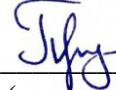




APPROVED

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STANDARD

Standard of LLC Forest Certification for forest management system certification for compliance with the FSC Principles and Criteria for India

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Introduction

The present standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of FSC-STD-20-001, FSC-STD-20-002, and requirements of the corresponding FSC policies and guidelines.

LLC Forest Certification (hereinafter referred to as the Company) is a certifying body accredited by the FSC to provide FSC certification for forest owners and forest managers, forest users, manufacturers, and wood and wood product harvesting companies, retailers of forest products, the scope of the accreditation Russia and CIS countries, except for SLIMF.

The certification system of the Company provides for FSC forest management certification according to the following schemes, including SLIMF certification:

- Individual FM certification;
- Multiple-site FM certification;
- Group FM certification.

FM or CoC certificate owners can use (under supervision) the FSC labeling for the purpose of marketing and promoting their products and services.

1. The scope

1.1 The present standard sets the Company's requirements for the enterprises in India that would like to obtain an FM certificate.

1.2 The present standard is used by the Company to evaluate a Certificate applicant; the location is determined by the accreditation scope of the Company (para.2 of the Introduction) where national or regional FM certification standards haven't been adopted and which are covered by the Company's accreditation scope.

1.3 The present procedure is mandatory for the applicants for an FM FSC certificate and FSC FM certificate owners.

1.4 If there is an official national or regional FSC standard, approved by FSC, which covers territory of an applicant for a certificate of certificate holder this standard has to be implemented.

2. References to standards

This standard refers to the following regulatory documents:

FSC-STD-20-001 General Requirements for FSC Accredited Certification Bodies: Application of ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 (E);

FSC-STD-20-002 Structure, content and local Adaptation of generic Forest Stewardship Standards

3. Terms and definitions. Designations and abbreviations

In this standard the following terms and definitions are used:

Company is the certification body (LLC Forest Certification)

Evaluation is part of the audit, i.e. auditor's understanding of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the subject of the audit in question.

Certificate applicant (client) is a legal person or an individual prior to the moment when the certificate is issued to him.

Certificate holder (client) is a legal person or an individual, which obtained the certificate.

4. Abbreviations

FSC - Forest Stewardship Council®
 WHO - World Health Organization
 FBM – Felling-and-bunching mashine
 GMO – Genetically modified organism
 HCVF – High Conservation Value Forests
 ILO – International Labor Organization
 OZU - Protected areas
 IPG – Individual protective gear

5. General

5.1. Objective

This standard is a criterion of evaluation of harvesting and other forest management operations for voluntary FSC forest certification of enterprises and organizations that possess or lease forest areas.

The criteria and indicators in this standard are applicable for evaluation of any forest management or timber processing company regardless of their field of business activity.

The Company using the FSC system adheres to the opinion and shall insist that certificate owners should meet the following requirements:

- Forest management enterprises shall conduct sustainable and environmentally substantiated forest management, for example, as concerns the environment, forest biological resources, and wild flora and fauna;
- The concepts of the economic activity of the forest management enterprises shall include the principles of careful harvesting and use of all forest products proceeding from the principle of conservation and enhancement of forest ecology, which should be properly documented;
- Concepts of the economic activity of the forest management enterprises shall include the principles of careful harvesting and use of all forest products proceeding from the principle of conservation and enhancement of forest ecology, which should be properly documented;
- All types of activity shall on the long-term basis provide and have a positive effect on the socio-economic wellbeing of local people;
- Within the certificate validity period the forest enterprises shall conduct a consistent policy of uninterrupted improvement of their economic activity as regards social, economic, and environmental aspects.

5.2. General

This standard was developed by the Company based on the work experience regarding the forest management of enterprises in the Russian Federation, and a number of other countries of the world. During the standard development a number of documents were examined and used, including:

- FSC Principles and Criteria, policies, procedures, recommendations and guidelines of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC);
- Regulatory, normative and other documents regarding forestry, forest use, environmental protection, labor safety, and forest certification in India, a number of countries of Asian-Pacific region.

Currently, the Company actively interacts with the working groups developing national and regional FSC standards in the countries and the regions where the Company plans its large-scale operations.

The Company is interested in the availability of the national and regional standards, which shall be an important move to support the FSC initiative all over the world, shall positively influence the

unification of the processes of certification of the forestry industry and shall create the necessary conditions for wide participation of the general public in the forest certification process.

