *local communities** located within or downstream of the *management unit**, and upstream and upslope areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include *Protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and *maintenance**, to *protect** water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** water quality and quantity. Where identified HCV 4 *ecosystem services** include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage.

HCV 5 – Strategies to *protect** the community's and/or *Indigenous Peoples** needs in relation to the *Forest** *management unit** developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.





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Annex H: HCV Framework

HCV*categories according to FSC Int. HCV framework	HCV* 1 Species diversity. Concentrations of <i>biological diversity*</i> including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.	HCV* 2 <i>Landscape*-level ecosystems*</i> and mosaics. Intact <i>forest* landscapes*</i> and large <i>landscape*-level ecosystems*</i> and <i>ecosystem*</i> mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
1. Description of the best available information* to identify the HCVs* in New Zealand	Best available information* is through an assessment by an ecologist to determine whether a site has concentrations of biodiversity that are nationally or globally significant. Past assessments (SNA, PNA etc) may identify sites as being nationally significant. If not, it is recommended that an assessment is carried out by an experienced qualified ecologist.	In NZ, intact <i>forest* landscapes and large landscape*-level ecosystems* and ecosystem* mosaics</i> are often designated as conservation/forest parks or national parks and are outside of MU. However, in some cases where the intact landscape adjoins the MU and the adjoining sections of the MU are managed as protection zone, these sections of the MU may add to or be part of the larger significant landscape.
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders*	Interested and affected stakeholders will vary depending on the forest location, but could often include: local communities and iwi; environmental, economic and social organizations; and government organisations like district and regional councils, and the Department of Conservation.	Interested and affected stakeholders will vary depending on the forest location, but could often include: local communities and iwi; environmental, economic and social organizations; and government organisations like district and regional councils, and the Department of Conservation.
3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for identifying HCVs	An ecologist can assess for HCV1 including drawing on local knowledge to determine if the criteria have been met.	DOC or an ecologist can assess for HCV2 including drawing on local knowledge to determine if the criteria have been met.
4. Examples of HCVs* in New Zealand	Examples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Iwitahi orchid reserve which has population of RTE native orchard under an approximate 17 ha of plantation forest, • Whatoro forest Cook Road Forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - significant kiwi population in a strategic location linking Trounson Park to Kaihu Forest Park. 	Conservation or Forest Parks and National parks are located throughout New Zealand. Examples are Raukumara Conservation Park, Kaimanawa Forest Park, and Kahurangi National Park. Significant Protected landscapes that boarder MUs e.g. Nelson ultramafic belt
5. Areas where	HCV1 can be in any geographic areas in NZ.	HCV2 can be in any geographic areas in NZ.



HCV*s are likely present		
6. Data and maps for HCVs* in New Zealand	No national level mapping of FSC HCV1 areas exists, however, regional and national databases such as territorial authority mapping (SNAs), DOC PNAP (Protected Natural Areas Programme) identify significant areas, and in some instances specifically identify areas that are nationally or globally significant. LENZ, DOC threat classification and the FOA rare species website provide useful references.	DOC National, Conservation and Forest Park maps http://www.intactforests.org/data.ifl.html
7. Threats to HCV* areas in New Zealand	<p>Threats include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of plant pest species. • The spread or increase in population of introduced animal pests, e.g. possums, cats, mustelids, pigs, and wallaby. • Loss of habitat when tree felling in neighbouring plantation forestry where a threatened species has spread to the plantation area <p>New Zealand's indigenous (native) plants and animals evolved without predatory or browsing mammals. Humans introduced animals and plants that are now considered pests and these introduced pests have a major impact on indigenous (native) biodiversity (http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmentalreporting/environment-aotearoa-2015-biodiversity/impacts-biodiversity). Alien animal species eat indigenous animals and plants and compete with them for food or habitat. Possums, rats, and stoats pose the greatest threat to indigenous plants and animals and are present across most of the country. They prey on indigenous birds and have contributed to declines in populations of forest birds such as the North Island kōkako, kererū, kākārīki, yellow head (mōhua), and brown creeper. Possums also eat large quantities of indigenous vegetation and are a major cause of decreasing distributions of indigenous tree species – such as pōhutukawa, Hall's tōtara, kāmahī, māhoe, tawa, and rātā. In the process they can also change the composition and structure of native forests. Possums, rats and mice also slow forest regeneration by eating seeds and seedlings. Other pests, such as feral goats, red deer, and Himalayan tahr, have a more limited distribution, but when concentrated in large numbers, they can have significant effects on forest and alpine</p>	<p>Where FSC certified plantations adjoin or form part of an intact <i>forest* landscape, large landscape*-level ecosystem* or ecosystem* mosaic</i> planning is required to ensure plantation activities do not adversely impact the landscape values.</p> <p>Threats include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of wilding conifers. • Other plant pest species. • The spread or increase in population of introduced animal pests, e.g. possums, cats, mustelids, pigs, and wallaby. • Incremental ecosystem loss through forestry activities.

