

# **Annex 1a. Review of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**

July 2015

Defra Project ID EV0481

This appendix contains the full results of the review of the FSC scheme against the UK Government criteria.

## ***Executive Summary***

Date of Previous Assessment: November 2010 (published December 2010)

## ***Current Status***

Meets requirements for legality

Meets requirements for sustainability

## ***Scheme Source Documents***

FSC Statutes September 2014

FSC FSC-POL-01-004 (V2-0) Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC. Part I July 2009; Part II September 2011

FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and the ILO Conventions, March 2002.

FSC-POL-60-001 (V1-1) Development and Transition of the FSC Network. 01 July 2011

FSC-POL-20-003 FSC policy on the excision of areas from the scope of certification. March 2004.

FSC-PRO-01-001 (V3-0). The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents. 13 March 2013

FSC-PRO-60-002 The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments

FSC-PRO-60-002a FSC National Risk Assessment Framework

FSC-STD-01-001 (version 4-0) FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, approved 1993, amended 1996, 1999, 2002

FSC-STD-01-001 (V5-0) FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship. 10 February 2012.

FSC-STD-01-001 (V5-1) FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship. 12 September 2014

FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0) FSC International Generic Indicators (IGIs) (

FSC-STD-20-001 (version 3-0) General Requirements for FSC accredited certification bodies: Application of ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 (E), 31 August 2009

FSC-STD-20-002 (version 3-0) Structure, Content and Local Adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards, 31 August 2009

FSC-STD-20-006 (version 3-0) Stakeholder consultation for forest evaluation, 31 August 2009 FSC-STD-20-007 (version 3-0) Forest management evaluation, 31 August 2009

FSC-STD-20-007 (version 3-0) Forest management evaluation, 31 August 2009

FSC-STD-20-007b (version 1-0) Forest management evaluations addendum - Forest certification public summary reports, 31 August 2009  
Chain of Custody Evaluations  
FSC-STD-20-011 V2-0 Chain of Custody Evaluations  
FSC-STD-30-005 (V1-0) EN. FSC standard for group entities in forest management groups. Standard approval date - 31 August 2009. This standard became effective on 01 January 2010.  
FSC-STD-40-004 (V2-1) FSC Standard for Chain of Custody Certification. 1 October 2011.  
FSC-STD-40-005 (version 2-1) FSC Standard for company evaluation of controlled wood, April 2007  
FSC-STD-40-007 (V2-0) Sourcing reclaimed material for use in FSC Product Groups or FSC-Certified Projects. 01 April 2011.  
FSC-STD-50-001 (V1-2) Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders. 25 Nov 2010.  
FSC-STD-50-002 (V1-0) Requirements for promotional use of the FSC trademarks by non-certificate holders. 7 June 2012.  
FSC-STD 60-002 (version 1-0) Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards. October 2009, effective 1 January 2010  
FSC-STD 60-006 (version 1-2) Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards. April 2009 (amended October 2009)  
FSC-ADV-31-001 Interpretation of C10-9, updated 1st January 2003  
FSC-ADV-60-006 (version 1-0) Expiry of national / regional FSC-endorsed forest stewardship standards. December 2008  
FSC-DIR-20-007-10 Conversion of plantation to non forest land. Revised 2010. In: FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations. 10 July 2014.  
FSC-DIR-40-004 FSC Directive on Chain of Custody. 15 August 2014.  
FSC-DIR-40-004, Advice Note 40-004-11.  
FSC-DIR-40-005 FSC Directive on FSC Controlled Wood, Last Updated: 15 December 2014  
FSC-GUI-60-004 (Version 1-0) FSC Forest Stewardship Standards: Structure, Content and Suggested Indicators. July 2010  
ASI-POL-20-100 (V5.1) ASI Quality Manual. 27 February 2014.  
ASI-PRO-20-101 (V4-0) ASI Accreditation Procedure. 30 April 2014.  
FSC Standard form of Licence Agreement for the FSC Accreditation Programme  
FSC Standard form of Agreement for Trademark Service Providers  
Terms of Reference of working groups  
ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards v6.0 – December, 2014  
Items below added following clarification request from FSC (March 2015)  
ISEAL Independent Evaluation Summary Report March 2015  
New FSC interpretation of the normative framework (March 11, 2015).  
Interpretation on FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and the ILO conventions

# 1. Forest Standards

## 1.1 Content of standards for legal compliance

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
1.1.1.	Rights to harvest timber within legally gazetted boundaries.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b></p> <p>1.2 The Organization shall demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.</p> <p>1.3 The Organization shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the legal status of the organization and of the Management unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services from within the Management unit. The organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.</p> <p><b>The TP bases its decision</b> on the EC Paper 'Guidance document for the EU Timber Regulation September 2013'.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2	✓	
1.1.2.	Payments for harvest rights and timber including duties related to timber harvesting.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b></p> <p>1.3 ...The Organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2	✓	
1.1.3	Timber harvesting, including environmental and forest legislation including forest management and biodiversity	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b></p> <p>1.3 The Organization shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the legal status of the organization and of the Management unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services from within the Management unit. The organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with</p>	2	✓	

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	conservation, where directly related to timber harvesting.	<p>such rights and obligations.</p> <p>1.5 The Organization shall comply with the applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score:2</b></p>			
1.1.4	Third parties' legal rights concerning use and tenure that are affected by timber harvesting.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b></p> <p>1.3 The Organization shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the legal status of the organization and of the Management unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services from within the Management unit. The organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.</p> <p>1.5 The Organization shall comply with the applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale.</p> <p>3.1 The Organization shall identify the indigenous peoples that exist within the Management Unit or are affected by management activities. the organization shall then, through engagement with these indigenous peoples, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations that apply within the Management unit. The organization shall also identify areas where these rights are contested. The organization shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.</p> <p>3.2 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories. Delegation by indigenous peoples of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent.</p> <p>3.5 The Organization, through engagement with indigenous peoples, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these indigenous peoples hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by the organization and their management, and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these indigenous peoples.</p> <p>4.1 The Organization shall identify the local communities that exist within the Management Unit and those that are affected by management activities. The organization shall then, through engagement with these local communities, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations that apply within the Management unit.</p> <p>4.2 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior</p>	2	✓	

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
		and Informed Consent. 4.7 The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by the organization, and their management and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these local communities.  <b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.  <b>Score: 2</b>			
1.1.5	Trade and customs, in so far as the forest sector is concerned.	<b>Fully addressed</b>  FSC P&C (V5-1) 1.5 The Organization shall comply with the applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale. 1.7 The Organization shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, the organization shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of corruption.  FSC-DIR-40-004, Advice Note 40-004-11 applies: "FSC certificate holders exporting and/or importing timber or timber products shall have procedures in place to ensure that the commercialization of FSC certified products comply with all applicable trade and custom laws."  <b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.  <b>Score: 2</b>	2	✓	