One of the Company's activities includes dynamic cooperation with FSC working groups and national initiatives to improve the present generic standard and make a feasible contribution in the activity of such groups taking into account the available and constantly acquired experience in certification audits.

The Company's generic standard prior to the evaluation of the certification applicants is adapted in strict compliance with the FSC requirements stipulated in its normative documents, namely: FSC-STD-20-002.

This generic standard is drawn up in English. In case of discrepancies, the English version, English being the official FSC language, shall prevail.

5.3. Generic standard structure

The present generic standard has the following structure:

Principle 1: compliance with national and international laws and FSC principles

Principle 2: Tenure and use rights and responsibilities

Principle 3: Indigenous peoples' rights

Principle 4: Community relations and worker's rights

Principle 5: Benefits from the forest

Principle 6: Environmental impact

Principle 7: Forest Management

Principle 8: Monitoring and assessment

Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forests

Principle 10: Plantation

This standard contains the name of each Principle followed by the criteria based on the hierarchy and sequence provided in the FSC documents. The Principles and Criteria are given as in the FSC document named Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship Council. Further, for each Criterion a list of indicators is given. The indicators are the elements that make it possible to determine the area and essence of the forest management system evaluation in compliance with the Criterion they refer to, and indices that determine the quantitative and qualitative source of information that may be evaluated against the indicator. All criteria, indicators and indices for each principle shall be evaluated for each particular case, except for cases when the principle isn't applied. For instance, if within the forest areas in possession or lease of the Company no plantations or local communities of indigenous people are available, neither Principle 3 'Indigenous Peoples' rights', nor Principle 10 'Plantations' are applied.

5.4. A list of national legislative and regulatory acts that have legal effect in the territory of the country where the work under the present Standard is performed

The list of legislative and regulatory acts governing the forestry in India is given in Appendix A.

The list of ILO conventions signed by India is given in Appendix B.

5.5 References to official lists of rare, threatened, and endangered species of plants and animals in the country when the current Standard is applied

During the adaptation of this Standard to the conditions of India the following list of documents or reference books with the description of rare, threatened, and endangered plants and animals was compiled (Appendix C).

6. Requirements for the forest management system for FSC certificate applicants or FSC certificate holders

Principle 1: Compliance with national and international laws and FSC principles¹

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

Criteria	Indicators
1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements	1.1.1. The Enterprise was registered in compliance with the existing legislation.
	1.1.2. The Enterprise has the texts of the existing basic laws and administrative regulations available, based on which it conducts its forest management activity (a list of documents in India is referenced in Appendix A).
	1.1.3. The Enterprise keeps its legislative and regulatory database up-to-date.
	1.1.4. The Enterprise has a procedure of informing its staff about changes in legislation, regulatory acts and instructions.
	1.1.5. The procedure of informing the staff about actual changes in legislation, regulatory acts and instructions is observed.
	1.1.6. Harvesting and other forest management operations comply with the existing forest and environment protection legislation.
	1.1.7. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: The Enterprise shall have qualitative description of applicable laws and regulations to abide by them.
1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid	1.2.1. The Enterprise doesn't have any fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges to be paid.
	1.2.2. The Enterprise doesn't have any salaries and wages to be paid.
1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected	1.3.1. The Enterprise shall demonstrate awareness and understanding of the legal and administrative obligations with respect to relevant international agreements to which India is a signatory (Appendix B).
	1.3.2. The Enterprise has the texts of Conventions and Agreements passed by India (see also par. 5.5 of the Standard).
	1.3.3. The managers and experts of the Enterprise know about the main content of the listed Conventions and Agreements (see also par. 5.5 of the Standard).
	1.3.4. The Enterprise observes in its activity the provisions of the listed Conventions and Agreements (see also par. 5.5 of the Standard). (No evidence of violation of the conventions and Agreements ratified by the India are available).
1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.	1.4.1. A number of conflicts between the requirements of the national and local legislation and the FSC P&C were identified.
	1.4.2. The Enterprise holds talks with the stakeholders concerning the resolution of the indentified conflicts.
	1.4.3. The Enterprise informs the certifying body about the identified conflicts and joint decisions.