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	ecosystems.	
8. Strategies for maintaining HCV*	<p>1) Clear identification of HCV1 areas in the forest management system. Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of <i>biological diversity</i>* and the ecological communities and <i>habitats</i>* upon which they depend, sufficient to maintain* the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the <i>habitats</i>* and species occurrences.</p> <p>2) Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i>*, measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore</i>* <i>habitats</i>* for such species are in place.</p>	<p>1) Identify where HCV2 occur adjacent to the MU.</p> <p>2) Manage Protection Zones that adjoin HCV by adopting strategies that fully maintain* the extent and intactness of the <i>forest</i>* <i>landscapes and large landscape</i>*-<i>level ecosystems</i>* and <i>ecosystem</i>* <i>mosaics</i> and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact <i>natural forest</i>* <i>ecosystems</i>*. These strategies should be developed in conjunction with the manager of the adjacent land to the MU.</p>

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HCV*categories according to FSC Int. HCV* framework	HCV*3 <i>Ecosystems*</i> and <i>habitats*</i> . <i>Rare*</i> , <i>threatened*</i> , or endangered <i>ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> or <i>refugia*</i> .	HCV*4 <i>Critical* ecosystem services*</i> . Basic <i>ecosystem services*</i> in <i>critical*</i> situations, including <i>protection*</i> of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
<p>1. Description of the best available information* to identify the HCV*s in New Zealand</p>	<p>An assessment by an ecologist to determine whether a site qualifies as a rare, threatened or endangered ecosystem. In some instances, past assessments (SNA, PNA etc) may identify sites that are particularly rare. If not, it is recommended that an assessment is carried out by an experienced qualified ecologist.</p> <p>Several national priorities for protecting rare and threatened indigenous biodiversity relate to rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.</p> <p>National Priority 1 land environments have 20% or less remaining under indigenous cover (https://www.mfe.govt.nz/more/biodiversity/national-policy-statement-biodiversity/statement-national-priorities-biodiversity).</p> <p>National Priority 2 includes indigenous vegetation associated with sand dunes and wetlands that are now uncommon. These are often poorly mapped in regional council databases.</p> <p>National Priority 3 ecosystems include indigenous vegetation associated with 'originally rare' terrestrial ecosystem types not covered by priorities 1 and 2 (https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems).</p>	<p><i>Ecosystem services*</i> are defined as the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include: provisioning services such as food, forest products and water; regulating services such as reducing floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other nonmaterial benefits. Criticality refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, or on HCV*s;</p> <p>The following areas may on assessment be considered HCV*4 where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal community water supply catchments within or downstream of the MU where the activity of the MU is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts. • <i>Very High Risk Erosion*</i> areas or areas identified during pre-harvest planning as having very high risk of erosion. • Areas subject to a soil conservation order. • Forest protecting significant infrastructure or communities from flood events.
<p>2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders*</p>	<p>Interested and affected stakeholders will vary depending on the forest location, but could often include: local communities and iwi; environmental, economic and social organizations; and government organisations like district and regional councils, and the Department of Conservation.</p>	<p>Interested and affected stakeholders will vary depending on the forest location, but could often include: local communities and iwi; environmental, economic and social organizations; and government organisations like district and regional councils, and the Department of Conservation. Forester managers, local communities, iwi, The Ministry for Environment, local and regional councils.</p>
<p>3. Description of culturally</p>	<p>An independent assessment by an experienced, qualified ecologist is necessary to determine whether the site meets</p>	<p>HCV*4 could be located throughout New Zealand.</p>