## 1.2 Content of standards for sustainability requirements

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
1.2.1	Certification standards must be consistent with a widely accepted set of international principles and criteria	<b>Fully addressed</b>  <b>FSC-STD-01-001</b> This document sets out the FSC P&C. The P&C are adapted to national or sub-national conditions by national FSC initiatives or certification bodies in order to be used at the forest management unit level. They must retain the principle and criteria structure.	2		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	defining sustainable or responsible forest management at the forest management unit level.	<p>The <b>TP finds</b> that the Principles and Criteria are consistent with widely accepted concepts of sustainable or responsible forest management at forest management unit level.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score:2</b></p>			
1.2.2.	The standard must be performance-based.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p>The <b>TP finds</b> the standard (FSC Principles and Criteria, (V5-1) has both performance and systems based elements to it. The criteria 1.2.3 – 1.2.6 are fully addressed and, in accordance with the CPET guidance on interpretation.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2		✓
1.2.3.	The standard must ensure that harm to ecosystems is minimised. In order to do this the standard must include requirements for: a) Appropriate assessment of impacts and planning to minimise impacts; b) Protection of soil, water and biodiversity; c) Controlled and appropriate use of chemicals and use of Integrated Pest Management wherever possible.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b> <b>a) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>6.1 <i>The Organization shall assess environmental values in the Management Unit and those values outside the Management Unit potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.</i></p> <p>6.2 <i>Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization shall identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values.</i></p> <p>6.3 <i>The Organization shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of these impacts.</i></p> <p><b>b) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>6.6 <i>The Organization shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species and genotypes, and prevent losses of biological diversity, especially through habitat management in the Management Unit. The organization shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.</i></p> <p>6.7 <i>The Organization shall protect or restore natural water courses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity. The Organization shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.</i></p> <p>10.10 <i>The Organization shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.</i></p>	2		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	d) Proper disposal of wastes to minimise any negative impacts.	<p><b>c) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>10.6 The Organization shall avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, the organization shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values.</p> <p>10.7 The Organization shall use integrated pest management and silviculture systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides. The organization shall not use any chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides are used, the organization shall prevent, mitigate, and / or repair damage to environmental values and human health.</p> <p><b>d) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>10.12 The Organization shall dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner.</p> <p><u>The TP finds</u> this criterion to be fully addressed overall.</p> <p><b>Score 2.</b></p>			
1.2.4.	<p>The standard must seek to ensure that productivity of the forest is maintained. In order to do this the standard must include requirements for:</p> <p>a) Management planning and implementation of management activities to avoid significant negative impacts on forest productivity.</p> <p>b) Monitoring which is adequate to check compliance with all requirements, together with</p>	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b></p> <p><b>a) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>5.2 The Organization shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.</p> <p>6.1 The Organization shall assess environmental values in the Management Unit and those values outside the Management Unit potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.</p> <p>6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization shall identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values.</p> <p>6.3 The Organization shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of these impacts.</p> <p>10.1 after harvest or in accordance with the management plan, The Organization shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions.</p> <p>10.2 The Organization shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the management objectives.</p> <p>10.5 The Organization shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.</p> <p>10.11 The Organization shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products so that environmental values are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.</p> <p><b>b) Fully addressed</b></p>	2		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	<p>review and feedback into planning.</p> <p>c) Operations and operational procedures which minimise impacts on the range of forest resources and services.</p> <p>d) Adequate training of all personnel, both employees and contractors.</p> <p>e) Harvest levels that do not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest, based on adequate inventory and growth and yield data.</p>	<p>8.1 The Organization shall monitor the implementation of its management plan, including its policies and objectives, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets.</p> <p>8.2 The Organization shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit, and changes in its environmental condition.</p> <p>8.3 The Organization shall analyse the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.</p> <p><b>c) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>6.1 The Organization shall assess environmental values in the Management Unit and those values outside the Management Unit potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.</p> <p>6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization shall identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values.</p> <p>6.3 The Organization shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of these impacts.</p> <p>10.10 The Organization shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.</p> <p>10.11 The Organization shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products so that environmental values are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.</p> <p><b>d) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>2.5 The Organization shall demonstrate that workers have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the management plan and all management activities.</p> <p>4.3 The Organization shall provide reasonable opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale and intensity of its management activities.</p> <p><b>e) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>5.2 The Organization shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
1.2.5.	The standard must seek to ensure that forest ecosystem	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b></p>	2		✓



Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	<p>health and vitality is maintained. In order to do this the standard must include requirements for:</p> <p>a) Management planning which aims to maintain or increase the health and vitality of forest ecosystems</p> <p>b) Management of natural processes, fires, pests and diseases.</p> <p>c) Adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, mining and encroachment.</p>	<p><b>a) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>6.1 The Organization shall assess environmental values in the Management Unit and those values outside the Management Unit potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.</p> <p>6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization shall identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values.</p> <p>6.3 The Organization shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of these impacts.</p> <p><b>b) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>10.9 The Organization shall assess risks and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk.</p> <p><b>c) Fully addressed</b></p> <p>1.4 The Organization shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
1.2.6.	<p>The standard must seek to ensure that biodiversity is maintained. In order to do this the standard must include requirements for:</p> <p>a) Implementation of safeguards to protect rare, threatened and</p>	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b></p> <p><b>a) &amp; b): Fully addressed</b></p> <p>6.4 The Organization 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.</p> <p>The Organization shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species beyond the boundary of the Management unit, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management unit.</p> <p>6.5 The Organization 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, The organization shall restore a proportion of the</p>	2		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	<p>endangered species.</p> <p>b) The conservation/ set-aside of key ecosystems or habitats in their natural state.</p> <p>c) The protection of features and species of outstanding or exceptional value.</p>	<p>Management Unit to more natural conditions. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration 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.</p> <p><b>c): Fully addressed</b>  The Organization shall maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values in the Management Unit through applying the precautionary approach.</p> <p>9.1 The Organization, through engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values in the Management Unit, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values:  HCV 1 - Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels. HCV 2 - landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. 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 refuge. 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.</p> <p>9.2 The Organization shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values, through engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and experts.</p> <p>The TP acknowledges that the UK government policy encourages uptake of forest management in smaller woodland under Category B evidence for demonstrating compliance with the Timber Procurement Policy<sup>1</sup> and also acknowledges FSC's effort to provide easier access to certification for Small and/or Low Intensity Management Forests (SLIMFs). Consequently, the TP finds the criterion is fully addressed because the same FSC principles and criteria apply but for practical reasons some of the indicators have been adapted for SLIMFs.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
1.2.7. <sup>2</sup>	The standard	<b>Fully addressed</b>	2		✓