¹ In accordance with Advise FSC-DIR-20-007-17 Forest management evaluations
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for compliance with the FSC Principles and Criteria for India

	1.4.4. The Enterprise undertakes measures to resolve the identified conflicts.
1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.	1.5.1. The Enterprise registers identified cases of illegal harvesting and other unauthorized activities.
	1.5.2. The Company undertakes measures to prevent illegal harvesting and other unauthorized activities.
	1.5.3. The dynamics of illegal logging for the last five years doesn't have a rising tendency.
1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.	1.6.1. The Enterprise has a responsible for the FSC forest certification.
	1.6.2. The Enterprise has a policy (written statements) reflecting its long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.
	1.6.3. The staff of the Enterprise is informed about the objectives, tasks, and requirements of the FSC certification system.
	1.6.4. The general public is informed about the policy and about the fact that the Enterprise is being certified in compliance with the FSC system.
	1.6.5. The staff of the Enterprise has the information available about the FSC certification.
	1.6.6. Within its scope of activity the Enterprise monitors the activity of contractors for compliance with the FSC P&Cs.
	1.6.7. In case when the Policy on the Excision of Areas From the Scope of Certification is applied (FSC-POL-20-002), the Enterprise strives to meet the FSC P&C requirements at all areas, including those not covered by the scope of the certificate.
	1.6.8. In case when the Policy on the Excision of Areas From the Scope of Certification is applied (FSC-POL-20-003), the Enterprise strives to meet the FSC P&C requirements at all areas, including those not covered by the scope of the certificate.
Principle 2: Tenure and use rights and responsibilities	
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.	
Criteria	Indicators
2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.	2.1.1. Documents (contracts etc.) confirming long-term forest ownership or management rights are available.
	2.1.2. These documents are drawn up and registered in accordance with the established legal procedures.
	2.1.3. The boundaries of the leased or owned areas are marked on maps.
2.2. Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	2.2.1. Local communities with legal or customary (including traditional) rights to use forest resources have been identified within the forest lease area of the Enterprise.
	2.2.2. Representatives of local communities with legal or customary (including traditional) tenure or use rights or organizations to which the right of control was delegated take part in controlling the forest management activity of the Enterprise.
	2.2.3. The Enterprise shall provide evidence that free and informed consent to management activities affecting use

	rights has been given by local communities, stakeholders or affected parties.
2.3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified	2.3.1. The Enterprise has a documented procedure for resolution of disputes over tenure claims (lease) and use rights to the forest resources
	2.3.2. The disputes over tenure claims (lease) and use rights to forest resources are resolved by the Company in accordance with a set procedure.
	2.3.3. The Enterprise shall not be engaged in outstanding disputes of substantial magnitude on the candidate forest area that involve a significant number of interests.
	2.3.4. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: If there are any disputes over tenure claims and use rights, the Enterprise shall be making efforts to resolve them.
Principle 3: Indigenous peoples' rights	
The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.	
3.1. Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	3.1.1. Indigenous (tribal) peoples who have customary or legal title to land and resources are identified and their entitlements recognised in management plans and the areas concerned demarcated on maps.
	3.1.2. There is a written agreement with communities of indigenous (tribal) peoples on procedures to control silvicultural operations on sites where said local indigenous (tribal) community owns or uses natural resources.
	3.1.3. Rights and obligations of the parties as given in the agreement are observed.
	3.1.4. No forest management operations shall take place in areas identified under 3.1.1 above, without clear evidence of free and informed consent of the indigenous (tribal) peoples claiming such land, territories or customary rights.
	3.1.5. The Enterprise shall prepare list of beneficiaries under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA 2006) and Panchayats (Extension to the scheduled Area) Act 1996 (PESA 1996), wherever applicable and regulate their entitlements / claims accordingly.
	3.1.6. Communities of indigenous (tribal) peoples or organizations with the right to control, take part in controlling harvesting and other forest management operations of the Enterprise.
	3.1.7. The rights to control harvesting and other forest management operations were transferred to the other organizations by the indigenous (tribal) people communities with free and informed consent.
	3.1.8. The organization has a written procedure mutually agreed with indigenous (tribal) people for resolving disputes and addressing grievances of indigenous (tribal) peoples consistent with 3.1.2.
	3.1.9. Disputes and grievances regarding implementation of the agreements consistent with 3.1.2 resolved through communication, negotiation or mediation. Legal procedures shall be used only if negotiations fail.
	3.1.10. The organization maintains a record of disputes and grievances of indigenous (tribal) peoples consistent with