appropriate engagement for identifying HCV*s	HCV*3.	
4. Examples of HCV*s* in New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangitaiki wetlands (Kaingaroa Forest) • Waiotapu Geothermal Reserve (Kaingaroa Forest). • Duneland and dune lakes (Te Hiku Forest) 	<p>Legal community water supply catchments within or downstream of the MU where the activity of the MU is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torupatutahi Soil Conservation Area (Kaingaroa Forest) • Mangatu Slip (Gisborne) • Hunua (Auckland) water supply catchments.
5. Areas where HCV*s are likely present	HCV*3 could be located throughout New Zealand.	HCV*4 could be located throughout New Zealand.
6. Data and maps for HCV*s* in New Zealand	<p>No maps of FSC HCV* exist, however, national databases such as territorial authority mapping (SNAs), LENZ, DOC threat classification and the FOA rare species website provide useful references.</p> <p>The National Priority 1 land environments maps identify, at a national level, our most rare and threatened environments and ecosystems across New Zealand (http://www.mfe.govt.nz/more/biodiversity/national-policy-statement-biodiversity/statement-national-priorities-biodiversity)</p> <p>See maps under the 6 naturally uncommon ecosystem (National Priority 3) categories - https://www.landcarere-search.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems</p>	<p>ESC and/or The Land Resource Information System includes soil erosion type and severity maps for the country (https://iris.scinfo.org.nz/layer/48054-nz/rierosion-type-and-severity/) and can inform more detailed erosion assessments.</p> <p>Regional and District plans outlining amenity and landscape significance.</p>
7. Threats to HCV* areas in New Zealand	<p>Refer to HCV*1.</p> <p>Threats include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of wilding conifers and other plant pest species. • The spread or increase in population of introduced animal pests, e.g. possums, cats, mustelids, pigs, and wallaby. • Loss of habitat through neighbouring forestry operations e.g. tree felling 	<p>The most widespread cause of altered river flow from water takes appears to be irrigation, although other uses such as hydroelectricity are important in some catchments. There is currently no national-scale data on water use, and the analysis so far is done with consented information. Climate change is predicted to exacerbate pressures on water flows and the availability of water (http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Environmental%20reporting/our-fresh-water-2017_1.pdf). Forest management was not raised as a factor threatening to reduce water quantity. However, plantation forests can have effects on water flows, but are close to natural when compared to other land uses.</p> <p>Key threats in relation to forestry are:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change; including increased and more intense rainfall events. • Large scale harvesting on vulnerable sites.
<p>8. Strategies for maintaining HCV*</p>	<p>1) Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened <i>ecosystems*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, or <i>refugia</i></p> <p>2) Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i>, measures to <i>restore*</i> and/or develop rare or threatened <i>ecosystems*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, or <i>refugia*</i> are in place.</p>	<p>1) Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to <i>local communities*</i> located within or downstream of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion.</p> <p>2) Examples may include <i>protection*</i> zones, harvest area limitations or requirements to ensure a permanent forest cover, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.</p> <p>3) Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i>, measures to <i>restore*</i> water quality and quantity are in place and avoid future degradation.</p> <p>Carbon sequestration HCV can be met by compliance with the NZ ETS</p>



HCV*categories according to FSC Int. HCV framework	HCV*5 Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of <i>local communities*</i> or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through <i>engagement*</i> with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.	HCV*6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> and <i>landscapes*</i> of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of <i>critical*</i> cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of <i>local communities*</i> or Indigenous Peoples, identified through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i> or Indigenous Peoples.
1. Description of the best available information* to identify the HCVs* in New Zealand	<p>Both exotic plantation and natural forests provide recreational opportunities including hiking, mountain biking, hunting, bird watching, food collecting and medicinal plant collecting (http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/protected-areas/page-5). Several planted forests in New Zealand provide recreational opportunities to the people who visit them, including walking, mountain biking, horse riding, running, and exercising dogs (http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/_data/as-sets/pdf_file/0019/77032/1_4_Yao.pdf).</p> <p>Forests provide the basis for many traditional uses, among them collection of edible products of the forests (fruiting berries of indigenous plants, fern root, seeds, etc.), timbers for carving and building, physical remedies derived from trees, leaves, berries, fruits, bark and moss used to treat particular ailments, among others (https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/_data/as-sets/pdf_file/0017/43910/maori_values_native_forest.pdf). However, traditional subsistence living is almost totally absent in New Zealand, so none of the above activities could be considered as being of fundamental importance to satisfy basic livelihood needs. Therefore, HCV*5 sites are rare in New Zealand's planted forests.</p> <p>Generally, there are few examples where forest recreation is fundamental to basic necessities, perhaps the only example could be Whakarewarewa Forest and its significant contribution to tourism and recreational business in Rotorua.</p>	<p>Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV6:</p> <p>Internationally significant heritage sites World heritage sites are designated by UNESCO under the World Heritage Convention, which provides for the protection of places that are of outstanding universal value. New Zealand has three and the map from UNESCO website identifies their location on the New Zealand territory (http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/NZ).</p> <p>Significant heritage sites are scattered throughout New Zealand, but mainly are found in or around urban areas (http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list).</p> <p>Consultation with <i>mana whenua*</i> may identify HCV*6 where sites have significant cultural heritage. Noting some may be silent file where location and description are not made public.</p>
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders*	<i>Local communities*</i> , <i>iwi*</i> , Doc, territorial authorities, recreation groups.	<i>Iwi*</i> (<i>mana whenua*</i>) and <i>local communities*</i> , The Department of Conservation, Heritage New Zealand.
3. Description of	<i>Engagement*</i> with a community representative group, territorial	<i>Engagement*</i> with a registered archaeologist or consultation with <i>mana</i>