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/timber-procurement-policy-tpp-prove-legality-and-sustainability>

<sup>2</sup> This criterion is now considered under the 'legal' aspect of the review as opposed to 'sustainable'. For more information refer to Criteria for Evaluating Forest

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	<p>requires compliance from both the forest management organisation and any contractors with local and national legal requirements including those relevant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour and welfare</li> <li>• Health and safety.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1)</b></p> <p>1.2 The Organization* shall demonstrate that the legal status* of the Management Unit*, including tenure* and use rights*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.</p> <p>1.3: "The Organization* shall have legal* rights to operate in the Management Unit*, which fit the legal status* of The Organization and of the Management Unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management Unit. The Organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations."</p> <p>1.5 The Organization shall comply with the applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale.</p> <p>1.6</p> <p>2.3: The Organization* shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards.</p> <p><b>FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and the ILO convention: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>Lists the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930.</li> <li>2. 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948.</li> <li>3. 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949.</li> <li>4. 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.</li> <li>5. 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.</li> <li>6. 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958.</li> <li>7. 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973.</li> <li>8. 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.</li> </ol> <p>In addition, FSC-POL-30-401 states that all FSC standards assessments and certificates will be designed to provide a credible assurance of compliance with all ILO conventions applicable to all forest operations and practices. The requirement applies in all countries regardless of whether a country has ratified a convention or not (see the evidence on Criterion 1.2.8).</p> <p>New FSC interpretation of the normative framework (March 11, 2015), Interpretation on FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and the ILO conventions:          "It is mandatory for all forest managers to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions and with all the ILO conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices (as listed in FSC-POL-30-401:2002)."</p>			

Certification Schemes (Category A Evidence) Fourth Edition.

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
		<p>ILO Convention, C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981:  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 labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees <b>as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors.</b></p> <p>The TP finds the criterion partially addressed because the new FSC P&amp;C (V5-1) focuses on '...transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit...' but leaves out many legal requirements including those pertaining to labour &amp; welfare and health &amp; safety.FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN does not assist compliance in this case as they only emphasise the transportation and trade aspect of this FSC Criterion.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
1.2.8	The standard must require that the legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights of indigenous peoples and local communities related to the forest are identified, documented and respected.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b>  <b>Indigenous peoples: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>3.1 The Organization shall identify the indigenous peoples that exist within the Management Unit or are affected by management activities. The organization shall then, through engagement with these indigenous peoples, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations that apply within the Management unit. The organization shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.</p> <p>3.2 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories. Delegation by indigenous peoples of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent.</p> <p>3.4 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the rights, customs and culture of indigenous peoples as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).</p> <p><b>Local communities: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>4.1 The Organization shall identify the local communities that exist within the Management Unit and those that are affected by management activities. The organization shall then, through engagement with these local communities, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations, that apply within the Management unit.</p> <p>4.2 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent.</p> <p><b>FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO conventions</b></p>	2		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
		<p>FSC-POL-30-401 requires that all FSC standards assessments and certificates will be designed to provide a credible assurance of compliance with all ILO conventions applicable to forest operations and practices, including ILO convention No.169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. The requirement applies in all countries regardless of whether a country has ratified a convention or not.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
1.2.9.	The standard must require that appropriate mechanisms are in place for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest management practices and to work conditions.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b>  <b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1) and FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN</b></p> <p><b>Tenure and use rights:</b>  <b>FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN:</b>  1.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution mechanism is in place; developed through engagement with affected stakeholders.  4.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through engagement with local communities.</p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1)</b>  1.6 The Organization shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through engagement with affected stakeholders.  4.6 The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation to local communities and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of the organization.</p> <p><b>Forest management practices FSC P&amp;C (V5-1)</b>  4.6 The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation to local communities and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of the organization.</p> <p><b>Work conditions</b>  <b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1)</b>  1.6 The Organization shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through engagement with affected stake- holders.  2.1 The Organization shall uphold the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core labour Conventions.  2.6 The Organization through engagement with workers shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases, or occupational injuries sustained while working for the organization.</p>	2		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
		<p><u>The TP finds</u> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
1.2.10.	<p>The standard must ensure that the basic labour rights of forest workers are safeguarded. In order to do this the standard must include requirements concerning the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;</li> <li>• the elimination of all forms of compulsory or forced labour;</li> <li>• the effective abolition of child labour;</li> <li>• the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1):</b>  <b>Freedom of association and collective bargaining: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>2.1 The Organization shall uphold the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core labour Conventions.</p> <p><b>Forced labour: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>2.1 The Organization shall uphold the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core labour Conventions.</p> <p><b>Child labour: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>2.1 The Organization shall uphold the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions.</p> <p><b>Discrimination: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>2.2 The Organization shall promote gender equality in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities.</p> <p><b>FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and the ILO convention: Fully addressed</b>  Lists the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930.</li> <li>2. 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948.</li> <li>3. 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949.</li> <li>4. 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.</li> <li>5. 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.</li> <li>6. 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958.</li> <li>7. 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973.</li> <li>8. 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.</li> </ol> <p>In addition, FSC-POL-30-401 states that all FSC standards assessments and certificates will be designed to provide a credible assurance of compliance with all ILO conventions applicable to all forest operations and practices. The requirement applies in all countries regardless of whether a country has ratified a convention or not (see the evidence on Criterion 1.2.8).</p> <p><b>FSC-POL-01-004 Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC: Fully addressed</b>  Outlines that "FSC will only allow its association with organizations that are not directly or indirectly involved in the following unacceptable activities: ...Violation of any of the ILO Core Conventions". Note: this is related to organisations associated with FSC through forest management, chain of custody and/or controlled wood FSC certification.</p>	2		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
		<p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
1.2.11.	The standard must require that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC P&amp;C (V5-1)</b>  2.3 The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards. these practices shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2		✓

### 1.3 *Standard setting process*

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
1.3.1	The standard-setting process must be consistent with the requirements of ISO Guide 59: Code of Good Practice for Standardisation or the ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards or equivalent.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p>FSC is a full member of the ISEAL alliance and regularly evaluated by ISEAL.</p> <p>Compliance with ISEAL's Standard-Setting Code was formally approved by the ISEAL Membership Committee on 23rd March 2015.</p> <p>The TP notes that in the "ISEAL Independent Evaluation Summary Report. March 2015" it was recorded that the process for interim standards remains under "review and revision" and the TP's concerns about the interim standard setting process are reflected in its scoring of CPET criteria 1.3.2., 1.3.3. and 5.1.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score:2</b></p>	2		✓



Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
1.3.2	The standard-setting process must seek to ensure balanced representation and input from the economic, environmental and social interest categories.	<p><b>Partially addressed</b></p> <p>In terms of the FSC P&amp;C and other international standards setting processes meeting this criterion, FSC-PRO-01-001 gives two potential scenarios for Working Groups: 3.7 ‘a chamber or sub-chamber balanced Working Group’ and 3.8 ‘all other Working Groups shall be established as Technical Working Groups’ where ‘membership is open to all stakeholders.’ While the former chamber-balanced Working Groups meet the criteria for balanced representation the latter Technical Working Groups do not. However FSC states that “the intent of chamber-balanced Working Groups: they are supposed to agree on standards and policies with social and environmental requirements. For all those standards and policies, FSC puts chamber-balanced working groups in place. All other standards and policies still have to be reviewed and approved by the chamber-balanced Policy and Standards Committee and the FSC Board of Directors.”</p> <p>The FSC Statutes meet this criterion in terms of the standards setting processes they cover: P&amp;C, other international standards and forest standards set by national offices or other Network Partners. The Statutes however do not cover the certification body generic or interim standards processes.</p> <p>National standards setting processes fully meet the criterion.</p> <p>Previously certification bodies developed generic standards using a process which does not meet this criterion. However, the introduction of the IGIs will result in certification bodies’ generic standards being phased out and replaced by the IGIs. Adaptation of FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN to a local situation will still be required to be carried out by certification bodies where no FSC national or regional standard exists (see 1.3.1 above). This criterion is fully met by the process to develop the IGIs which replace the certification body generic standards.</p> <p>Adaptation of FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN to a local situation will still be required to be carried out by certification bodies where no FSC national or regional standard exists (see 1.3.1 above). The modification of the certification body generic standard into an interim standard partially addresses this criterion. While the requirements for stakeholder ‘input’ do meet the criterion there is no requirement that this is balanced in terms of ‘representation’ as the CB itself sets the standard rather than a standards setting committee made up from balanced representation.</p> <p>The comments from FSC do not address the need for evidence to demonstrate compliance of certification body generic or interim standards to comply with this criterion. Consequently, the TP decided that their score does not change.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion is partially addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 1</b></p>	1		✓
1.3.3	The standard-setting and decision-making process adopted must seek to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No single</li> </ul>	<p><b>Partially addressed</b></p> <p>The FSC Statutes fully meet this criterion with respect to P&amp;C, other international and national standards setting processes. However the Statutes do not cover the certification body process of setting generic and interim standards as these processes are approved by ASI and not the FSC decision-making bodies detailed in the Statutes.</p>	1		✓

Criterion	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	<p>interest can dominate the process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No decision can be made in the absence of agreement from the majority of an interest category.</li> </ul>	<p>FSC-PRO-01-001 lists several processes that together ensure that no single interest group can dominate FSC's standard setting processes, including the P&amp;C. It is not explicitly stated that no single interest group must <del>not</del> dominate the process, however, the requirements in place ensure that this cannot happen.</p> <p>Adherence to relevant requirements of FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-0 EN is checked by the Policy and Standards Committee and reported to the Board. Such requirements are e.g.:</p> <p>3.10 <i>The FSC Board of Directors shall decide on the members of chamber and sub-chamber balanced Working Groups and their Terms of Reference.</i></p> <p>7.2 <i>The Working Group and the Coordinator shall prepare a report for the FSC Board of Directors, containing the following information:</i> [...] <i>e) Record of any outstanding concerns by members of the Working Group (e.g. lack of consensus on a specific issue);</i></p> <p>FSC-STD-60-006 meets the criterion with respect to regional, national and sub-national forest stewardship standards.</p> <p>FSC-STD-20-002 does not address this criterion with respect to the setting of certification body generic standards and partially addresses it with respect to the adaptation of the generic standard to form an interim standard. While there are mechanisms required that will likely ensure that the process is not dominated by a single interest group there are no mechanisms to ensure that agreement of the majority of an interest category.</p> <p>FSC's comment does not provide sufficient evidence to fully address the criterion's requirement; in respect to interim standards. Therefore, <b>The TP finds</b> this criterion is partially addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 1</b></p>			

## 2. Certification

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
2.1	Certification must be undertaken by a body whose organisation, systems and procedures conform to applicable ISO guidance, or publicly available equivalent.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p>The FSC has its own standards and guidance governing the organisation, systems and procedures of certification bodies.</p> <p><b>Quote</b> FSC standard FSC-STD-20-001 (Version 3-0): “The certification body shall comply with the generic requirements of ISO/ IEC Guide 65:1996 (E), and with the additional requirements specified in this standard according to their scope of application for FSC accreditation.”</p> <p><b>The TP notes</b> that the ISO guide 65 is being replaced by ISO 17065:2012. FSC has stated that FSC-STD-20-001 will be revised to achieve compatibility with ISO 17065. The tentative date of publication of the revised standard is 01 January 2016, with effective date 01 April 2016.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2		✓
2.2	Certification is undertaken by a body which is accredited to evaluate against forest management standards.	<p><b>Fully addressed.</b></p> <p>Accreditation Services International (ASI) manages the FSC accreditation programmes on behalf of FSC. Certification bodies must be accredited by ASI.</p> <p>Accreditation requirements are set out in <b>General requirements for FSC accredited certification bodies - application of ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 FSC-STD-20-001 V 3-0.</b></p> <p>The scope of this standard states: “This International Standard contains principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of the assessment and FSC certification of forest management, chain of custody and controlled wood operations and for certification bodies wishing to provide or to maintain these activities”.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score:2</b></p>	2		✓
2.3	The requirements for certification audits must include assessment of systems and documentation together with verification of	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>Forest management evaluations FSC-STD-20-007 (V3-0)</b></p> <p>1.2c requires the certification body to: ‘carry out sampling of sites, documents, management records, interviews, consultation with stakeholders and direct factual observations sufficient to verify that there are no major non-conformities with the performance thresholds specified in the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard within any FMU within the scope of the evaluation.</p> <p>5.4.1: ‘the auditor(s) shall identify and assess management documentation and a sufficient variety and number of records at each FMU selected for evaluation as to make direct, factual observations to verify conformity with all the indicators of the</p>	2		✓