	3.1.2 and the status of their resolution.
	3.1.11. There no outstanding disputes of substantial magnitude affecting the interests of indigenous (tribal) peoples.
	3.1.12. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: If direct consultation with tribal groups is not feasible, the Enterprise shall consult with relevant government agencies to follow their guidance in issues on indigenous people.
3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.	3.2.1. Planning and project documentation concerning harvesting and other forest management operations is agreed with representatives of indigenous (tribal) peoples communities.
	3.2.2. A procedure evaluating the risk of impacts of forestry operations on the traditional livelihoods of indigenous (tribal) peoples is available.
	3.2.3. The procedure provides for determining the volume of damage on the livelihoods and the procedure of compensations for damage (lost profit).
	3.2.4. The procedure of impact evaluation is observed and compensations are paid, if required.
	3.2.5. The Enterprise's activity doesn't threaten or diminish the natural resources or tenure rights of indigenous (tribal) people.
	3.2.6. Indigenous (tribal) peoples have a guaranteed access to practice the traditional use of natural resources.
	3.2.7. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: If direct consultation with tribal groups is not feasible, the Enterprise shall consult with relevant government agencies and abide by the outcome of negotiations or settlements made by the government.
3.3. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.	3.3.1. There's a list of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous (tribal) peoples.
	3.3.2. The list was compiled with the participation of representatives of indigenous (tribal) peoples or was agreed with them.
	3.3.3. The sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous (tribal) peoples are mapped.
	3.3.4. The regime of harvesting and other forest operations of the Enterprise within the sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance were agreed upon with representatives of the indigenous (tribal) peoples.
	3.3.5. The regime of harvesting and other forest operations of the Enterprise within the sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance are observed.
	3.3.6 Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: When direct, consultation with tribal groups is not feasible, information about special sites shall be collected from available sources.
3.4. Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their	3.4.1. The representatives of the indigenous (tribal) people communities and the Enterprise formally agreed upon commercial use of the traditional knowledge and skills of the indigenous people regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest.
	3.4.2. The indigenous (tribal) people are compensated by the Enterprise for the use of their traditional knowledge.

free and informed consent before forest operations commence.	
Principle 4: Community relations and worker's rights	
Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.	
Criteria	Indicators
4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.	4.1.1. The enterprise gives employment priority to workers from local communities
	4.1.2. Workers are employed in compliance with the existing legislation.
	4.1.3. The information about the vacancies at the Enterprise and at the contractors is available for the local communities.
	4.1.4. The Enterprise provides professional training and extension of professional knowledge and skills for staff from local communities that work or apply for work with the Enterprise.
	4.1.5. No restrictions have been imposed for the local people to visit the Enterprise's forest areas to collect wild-growing fruits, berries, mushrooms, medicinal herbs, tourism and recreation.
	4.1.6. The Enterprise renders services and social assistance to local communities and budgetary organizations in accordance with the assumed obligations.
4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families	4.2.1. The Enterprise has a health and safety department or a respective specialist.
	4.2.2. The Enterprise managers and health and safety specialists were trained in consistence to requirements of work safety.
	4.2.3. The Enterprise holds introductory, primary, and recurring instructions concerning work safety.
	4.2.4. The staff is regularly trained in work safety measures based on an approved program.
	4.2.5. The Enterprise trains the staff in terms of administering the first-aid.
	4.2.6. All subdivisions and logging units are provided with first-aid kits.
	4.2.7. The Enterprise conducts medical examination of specific categories of workers, as determined by the national legislation.
	4.2.8. The staff is provided with safety equipment, protective outfits, personal protective equipment.
	4.2.9. All safety equipment, protective outfits and individual safety equipment are properly certified.
	4.2.10. The staff uses the distributed protective outfits and individual safety equipment at their working places.
	4.2.11. The Enterprise provides for its staff the necessary amenities and recreational facilities when working in shifts.
	4.2.12. All production facilities have fire-extinguishing equipment.
	4.2.13. The workers operating gasoline-powered saws are provided with safety outfits and individual safety equipment (protective outfits and shoes, helmets with visors (net) and earflaps).
	4.2.14. The Enterprise has certified working places.