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culturally appropriate engagement for identifying HCVs	authority or DoC and with <i>mana whenua</i> * through FIPC agreed tikaanga. Refer to <i>culturally appropriate engagement</i> *.	<i>whenua</i> * through FIPC agreed tikaanga. Refer to <i>culturally appropriate engagement</i> *.
4. Examples of HCVs* in New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whakarewarewa Core Mountain Bike Area Blue and Green Lake Covenants (Whakarewarewa Forest, Rotorua). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caves Historic Site, Kaingaroa Forest Takiroa Rock Art Shelter, Takiroa, Otago.
5. Areas where HCV*s are likely present	HCV*5 could be located throughout New Zealand.	HCV*6 could be located throughout New Zealand.
6. Data and maps for HCVs* in New Zealand	No FSC HCV*5 maps exist, however Territorial Authority planning maps provide a resource that could be used to help identify HCV*5 areas, for example significant amenity sites or fisheries.	Certificate holder GIS. Heritage NZ maps and archaeological site records. Nationally significant heritage sites under Heritage New Zealand archaeological sites only and under local authorities' administration. There is a list online that serves as a recognition tool and where any individual can propose new sites through a written application. The list of heritage sites of national significance is divided into five parts, based on the type of sites (http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list).
7. Threats to HCV* areas in New Zealand	Forest management activities. Restricting access. Conversion to other landuses.	Forest management activities. International significance heritage sites According to UNESCO (https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/?action=list&id_search_state=115), the factors affecting world heritage site of Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand in 2004 relate to oil spill and effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure. Potential logging is listed as one factor affecting the site identified in previous reports. National significance heritage sites under HNZ -archaeological sites only and under local authorities' administration Damage can be caused to both archeological sites national heritage sites during harvesting, extraction and replanting. Potential threats to such sites from forest management is the restriction of access for Māori communities to hunt, fish, extract plants, and maintain contact with resources for traditional use and sacred places.
8. Strategies for maintaining HCV*	1) Strategies to protect the community's and/or <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * needs in relation to the <i>Management Unit</i> * are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of <i>local communities</i> * and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *.	1) Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of <i>local communities</i> * and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *.

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Annex I: List of rare and *threatened species** in the country or region

In New Zealand, the Department of *Conservation** maintains and updates a database of known animal species and their *Conservation** status. This information is broken down in separate document based on each animal family (Hominidae).

This information can be found here: https://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/science-publications/Conservation*-publications/nz-threat-classification-system/

9. FSC Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

Active Restoration: A programme that involves direct intervention management to increase the survival and recovery of species or *ecosystems**. Such a programme is in advance of *maintenance**. This could involve supplementary planting, feeding or breeding programmes, reintroducing species lost to the area, and enhancing natural hydrological functions and processes. This could include *pest** control in advance of *maintenance**.

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

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a *management unit**. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the *management unit**. The following are examples of *Affected stakeholders*:

- *Local communities**
- *Indigenous Peoples**
- *Workers**
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- *Local** processors
- *Local** businesses
- *Tenure** and *use rights** holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of *Affected stakeholders*, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.



(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organisation** as a *legal** person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the *management unit** and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria**. This includes any combination of *statutory law** (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal** precedence over all other *legal** instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Best Available Information:

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

1. Large – *Best Available Information** includes formal assessment and information gathering exercises
2. Small/Medium – *Best Available Information** can be what *The Organisation** knows and observes, what is learnt from neighbours, and other *local** *stakeholders**, together with existing assessments and mapping.

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

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

Biological control agents: *Organisms** used to eliminate or regulate the population of other *organisms** (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Coarse: Coarse means a desktop exercise assessing existing data rather than collecting new data.

Competent Worker: A person who has the necessary ability, knowledge and skill to carry out their work. This would normally be expected of a person who has undertaken a task for a period of 3 months or more.

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

Examples of *Confidential information** include data and content:

- 1) Related to investment decisions
- 2) About *intellectual property** rights
- 3) Which is client confidential
- 4) Which is, by law, confidential
- 5) Whose dissemination could put at *risk** the *Protection** of wildlife species and *habitats**; and
- 6) About sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples** or *local communities** (see *Criteria** 3.5 and 4.7) as requested by these groups.

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the *Principles** and *Criteria** and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).



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

Conservation/protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence *long-term**. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the *management unit** for which *Conservation** is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive *objective**; such areas include *representative sample areas**, *Conservation zones**, *Protection areas**, *Connectivity areas** and *High conservation value Areas**.