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	outcomes in the forest adequate to ensure that both system and performance requirements in the standard are being met.	<p>applicable Forest Stewardship Standard that are under evaluation at that FMU and for which such documents are a necessary means of verification.</p> <p>5.4.2 The auditor(s) shall visit a sufficient variety and number of sites within each FMU selected for evaluation as to make direct, factual observations as to conformity with all the indicators of the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard that are under evaluation at that FMU and for which such inspection is a necessary means of verification, over the range of conditions under management by the applicant forest management enterprise.</p> <p>Requirements are that there is no major non-compliance at main evaluation or reassessment. There may be any number of minor non-compliances.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p>Score: 2</p>			
2.4	The certification audit must include sufficient consultation with external stakeholders to ensure that all relevant issues are identified relating to compliance with the requirements of the standard.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>Stakeholder consultation for forest evaluations FSC-STD-20-006 (V3-0)</b></p> <p>1.1 The certification body shall consult with a range of stakeholders who can provide relevant information as to an applicant's conformity with the environmental, legal, social, and economic requirements of the Forest Stewardship Standard.</p> <p>Section 2: The certification body shall have effective procedures to identify the range of stakeholders that are likely to have information relevant to the evaluation of the applicant for certification, and/or that may be able to put the certification body in contact with other such stakeholders.</p> <p>3.1 Consultation shall be designed to solicit direct, factual observations with regard to conformity with the requirements of the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard. The certification body shall carry out such consultation as part of the main evaluation. The consultation shall include a sufficient variety and number of people affected by or involved in the applicant's forest management, to evaluate the range of situations relevant to the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard (see FSC-STD-20-007).</p> <p>The TP is satisfied that it is the intention of the scheme is to take reasonable measures to achieve sufficient consultation with stakeholders.</p> <p>Thus, <b>the TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2		✓
2.5	A summary of the results of the certification audit (excluding confidential	<p><b>Fully addressed.</b></p> <p><b>Forest management evaluations addendum – Forest certification public summary reports. FSC-STD-20-007b (V1-0)</b></p> <p>3.1: The forest certification public summary report (including translations as required) shall be published on the FSC database of registered certificates (www.fsc-info.org) before a certificate is issued or re-issued.</p>	2		✓

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	information) must be publicly available to interested parties.	<p>3.2: Annual updates (see Section 8, below) shall be added to the published summary report or published separately on the FSC database of registered certificates (<a href="http://www.fsc-info.org">www.fsc-info.org</a>), no later than ninety (90) days after the on-site closing meeting at the end of a surveillance evaluation.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score:2</b></p>			
2.6	There is an accessible and functioning mechanism for dealing with complaints and disputes which is open to any interested party.	<p><b>Fully addressed.</b></p> <p><b>FSC Dispute Resolution System. November 2012.</b>  “FSC has in place two different procedures for resolving complaints. Most complaints fall under FSC-PRO-01-008, but where evidence exists of a serious violation of FSC’s core values FSC-PRO-01-009 may be used. All procedures and standards of the FSC Dispute Resolution System can be found on the stakeholder portal at <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a>.</p> <p><b>FSC-PRO-01-008</b>  Complaints are addressed by an FSC staff member who works to reach a resolution within thirty days. If a resolution cannot be reached either the Director of FSC AC or the ASI Managing Director will provide the parties with a response within sixty days from receiving the complaint.</p> <p><b>FSC-PRO-01-009</b>  This procedure is used for resolving complaints that allege violations of the FSC Policy for Association of Organizations with FSC. Complaints are evaluated by an independent panel, which is impartial, free of any conflict of interest in relation to the complaint, and whose members have been endorsed by the parties to the complaint. The Director of FSC AC shall appoint the complaints panel within thirty days of accepting the complaint. The panel will then evaluate the complaint and provide recommendations to the FSC Board of Directors for final decision-making within sixty days. Strict conditions must be met for a stakeholder to file a formal complaint.”</p> <p><b>General requirements for FSC accredited certification bodies - application of ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 FSC-STD-20-001 (Version 3-0)</b>  Section 14 refers to the requirements of ISO Guide 65 Clause 7 (Appeals, Complaints and Disputes).  Section 14 also requires that ‘The certification body shall publish summary information about the procedures for submitting complaints and appeals and about the certification body’s procedures for handling such complaints, and appeals on the certification body’s website and make such information available in print on request.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2		✓
2.7	The certification	<b>Fully addressed</b>	2		✓

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
	<p>scheme must include measures which limit and clearly describe and justify the circumstances in which certification may be awarded to a forest, the character of which has been subject to planned and systematic transformation in a concentrated period of time with the consequence of significantly reducing the forest's biodiversity and/or health and vitality of the forest ecosystem; for example, the conversion of natural forest or forest with many of the characteristics of natural forest to industrial forest plantation.</p>	<p><b>P&amp;C (V5-1): Fully addressed</b></p> <p>6.9 The Organization shall not convert natural forest to plantations, nor natural forests or plantations to any other land use, except when the conversion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) affects a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit, and</li> <li>b) will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management unit, and</li> <li>c) does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.</li> </ul> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><b>FSC-POL-20-003 FSC policy on the excision of areas from the scope of certification: Fully addressed</b></p> <p>2.2 Excision of areas from scope of certification</p> <p>There are occasions when it is acceptable to exclude or 'excise' specific areas from the scope of an evaluation without the necessary loss of an FSC certificate for the remaining area. Such excision may take place when the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The management of the excised area does not prevent compliance with FSC standards in the remaining FMU. <i>Inter alia</i> it shall be clear that the remaining area constitutes a viable FMU subject to a long term management plan in accordance with FSC Principle 7.</li> <li>b. The excised area is well defined, naturally delineated or artificially demarcated on the ground, mapped, and may be clearly distinguished from the remaining FMU.</li> <li>c. If management of the excised area remains in the control of the owners or managers of the remaining FMU, the management of the excised areas shall be verified by the certification body as being 'non-controversial', as defined by FSC1. The definition currently proposed by the FSC Board of Directors is that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. There is no conversion of natural forest to plantations or non-forest uses, with the exception of community forest areas where they are part of a community endorsed Land Use Plan.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on FSC forest management evaluations: Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>Advice 20-007-10 Conversion of plantation to non-forest land</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FSC Criterion 6.10 permits the conversion of limited areas of plantation to non-forest land uses as part of an FSC-certified management area under certain circumstances. Wood from the converted area may therefore be sold as FSC-certified.</li> <li>2. Conversion in circumstances other than compliance with FSC Criterion 6.10 cannot take place within an FSC-certified area. If such conversion takes place it would lead to the removal of the FSC certificate for the whole forest management unit.</li> </ul> <p>Specific areas of plantation may be identified for conversion and be excised from the FSC-certified area in compliance with FSC-POL-20-003 FSC Policy on the excision of areas from the scope of certification. The wood from such excised areas cannot be considered as FSC-certified, and cannot be sold as FSC-certified.</p>			

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
		<p><b>FSC-STD-01-002 (V1-0) EN FSC GLOSSARY OF TERMS</b>            Very limited portion: "The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the FMU in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the FMU."</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			