	4.2.15. The Enterprise keeps accident statistics.
	4.2.16. The Enterprise undertakes preventive measures to decrease occupational injuries and occupational diseases.
	4.2.17. The Enterprise timely pays its staff temporarily disability sick benefits as a result of occupational injuries or occupational diseases.
	4.2.18. The Enterprise shall not allow under-age workers to work in respect of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, National Policy on Child Labour and ILO Conventions 5, 15, 90 and 123.
4.3. The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO)	4.3.1. The Enterprise has the texts of the indicated conventions available.
	4.3.2. The staff is familiar with the main provisions of ILO Conventions 87 and 98 and compendium from the Ministry of Labour's guide on "India and the ILO."
	4.3.3. The Administration of the Enterprise observes the rights of workers to be free to establish organizations with other workers as to negotiate with their employers
	4.3.4. The documentation determining the social guarantees of the staff of the Enterprise is available.
	4.3.5. An efficient mechanism of the staff participation in the decision-making process concerning their working conditions is available.
4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.	4.4.1. The Enterprise evaluates possible social impact of the planned and conducted management activities.
	4.4.2. There's an updated list of the stakeholders to agree upon possible social impact of the planned and conducted management activities.
	4.4.3. The Enterprise regularly consults with the stakeholders (both men and women) concerning possible social impact of the planned and conducted management activities.
	4.4.4. The Enterprise corrects the management plan based on the consultations with representatives of the stakeholders (both men and women).
	4.4.5. There's a list of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to the local communities at the Enterprise.
	4.4.6. The list of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to the local communities was agreed with the local people and other stakeholders.
	4.4.7. A specific regime of use was determined and agreed upon with the local people and other stakeholders and was established for the sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance.
	4.4.8. The agreed regime of use in the sites of special significance for the local people is observed.
	4.4.9. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: The Enterprise understands the likely social impacts of management activities, and incorporates this understanding into management planning and operations.
4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or	4.5.1. The Enterprise has in place a procedure of review of disputes and grievances of the local people and compensation payment.
	4.5.2. The Enterprise assigned a responsible person to consider the grievances of the local people.

customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples.	4.5.3. The procedure of review of disputes and grievances was brought to the notice of the local people.
	4.5.4. The procedure of review of disputes and grievances and compensation payment is observed.
	4.5.5. To prevent such loss and damage, the Enterprise undertakes the necessary measures.
Principle 5: Benefits from the forest	
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.	
Criteria	Indicators
5.1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest	5.1.1. Forest management of the Enterprise is economically viable and stable.
	5.1.2. The Enterprise provides for expenses for silvicultural, social and ecological activities in compliance with the forest management plan.
	5.1.3. Silvicultural, social and ecological activities provided by the Enterprise are observed.
	5.1.4. The Enterprise plans and provides a level of investment to enhance economical viability.
	5.1.5. The Enterprise, first of all, conducts forest management activity that cannot be postponed as it would cause the forest can lose some of its inherent functions.
	5.1.6. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: The Enterprise shall justify long-term economic viability of their management.
5.2. FM and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.	5.2.1. The Enterprise analyzed possible economic use of various forest resources.
	5.2.2. The Enterprise uses the analysis results in its activity.
	5.2.3. The forest products, if possible, are processed at the local wood processing enterprises.
	5.2.4. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from the area in the scope should be evaluated for its commercial use.
5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.	5.3.1. The Enterprise has an action plan to use and dispose of wood waste aimed at the minimization of negative environmental impact.
	5.3.2. Technological maps of the harvesting on-site processing contain the following information: Technology of harvesting on-site processing; Periods of the harvesting operations; Technology of utilization of slash residues; Location scheme of hauling roads, loading bays, warehouses, parking places for cars and mechanisms, service objects; Location of groups and strips of seed trees, composition and quantity of seed trees; Area where young trees and undergrowth should remain; % of their preservation; Location of non-operational areas (including biodiversity areas and objects); Information about doted and hollow trees to be preserved; Erosion-protection activity; Production and domestic waste storage places; Signatures of officers and members of logging units.
	5.3.3. Harvesting is conducted in compliance with the

	existing legislation and technological maps.
	5.3.4. All harvesting machinery (forwarders, harvesters, felling and milling machines, hauling tractors etc.) only move along the mapped technological corridors.
	5.3.5. The Enterprise hauls wood and other wood products before their technical condition is deteriorated.
	5.3.6. The Enterprise doesn't exceed the approved calculated waste generation ratio.
	5.3.7. The Enterprise utilizes wood processing waste and other forest products in an environmentally friendly way.
5.4. FM should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.	5.4.1. The products and services offered by the Enterprise are diverse, if possible.
	5.4.2. The Enterprise promotes participation of other parties to use various forest resources and land sites for tourism, recreation, hunting entity etc., and national homecraft as well.
5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.	5.5.1. Water protective zones are established within the forest areas.
	5.5.2. The water protective zones are mapped.
	5.5.3. Water protective zones along water objects are established within the lease forest areas.
	5.5.4. The water protective zones along water objects are mapped.
	5.5.5. Harvesting and forest management operations within the water protective zones and protective strips along water objects comply with Forest and Water Codes.
	5.5.6. Forest management and other activity of the Enterprise doesn't result in deterioration of water protective and protective functions of the forest.
	5.5.7. The Enterprise should protect NTFP trees and fruit trees.
5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	5.6.1. The rate of annual allowable cut in accordance with an approved procedure was calculated for the forest areas leased by the Enterprise.
	5.6.2. The harvesting volumes depending on the forest types and categories of protective forests, types and methods of logging, by management units and management groups do not exceed the annual allowable cut (except for cases related to elimination of negative impact of biotic, abiotic and anthropogenic factors).
	5.6.3. The annual allowable cut of non-timber forest products does not exceed the regeneration rate of such resources.
Principle 6: Environmental impact	
Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.	
Criteria	Indicators
6.1. Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed – appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources – and adequately integrated into	6.1.1. Scale, character, and intensity of forest resource use shall be justified in the Forest management plan of the Enterprise.
	6.1.2. The assessment of environmental impacts of forest management as provided in the Forest management plan of the Enterprise was completed.