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

Consultation: The act of asking advice or opinion from other persons or parties, and of deliberating together over that advice or opinion. When consulting, the consulting person or persons must do so with an open mind and not have carried out any actions that would prevent the opinion or advice being actioned. Adequate information and time are provided for those consulted to form a view.

Continuous Cover Forest: The use of silvicultural systems which maintain the *Forest** canopy at one or more levels without clear felling. The requirement is the management of *Forests** using ecological *principles** which mimic natural processes, to maintain the *Forest** canopy at one or more levels. Harvest removals are by single tree or small coupe felling, seeking to enhance other *Forest** values.

Critical: The concept of *Criticality** or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to *Affected stakeholders**. An *ecosystem** service is considered to be *Critical** (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a *threat** of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of *local communities**, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of *significant infrastructure**. The notion of *Criticality** here refers to the importance and *risk** for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic value. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

Culturally appropriate engagement: Following standard and *reasonable** *Consultation** and *engagement** norms practised in NZ with individuals or mandated representatives, and includes, but is not limited to:

1. *Consultation** under the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and other relevant legislation
2. Direct *engagement** of *Affected stakeholders** with the appropriate person(s) or mandated representative using methods such as:



- a. Over-the-fence meetings, telephone calls, email for individuals or validated representatives such as neighbours, rights holders, etc.
- b. Group meetings, group email, for groups with multiple representatives or directly affected people
- c. Participation in organised community forum

For *lwi** the above apply, but should also be undertaken with respect to tikaanga Māori.

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

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

Decision Support Systems (DSS): A clearly defined and documented process that provides a structured framework to help improve the effectiveness of decision making. Components of a *DSS** include assessment *Criteria**, procedures and rules or guidelines to manage how operational activities are undertaken and how *risks** are managed. The assessment *Criteria** may include operational and economic, *legal** and industry agreements, physical and social factors like soil/geology, topography, rainfall, hydrology, ecology, visual, downstream values, neighbours, community, Māori and cultural. Management procedures, rules or guidelines would include meeting industry Best Management Practices, or requirements more stringent than these.

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organisation**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria**, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute resolution process: The process whereby *reasonable** effort *shall** be made to resolve grievances (that are not vexatious or frivolous) initially through negotiation, and if negotiation is unsuccessful, through an agreed unbiased third-party facilitator/mediator. If mediation is unsuccessful then the case may be referred to arbitration.

1. **Negotiation**

The process of discussions between parties aimed at reaching an agreement over common issues.

2. **Facilitation/Mediation**

The process where an independent and impartial third-party assist those in *dispute** to negotiate an agreement.

3. **Arbitration**

An alternative to litigation where the parties in *disputes** submit their case to an arbitrator appointed under the Arbitration Act 1996, who makes a decision that is binding.

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

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

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



This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

Dunelands: *Dunelands** are coastal areas that owe their physical, *landscape** and ecological character to the movement of sand by wind. Duneland vegetation cover ranges from bare sand to low grasses, sedges and herbs to mature coastal *Forest**.

Ecological district: A geographical area that has a characteristic *landscape** and range of biological communities. Defined in:

McEwen, W. Mary; Biological Resources Centre (N.Z.), New Zealand. Dept. of Conservation. (1987). Ecological regions and districts of New Zealand. Wellington, N.Z.: Dept. of Conservation*. ISBN 0-478-01000-1*

Ecological region: A geographical region that has a characteristic *landscape** and range of biological communities. Defined in:

McEwen, W. Mary; Biological Resources Centre (N.Z.), New Zealand. Dept. of Conservation. (1987). Ecological regions and districts of New Zealand. Wellington, N.Z.: Dept. of Conservation*. ISBN 0-478-01000-1*

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

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

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

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from *ecosystems**.

These include:

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

Engaging / engagement: The process by which *The Organisation** communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or *Affected stakeholders** ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan**. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and *monitoring** measures. (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, - STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental values:

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

- 1) *Ecosystem** functions (including carbon sequestration and storage)
- 2) *Biological diversity**
- 3) Water resources
- 4) Soils

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- 5) Atmosphere
- 6) *Landscape values** (including cultural and spiritual values)
- 7) Biophysical and *biogeochemical** processes and functions
- 8) Air and air quality
- 9) Light and darkness; and
- 10) Quiet and noise

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Equivalent ecological effort: Is expenditure (either direct spend or in-kind contribution) on biodiversity-related projects to compensate for the shortfall in the *Conservation* Areas Network**. *Equivalent ecological effort** that would qualify, is additional to *maintenance** and should produce real and measurable biodiversity gain. For clarity, this can include projects carried out to meet other ecological *objectives**. The *equivalent ecological effort** required for a given hectare shortfall is based on the area shortfall x the benchmark dollar spend per hectare for management of *Conservation** zones. This can be calculated, but is not limited to, one or a combination of the following methods:

1. The resources used for *maintenance** of *Conservation* Areas Network** described in *Criteria* 6.4 – 6.8* within the *management units** managed by other organisations, and/or
2. The resources required for *maintenance** of similar protected areas managed by the Department of *Conservation**.