### 3. Accreditation

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
3.1	Accreditation must be undertaken by a national or international body whose organisation, systems and procedures are consistent with ISO 17011:2004 Conformity assessment -- General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies or equivalent.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p>The FSC accreditation programme is operated by Accreditation Services International (ASI), a separate legal entity. ASI-POL-20-100 Quality Manual Section 5.1 asserts that the ASI management system complies with <b>Conformity assessment -- General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies or equivalent ISO/IEC 17011:2004.</b></p> <p>ASI is a full member of ISEAL which operates a peer review mechanism to promote consistency of systems with ISO 17011:2004. The results of the 2013 peer review are available here <a href="http://www.accreditation-services.com/resources/document-library/download-info/iseal-peer-review-summary-of-findings-report-dec-2013">http://www.accreditation-services.com/resources/document-library/download-info/iseal-peer-review-summary-of-findings-report-dec-2013</a>.</p> <p>Summary of Findings of the 2013 ASI Peer Review, Based on ISO 17011 and ISEAL Credibility Principles and Assurance Code, Review carried out by Lisa Bernstein of SAAS and Jan Deane of IOAS, December 11th and 12th, 2013: Outcomes: The review resulted in several best practices identified as well as opportunities for improvement. Most of these opportunities for improvement are procedural and should not affect the quality of the accreditations in the short term.</p> <p>Text from ISEAL guidance. Assuring Compliance with Social and Environment Standards Code of Good Practice: 5.1.2 Requirements for Assurance Providers Standards system owners shall ensure that, in addition to the requirements in this Code, scheme requirements for the assurance process conform or are equivalent to ISO standards 17065 or 17021, except where the imposition of ISO norms would hinder the objectives of the standards system by restricting practices used in some models of assurance. In these cases, it is the prerogative of the standards system owner to determine an alternative assurance management system that is appropriate to the scale, intensity, and market for the products or services that are within the scope of the standards system. The alternative management system shall be designed so as to fulfil the intent of the Principles of Assurance (Section 4).</p> <p>Text from ISO 17021:2006: 9.2.3.2 The purpose of the stage 2 audit is to evaluate the implementation, including effectiveness, of the client's management system. The stage 2 audit shall take place at the site(s) of the client. It shall include at least the following: b) performance monitoring, measuring, reporting and reviewing against key performance objectives and targets (consistent with the expectations in the applicable management system standard or other normative document);</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2		✓



## 4. Chain of Custody

Criterion #	Criteria	Findings	Score 2015	L	S
4.1	Assessment of chain of custody must be undertaken by a certification body operating in accordance with <b>ISO Guide 65</b> or equivalent and accredited by an accreditation body operating in accordance with ISO 17011 or equivalent.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC-STD-20-011 V2-0 Chain of Custody Evaluations</b> This document, effective date 01 January 2015, replaces FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1 Chain of Custody Evaluations. This document may be considered equivalent to ISO Guide 65.</p> <p>All certification bodies are required to operate in compliance with General requirements for FSC accredited certification bodies - application of ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 (E) FSC-STD-20-001 (Version 3-0).</p> <p><b>FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1 EN Accreditation Standard for Chain of Custody Evaluations</b></p> <p>9.4 For operations or (sets of) sites that will not take physical possession of FSC-certified materials or products or FSC Controlled Wood in their own or rented facilities, and will not label, alter, store or re-package the products (e.g. sales offices or agents) desk audits may be carried out without the need for on-site visits. NOTE: Certification bodies are not obliged to waive on-site visits, even when all these requirements appear to be satisfied. At their own discretion, initially or at any time, they may decide to carry out site visits where and when they consider they are needed to ensure confidence in their certificate.</p> <p>13.2.1 For operations or (sets of) sites that have not produced, labelled or sold any FSC certified material and have not sourced controlled material or sold any FSC Controlled Wood since the previous audit, surveillance audits may be waived.</p> <p>See also comments in 3.1 above regarding accreditation and ISO 17011 requirements.</p> <p><u>The TP finds</u> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>	2		✓
4.2	There must be a certified chain of custody in place from the forest of origin to the final certified product which provides a link between the certified material in the product or product line and certified	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC Standard for Chain of Custody Certification FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1</b> The Introduction to this document states "This standard specifies the required elements that shall be complied with for FSC Chain of Custody certification. FSC Chain of Custody is an information trail about the path taken by products from the forest or, in the case of recycled materials, from the reclamation site to the consumer including each stage of processing, transformation, manufacturing, and distribution where progress to the next stage of the supply chain involves a change of ownership. Any change of ownership in the supply chain requires the establishment of effective Chain of Custody management systems at the level of the respective organization and their verification by independent certification bodies, if the organization wants to</p>	2		✓

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	forests.	<p>make an FSC claim about their products. Developing and implementing Chain of Custody management systems is a way for organizations to effectively control their processing system and show their customers the origin of the material in their products.</p> <p>Custody Evaluations FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1, Clause 2.2 and Clause 11.1 and V2-0, Clauses 8.2 and 8.4 specify that certification bodies are required to conduct a risk assessment to determine whether outsourcing contractors are "high risk" (e.g. mixing materials with different inputs, applying the label). High risk contractors are then subject to physical inspections on a sample basis as part of the certificate holder evaluation.</p> <p>Note that during 2015 both standard versions are valid. Certification bodies need to have transitioned to V2-0 by the end of 2015.</p> <p>Furthermore the certified company retains legal ownership of the certified material:  12.1.1 Organizations which wish to include outsourcing within the scope of their FSC chain of custody certificate shall ensure the following:  a) the organization has legal ownership of all input material to be included in outsourced processes;  b) the organization does not relinquish legal ownership of the materials during outsourced processing;  c) the organization has an agreement or contract covering the outsourced process with each contractor. This agreement or contract shall include a clause reserving the right of the FSC accredited certification body to audit the outsourcing contractor or operation;  d) the organization has a documented control system with explicit procedures for the outsourced process which are shared with the relevant contractor.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
4.3	If mixing of certified and uncertified material in a product or product line is allowed, the uncertified material must be covered by a verifiable system which is designed to ensure that it is from legal sources.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC Standard for Chain of Custody Certification FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1 EN, 3.3.1:</b> For the purchase of controlled material, the organisation shall comply with the applicable requirements of FSC STD-40-005: Standard for Company Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood".</p> <p><b>FSC Controlled Wood Standard for Forest Management Enterprises. FSC-STD-30-010 (Version 2-0)</b>  Part 2 sets out the FSC Controlled Wood categories:  Illegally harvested wood  Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights  Wood harvested in forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities  Wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use  Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted</p> <p><b>FSC Standard for Company Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood</b></p>	2		✓