For example: If the equivalent spent on protected areas by Department of *Conservation** is \$8/ha/annum and the reserve shortfall in a District or Region is 100ha, the *equivalent ecological effort** spend required is \$8 x 100ha = \$800/annum

Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC): means the system that determines the *risk** of erosion on land across New Zealand based on environmental characteristics, including rock type and slope, and that—

- a) classifies land into the following 4 categories of erosion susceptibility according to level of *risk**: low (green), moderate (yellow), high (orange), and very high (red); and
- b) provided in the electronic tool referred to in item 1 of Schedule 2

(http://www.mpi.govt.nz/growing-and-producing/Forestry*/overview/national-environmental-standards-for-plantation-Forestry*/erosion-sus-ceptibility-classification/)

Exotic species: Refer to *Alien species**

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on *stakeholders** that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

Fine level evaluation: An on the ground evaluation that will include, but not limited to:

- 1) vegetation types present and condition
- 2) fauna present and known *habitat** requirements and relationships
- 3) *threatened species** distributions, *habitat** and ranges
- 4) focal, *indicator** or umbrella species
- 5) *seral** stages and ecotones
- 6) *micro-landscapes**, particular physical features, and landforms
- 7) any evidence of *threats** to *ecosystem** values present, such as animal *pest** damage, pathogens, or invasive plant or fungal *pests**

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- 8) The benefit of expanding the area of a reserve to secure the viability of the *ecosystems**; guided by the following site *Criteria**:
- a) biologically viable shape and size
 - b) socially and economically logical
 - c) suitable for *restoration** to *habitat** for species being considered
 - d) links to other reserve areas
 - e) buffering from adjoining land uses *pests** and disturbance events like fire and wind.

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

Forest*: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of *Forest** Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on *Forest** Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

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

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

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

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

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an *organism** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Geopreservation: The act of ensuring the survival of the best representative examples of the broad diversity of a country's geological features, landforms, soil sites and active physical processes so that we can understand its unique geological history and development of its landforms and evolution of its biota.

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

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

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

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;

- *Forest** openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small *wetlands**, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Hapu: A number of *whānau** from a common ancestor. Sub-tribe (Waitangi Tribunal 1991).

High conservation value (HCV): Any of the following values:

- HCV1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of *Biological diversity** including endemic species, and rare, *threatened** or endangered species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2: *Landscape*-level ecosystems** and mosaics. Intact *Forest* Landscapes**, large *Landscape*-level ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3: *Ecosystems** and *habitats**. Rare, *threatened**, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.
- HCV 4: *Critical* ecosystem services**. Basic *ecosystem services** in *Critical** situations, including *Protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples** (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *Critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**.

(Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

High conservation value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and *maintenance** of identified *high conservation values**.

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

Illegal: Contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law.

Incursion: An invasion or attack.

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

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

- The key characteristic or *Criterion* is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;

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- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007). For the purposes of this standard indigenous peoples* should be taken to mean *tangata whenua*.*

Infrastructure: In the context of *Forest** management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan** and for non-*Forest** *infrastructure** that may be present within the *Forest** includes powerlines, pipelines, telecommunication towers, etc.

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

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

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

- *Conservation** organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- *Local** development projects;
- *Local** governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example *high conservation values**.
- Members of the FSC SDG

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Iwi: A group of *hapu** from a common ancestor. Tribe, people. (Waitangi Tribunal, 1991).

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Kaitiaktanga: Customary and traditional stewardship practices.

Lands and territories: Lands or territories that *indigenous peoples** or *local communities** have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods.

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



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

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or *local laws**) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). Legal also includes rule-based decisions made by *legally competent** agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by *legally competent** agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal registration: National or *local** *legal** licence or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The licence or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal** registration applies also to an organisation operating a *management unit** without sale of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for *Conservation** of biodiversity or *habitat**. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal status: The way in which the *management unit** is classified according to law. In terms of *tenure**, it means the category of *tenure**, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the *management unit** is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, *legal** status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Local: Local can be defined depending on the circumstance, but for the purposes of the standard is generally within the District(s) and Region(s) the *management unit** is located, and/or a community that is potentially affected by the activities undertaken by *The Organisation** under the scope of their certification. For the purposes of 5.4.1 local can be either the North or South Island relevant to the location of the *management unit**.