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		<p><b>FSC-STD-40-005 (Version 2-1)</b></p> <p>1.1: The company shall have a publicly available written policy commitment, endorsed by the most senior management level of the company, to implement its best efforts to avoid trading and sourcing wood or wood fibre (herein referred to as wood) from the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Illegally harvested wood:</li> <li>b) Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights</li> <li>c) Wood harvested in forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities</li> <li>d) Wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use</li> <li>e) Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted”.</li> </ul> <p>Parts 2, 3 and 4 of FSC-STD-40-005 describe the required system for implementation, based on risk assessment and appropriate verification.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p>Score:2</p>			
4.4	<p>If mixing of certified and uncertified material in a product or product line is allowed and the proportion of uncertified material can exceed 30%, then the uncertified material must be covered by a verifiable system which ensures that it is from sustainable forest sources where the requirements for sustainability set out in criteria 1.2.3 – 1.2.6 above are being met.</p>	<p><b>Partially addressed</b></p> <p>The TP has chosen to interpret this criterion building on the 2010 assessment concerning the use of logos and not claims. FSC 100%, FSC Mix, FSC Recycled logos require the minimum content of certified and recycled material to be 70%. Certified timber that has been tracked in the CoC by a volume credit/mass balance system does not meet this criterion, as it does not show the percentage of the certified material in the product line.</p> <p>Note: even % based claims such as Mixed 70% do not guarantee that the specific product e.g. a sawn timber package contains 70% sustainable timber. What the claim indicates is that the product comes from a product line which contains a minimum of 70% sustainable timber. Some batches in the line may contain 100% others may contain 0%. The grandfathering exemption for a reduced labelling threshold of 50% for chip and fibre products shall be phased out by the end of 2015 and means that <b>until the end of 2015</b> the requirement is <b>not addressed for chips and fibre with less than 70% certified material</b>.</p> <p><b>FSC-STD-40-004 (V2-1) FSC Standard for Chain of Custody Certification.</b></p> <p>“Introduction [paragraph 2 and 3]. Developing and implementing Chain of Custody management systems is a way for organizations to effectively control their processing system and show their customers the origin of the material in their products. FSC certification of such management systems is designed to provide a credible guarantee to customers, whether business, government or end consumer, that products which are sold with a specified FSC certificate code are originating from well-managed forests, controlled sources, reclaimed materials, or a mixture of these. FSC Chain of Custody certification thereby facilitates the transparent flow of goods made from such materials through the supply chain.</p> <p>“11.1.1 All products from FSC 100% product groups can be labelled with the FSC ‘100%’ label.</p> <p>11.2.1 Products from FSC Mix product groups under a transfer system <b>can be labelled with the FSC ‘Mix’ label if the identified FSC claim for the outputs is one of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) an ‘FSC Mix’ percentage claim of at least 70%; or</li> <li>b) an ‘FSC Mix Credit’ claim.</li> </ul>	1		✓

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		<p>11.2.2 Products from FSC Mix product groups under a percentage system <b>can be labelled with the FSC 'Mix' label if their applicable percentage claim is at least 70%.</b> NOTE: Please note Advice # 3 of FSC-DIR-40-004 for the phase-out rule regarding the reduced labelling threshold of 50% for chip and fibre products."</p> <p>11.2.3 Products from FSC Mix product groups under a credit system <b>can be labelled with the 'FSC Mix' label if there is sufficient FSC credit available on the credit account for the product group.</b> NOTE: The respective product volume or weight shall be deducted from the FSC credit account once the products are labelled.</p> <p><b>FSC-DIR-40-004 EN FSC Directive on Chain of Custody Certification, ADVICE-40-004-03 Reduced labelling threshold of 50% for chip and fibre based products</b> 1. "FSC certificate holders may request authorization from their certification bodies to continue labelling chip and fibre products based on a reduced labelling threshold of 50% until 31 December 2015. 2. Authorization shall only be granted for those product groups with chip and fibre components registered as being commercially produced based on a labelling threshold of 50% before 01 April 2011. "</p> <p><b>FSC-STD-50-001 (V1-2) EN - Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders</b> 1.2. In order to use the FSC trademarks, the organization <b>shall have signed the FSC trademark license agreement and hold a valid certificate.</b> 1.9 The <b>products which are intended to be labelled or promoted as FSC certified shall be included</b> in the organization's <b>certified product group schedule and shall meet the eligibility requirements for labelling as stipulated by the respective FSC standard.</b></p> <p>The TP cannot change the criterion and so the score remains the same. Therefore, <u>the TP finds</u> the criterion to be partially met.</p> <p><b>Score: 1</b></p>			
4.5	There is a clearly defined mechanism for controlling all claims made about the certified nature of products which ensures that claims are clear and accurate and that action is taken to prevent any false or misleading claims.	<p><b>Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>Quotation:</b> <b>Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders FSC-STD-50-001 (V1-2)</b> 1.6 The FSC trademarks shall not be used in a way that could cause confusion, misinterpretation or loss of credibility to the FSC certification.</p> <p>FSC in cooperation with its accreditation body ASI develops a fibre testing program to both prevent and prosecute potentially inaccurate claims.</p> <p>FSC has trademark license agreements with all eligible trademark users (certificate holders, non-certificate holders such as retailers, certification bodies, NGOs, etc.) that require prior approval of all trademark.</p> <p>The two standards FSC-STD-50-001 and FSC-STD-50-002 for certificate holders and non-certificate holders respectively establish the rules for correct use of the trademark. They prevent false and misleading claims by being clear on how to prevent confusion</p>	2		✓

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		<p>and misinterpretation (e.g. FSC-STD-50-001, clauses 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.12, 2.2, 2.4. (including advice note ADVICE-40-004-06 to this clause), 11.5, 11.9, 12). The CB then checks the right use of the FSC trademark by its clients (FSC-STD-20-001 clause 21.2) before approval.</p> <p>Advice note ADVICE-40-004-08 for identified non-conforming products describes which steps are to be taken to prevent the delivery or wider circulation in case product or material is detected for which an organization is unable to demonstrate that it complies with FSC eligibility requirements for making claims and/or for using the FSC on-product labels.</p> <p>The FSC Trademarks are registered in 71 countries.</p> <p>FSC maintains a website that is dedicated to reporting misuse of the FSC trademark. The FSC Legal department responds to such reports and complaints about fraudulent products and services.</p> <p>FSC has internal protocols in place that describe the steps to be taken in case of misuse or fraudulent use. These are the “Brand Protection Strategy” and the “Trademark Protection Handbook”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The “Brand Protection Strategy” defines the correct use of the FSC trademarks, provides a procedure for identifying, preventing, and stopping misuse of the trademarks.</li> <li>o The “Trademark Protection Handbook”: this document describes the steps FSC takes in case of suspected or determined fraud and trademark infringement with the goal of resolving fraud through targeted legal actions.</li> </ul> <p><b>The TP finds</b> that there is sufficient evidence of an appropriate mechanism to ensure that action is taken to prevent any false or misleading claims.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score: 2</b></p>			
4.6	<p>If recycled material is used there must be a verifiable system in place which is designed to ensure that recycled material is from the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-consumer recycled wood and wood fibre or industrial by-products but excluding</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fully addressed</b>  <b>Sourcing reclaimed material for use in FSC Product Groups or FSC Certified Projects FSC-STD-40-007 (V2-0).</b></p> <p>1.1 The organization that purchases reclaimed forest based materials (including materials such as bamboo and cork) without FSC claims shall demonstrate that its reclaimed inputs for use in FSC Product Groups or FSC Projects comply with FSC definitions for pre-consumer and/or post-consumer reclaimed material (see Section D “Terms and Definitions”).”</p> <p>Section D gives the following definitions:  Post-consumer reclaimed material: Material that is reclaimed from a consumer or commercial product that has been used for its intended purpose by individuals, households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product.</p> <p>Pre-consumer reclaimed material: Material that is reclaimed from a process of secondary manufacture or further downstream industry, in which the material has not been intentionally produced, is unfit for end use and not capable of being re-used on-site</p>	2		✓