Local communities: Communities, including *tangata whenua** groups (*Iwi** and *hapu**), of any size that are in or adjacent to the *management unit**, and also those that are close enough to have a *significant** impact on the economy or the *environmental values** of the *management unit** or to have their economies, rights or environments *significantly** affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the *management unit**. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Long-term: The timescale of the *Forest** owner or manager as manifested by the *objectives** of the *management plan**, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent *Forest** cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions and will be a function of how long it takes a given *ecosystem** to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions. (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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Maintenance (in relation to the Conservation areas network): Actions aimed at preventing irreversible decline of species or *ecosystems** in the short term and any decline in the *long-term** and enabling natural regeneration to take place including in particular an animal and plant *pest** control programme and prevention of external disturbance.

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

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organisation within or in relation to the *management unit**, including statements of *objectives** and policies. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit *long-term** *management objectives** which are expressed in a *management plan**. This area or areas include(s) facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal** title or management control of or operated by or on behalf of *The Organisation**, for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**, and also includes *Conservation** *Areas Networks** established to satisfy the 10% reserve setaside.

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Mana whenua: Territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory – power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land.

Monitor/monitoring: Follow-up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives**. The results of the *monitoring** activities are utilized in the implementation of *Adaptive management**.

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Native ecosystems: An *ecosystem** whose presence in a particular area is the result of only natural process, with little human intervention.

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

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the *Principles** and *Criteria** and any applications of *restoration** techniques, terms such as 'more *natural conditions**', '*native ecosystem**' provide for managing sites to favor or *restore** *native species** and associations of *native species** that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other *environmental values* so that they form *ecosystems** typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

'natural forest' includes the following categories:

- *Forest** affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are



still present. In boreal and north temperate *Forest**s which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate *Forest** of the same *native species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;

- natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing *Forest** of *native species** which has regenerated in non-*Forest** areas;
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded *ecosystems**, woodland and savannah.

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

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

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

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-*Forest** communities and *ecosystems** included in the *management unit**, including *grassland**, bushland, *wetlands**, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems**. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- Areas where deforestation and *Forest** degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-*Forest**, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the *management unit**, should be *restored** towards more *natural conditions**, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

The NZ NFSS-PF defines natural forests as Areas of land which are predominantly covered in indigenous tree species that are naturally established, including managed indigenous *Forest** areas where regeneration is supplemented by planting of indigenous species. This includes vegetation that is native or endemic to an area and is growing naturally, i.e. has not been planted.

Natural Hazards: Disturbances that can present *risks** to social and *environmental values** in the *management unit** but that may also comprise important *ecosystem** functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, earthquake, coastal erosion, volcanism, etc.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the *management unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organisation** for the *Forest** enterprise, including the decision of



policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of forests**. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest* Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which *The Organisation** must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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

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

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

Pest: A pest is a plant, animal, fungi, *micro-organism** or pathogen that is adversely affecting something of value. A pest is something in the wrong place e.g. the brushtail possum is a valued Australian native animal but a pest in New Zealand as it *threatens** New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity. In the FSC context a pest is either a plant or animal that is adversely affecting the *plantation** crop or the indigenous biodiversity values of the *management unit**.

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

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood, or other plant products, or human health, or livestock or biodiversity from *pests**; in controlling *pests**; or in rendering such *pests** harmless. (This definition includes, but is not limited to insecticides, *rodenticides**, acaricides, *molluscicides**, *larvaecides**, fungicides and herbicides). (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

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

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

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

The NZ NFSS-PF defines plantations as a *Forest** area established by planting or sowing with either alien or *native species**, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *natural forests**.

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management

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

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

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

Principles of Protecting and Expanding Natural Areas:

1. Biologically viable shape and size;
2. Socially and economically logical;
3. Suitable for *restoration** to *habitat** for species being considered;
4. Links to other reserve area;
5. Buffering from adjoining land uses, *pests** and disturbance event like fire and wind;
6. Reflect proportion and representation of *ecosystems**. [from 10.5.10];
7. Culturally important.

Protection: See definition of *Conservation**.

Protection Area: See definition of *Conservation Zone**.

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

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

New Zealand defines rare species based on the NZ Threat Classification System. These include Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as *threatened**. Species classified under the NZ Threat Classification System (revised 2007) as 'At Risk - Relict' and 'At Risk - Naturally Uncommon. "

- 1) Relict = Taxa that have undergone a documented decline within the last 1000 years, and now occupy < 10% of their former range and meet one of the following *Criteria**:
 - a. A 5000–20 000 mature individuals; population stable ($\pm 10\%$)
 - b. B > 20 000 mature individuals; population stable or increasing at > 10%
- 2) Naturally Uncommon = Taxa whose distribution is confined to a specific geographic area or which occur within naturally small and widely scattered populations, where this distribution is not the result of human disturbance.