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	<p>sawmill co-products unless certified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-consumer recycled wood and wood fibre</li> <li>• Drift wood.</li> </ul>	<p>in the same manufacturing process that generated it.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion to be fully addressed.</p> <p><b>Score:2</b></p>			

## 5. National Level Application

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5.1	<p>International certification programmes that endorse national /sub-national schemes or standards must be implementing documented systems that ensure the fulfilment, within a reasonable and practicable timeframe, of all requirements which are applicable at a national level related to:</p> <p>a) Forest standards (section 1);  b) Certification (section 2);  c) Accreditation (section 3);  d) Chain of custody (section 4).</p>	<p><b>Partially addressed</b></p> <p>Under the FSC system, only the requirements relating to forest management standard-setting are applicable at the national level. Therefore point a) (sections 1) is considered here.</p> <p>“FSC endorses the following types of national/sub-national standards/and risk assessments within its system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Regional and National Forest Stewardship Standards</li> <li>2 Certification body generic standards (<i>de facto recognition rather than active endorsement</i>)</li> <li>3 National Risk Assessments (NRAs) and Centralised NRAs (CNRAs)”</li> </ol> <p><b>Assessment</b></p> <p><b>1 Regional and National Forest Stewardship Standards: Fully addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC-STD-60-002: Structure and content of National Forest Stewardship Standards:</b>  B. Standard Effective Date. FSC regional, national and sub-national standards submitted prior to 1 January 2010 shall be brought into compliance with this standard no later than 5 years after the date of last approval.  3.3. An explanation shall be provided in the standard if any FSC Criterion is considered to be inapplicable in a given situation. Explanations shall not conflict with FSC policy, standards, advice notes or other such documents related to the criterion.  3.4. The standard shall comply with the latest versions of all approved FSC policies, standards, directives, guidelines and advice notes and that apply to the interpretation of the FSC Principles and Criteria, as published on the official FSC International web site.</p> <p><b>FSC-STD-60-006 Process requirements for the development and maintenance of national Forest Stewardship Standards:</b>  <i>At the drafting stage</i>  7.7 Drafts for public consultation shall be officially announced as identified in the communications plan at 5.3 (e) together with a summary of the key points and a formal comments form, and shall be circulated to:  f) the FSC Policy and Standards Unit.  <i>At the approval stage</i>  10.6 The finalized report shall be sent to FSC Policy and Standards Unit for formal approval.  <i>Regarding the time limit for the validity of national standards:</i>  12.3... NOTE: Forest Stewardship Standards are normally approved for a five year period. Review and possible revision processes need to be planned in order to have a final draft recommended to the FSC Board of Directors by the end of this period.</p>	1		✓

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		<p><b>FSC-ADV-60-006 Expiry of national / regional FSC-endorsed forest stewardship standards:</b></p> <p><b>1 Period of validity</b></p> <p>1.1 FSC-endorsed national / regional forest stewardship standards are valid until revoked by FSC (following a technical evaluation of the standard) or until replaced by a revised national / regional forest stewardship standard (developed by an authorized standard development group and endorsed by FSC).</p> <p><b>2 Maintaining the validity of endorsed national / regional forest stewardship standards</b></p> <p>2.1 5 years after endorsement and every 5 years thereafter, FSC will carry out a technical evaluation of each national / regional standard to verify the continued compliance of the standard with all relevant FSC requirements. NOTE: FSC may also conduct an interim evaluation following significant changes in relevant FSC requirements as necessary.</p> <p>The TP notes that FSC have advised “of 46 national standards listed on the FSC International website, only one (Bolivia) has not been revised within five years as required by FSC-ADV-60-006 2.1.”. Given that this is an isolated case amongst 45 other national standards this issue alone should not detract from a conclusion that this criterion is fully addressed.</p> <p><b>2 CB Generic standards: Partially addressed</b></p> <p><b>FSC-STD-20-002 Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards:</b></p> <p>2.3 The certification body generic standard shall comply with the latest versions of all approved FSC policies, standards, directives, guidelines and advice notes that apply to the interpretation of the FSC Principles and Criteria, as published on the official FSC website, and subject to relevant guidance from FSC in relation to standards effective dates.</p> <p>5.1 The certification body shall revise their generic standard at least annually to bring it into conformity with any new or revised FSC policies, standards, directives, guidance or advice notes subsequently approved by FSC.</p> <p>8.1 The certification body shall keep the following records:</p> <p>c) copies of all national standards, draft standards or other sources of information taken into account in order to modify the generic standard.</p> <p>9.3 The locally adapted standard shall comply with all applicable approved FSC international policies, standards, directives, guidelines and advice notes.</p> <p><b>FSC-STD-20-001 General requirements for FSC accredited certification bodies</b></p> <p>17.5 In the case of forest management accreditation the evaluation handbook shall also include at least the following:</p> <p>a) Procedures for adapting the certification body's generic forest stewardship standard in conformity with the requirements of <i>FSC-STD-20-002 Part 2</i>;</p> <p><b><u>The TP observes the following:</u></b></p> <p>1. The current timetable for bringing all FSC standards in line with the P&amp;C (V5.1) is estimated be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer plans for national standards have to be submitted to FSC before 31 December 2015</li> <li>• The revised standards are then expected to be approved in 2016.</li> <li>• All new FM certificates are expected to be audited against new standards from 2016 onwards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All existing certificates are expected to be audited against new standards from 2017 onwards.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			



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		<p>○ Until this programme is completed, <b>the TP find</b> this criterion is partially met.</p> <p>2. FSC was asked about interim CB standards and FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN and replied as follows: "...just as FSC will keep a watching brief over the satisfactory introduction of the IGIs into 'national office standards', so it will [be] with CB generic standards. However... FSC's ultimate intention is to phase out all CB generic standards. So, although currently ASI checks the adaptation process of CB standards, the PSU is currently revising the FSC-STD-20-002 and will take key responsibility for assessing the process, structure and contents of all forest management standards in the future." Further FSC confirmed that it does not currently keep a list of the certification body generic standards.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> that there is no list of current certification body generic standards available on the FSC website that details when the standards were last updated. Therefore there is no 'documented system' and so this criterion is partially met.</p> <p><b>The TP finds</b> this criterion is partially addressed overall.</p> <p><b>Score 1</b></p>			