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is *legally** approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal** effect. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source:



Glen Canyon Dam, *Adaptive management** Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

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

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

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to *environmental values* that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more *natural conditions** in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the *Principles** and *Criteria**, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing *ecosystem** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

*The Organisation** is not necessarily obliged to restore those *environmental values* that have been affected by factors beyond the control of *The Organisation**, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the *legally** authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

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

Restoration (Restore): Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an *ecosystem** that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. (*Society for Ecological Restoration, Science & Policy Working Group, Version 2, October 2004*).

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it. Riparian zone vegetation can consist of indigenous, exotic or mixed species.

Risk: The probability of a negative impact arising from any activity in the *management unit** combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Rodenticides: Poison used to kill rodents.

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an *environmental value* or a *management unit**, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the *Forest** each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Seral: Natural stages of *natural forest** succession.

Significant:

For the purposes of *Principle** 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- 1) A designation, classification or recognized *Conservation** status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International
- 2) A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national *Conservation** organisation, based on its concentration of biodiversity
- 3) A voluntary recognition by *The Organisation**, based on available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of

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*Forests** and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis. (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of *Forest** Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Stakeholder: See definitions for *Affected stakeholder** and *interested stakeholder**.

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

Substantial Magnitude (disputes of): A *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- 1) Affects the *legal** or *Customary rights** of *Indigenous Peoples** and *local communities**
- 2) Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a *scale** that it cannot be reversed or mitigated
- 3) Physical violence
- 4) Destruction of property
- 5) Acts of intimidation against *Forest workers** and *stakeholders**.

Tangata whenua: 'People of the land'. In relation to a particular area, means the *Iwi**, *hapū** and *whānau**, that hold *mana whenua** (customary authority associated with *tinio rangatiratanga**) over that area. (RMA 1991).

Tangata whenua includes, mandated:

- 1) *Iwi** and *hapu** who have *mana whenua** (verified through adjudication or a signed agreement of all overlapping claimants) over lands within or adjoining the *management unit**;
- 2) Māori landowners or governance entities who hold *legal** 'ownership' rights within the *management unit** mandated by the landowners; and
- 3) *Iwi**, *hapu** and landowners whose *Customary rights** may be affected by management activities within the *management unit**.

Taonga: Treasured possessions; includes both tangible and intangible treasures.

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

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

Threatened environments: The Threatened Environment Classification is a combination of three national databases: Land Environments New Zealand (LENZ), classes Land Cover Database (LCDB) and the protected areas network (reflecting areas *legally** protected for the purpose of natural heritage *Protection**). The classification combines this information into a simple and practical GIS tool. 'Threatened environments' (categories 1 to 5) are those in which much indigenous vegetation has been cleared and/or only a small proportion of what remains is *legally** protected. The Threatened Environment Classification is managed by Landcare Research.

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) *Criteria** for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or *Critically** Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high *risk** of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal** significance) and to *local** conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate *Conservation** measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and *Criteria**: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

The Organisation (NZ)/Organization (US): The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based. This is often the *Forest** manager or *Forest** owner.

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the management unit**, tracked by either volume



(e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

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

Tino rangatiratanga: The right of *Tangata whenua** to exercise full authority and control over their lands, resources and *taonga**.

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

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

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the *management unit** that can be defined by *local** custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Verifiable targets should be developed that include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Site productivity, yield of all products harvested
- 2) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the vegetation
- 3) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna
- 4) Water quality and quantity
- 5) Soil erosion, compaction, fertility and carbon content
- 6) Wildlife populations, biodiversity* and status of *high conservation values**
- 7) Sensitive cultural and environmental resources
- 8) *Stakeholder** satisfaction with *engagement**
- 9) Benefits of management operations provided to *local communities**
- 10) Number of *occupational accidents**; and
- 11) Overall *economic viability** of the *management unit**

Very high-risk erosion: Areas classified as Very High-Risk Erosion Susceptibility by the Erosion Susceptibility Classification within the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry Regulations.

Very Limited portion: The area affected *shall** not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *management unit** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *management unit**. Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Wahi tapu: Place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense. (Source: Historic Places Act 1993).

Wahi tupuna: Place important to Māori for its ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values (Source: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014)

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

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;

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- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

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

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

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

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington). Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Whānau: Extended family or family group, a familiar term of address to many people - the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society.

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Working Forest area: The production area + *plantation* Forest* infrastructure**.



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