<p>management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.</p>	<p>6.1.3. The Enterprise provides preliminary assessment of environmental impacts for areas subject for harvesting, artificial reforestation, road construction, earth deposit establishment and other types of nature management.</p>
<p>6.2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.</p>	<p>6.1.4. The Enterprise provides (by request) information to local communities and stakeholders about planned actions and expected environmental impacts of such activity.</p>
	<p>6.1.5. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only Before initiating any operation, the possible negative environmental impacts shall be identified and the operation is designed to minimize them. Assessments do not need to be documented unless legally required.</p>
	<p>6.2.1. There's a list of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats encountered within the forest area managed by the Enterprise (a list of endangered and threatened species in India is referenced in Appendix C).</p>
	<p>6.2.2. The likely presence of rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitats shall be assessed on the basis of the best available information and the results of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) field surveys made in consultation with stakeholders, local government and scientific authorities.</p>
	<p>6.2.3. Protection regimes of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna and their habitats were determined and agreed with the stakeholders.</p>
	<p>6.2.4. The protection regimes of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna and their habitats is observed.</p>
	<p>6.2.5. Identified key habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species are mapped.</p>
	<p>6.2.6. When planning and conducting forest management activity, the Enterprise doesn't harvest wood and shrubs prohibited for harvesting at the regional and local levels.</p>
	<p>6.2.7. The borders of forest reserves, conservation zones, and other protected areas and their protected sites, as well as the borders of the allocated territories were mapped.</p>
	<p>6.2.8. The regime of harvesting and forest management operations in protected areas, in their protected sites and in the relevant allocated territories complies with the legislation.</p>
	<p>6.2.9. The Enterprise takes part in controlling fishing and hunting, setting traps and gathering at the lease area.</p>
	<p>6.2.10. Timber species on either local and/or international endangered or threatened species lists (e.g. CITES Appendix 1, national lists) shall not be harvested.</p>
	<p>6.2.11. The Enterprise shall monitor hunting, fishing, trapping and NTFP collection occurring in the forest and report it to the authority when significant negative impacts are observed.</p>
	<p>6.2.12. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: Where information exists on rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitat, the Enterprise shall use this information to protect these resources.</p>
<p>6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:</p>	<p>6.3.1. Forest is mainly regenerated by the Enterprise by leaving young growth intact; the natural reforestation is promoted taking into account local forest conditions.</p>

<p>a) Forest regeneration and succession;</p> <p>b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity;</p> <p>c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</p>	6.3.2. The Enterprise conducts artificial regeneration at the areas where natural regeneration was proved to be unsuccessful.
	6.3.3. The Enterprise implements measures to restore environmentally degraded forest areas.
	6.3.4. The Enterprise analyzed the possibility of increasing a share of non-clear cuts taking into account silvicultural and economical conditions.
	6.3.5. The Enterprise compiled a list and description of key habitats and biodiversity elements of forest ecosystems and determined measures on their preservation during clear-cuts.
	6.3.6. During clearcuts key habitats and biodiversity elements of forest ecosystems are preserved.
	6.3.7. The Enterprise has fire, disease and pest outbreak protection plans.
	6.3.8. Forest protection plans are observed by the Enterprise.
	6.3.9. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: The Enterprise shall demonstrate understanding of existing ecological functions and values of the forests and maintain and enhance them.
	6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.
	6.4.2. The established representative samples of forest ecosystems were mapped.
	6.4.3. For the established representative samples a protection regime was established and no forest management activity is conducted that could change their natural condition and disturb natural processes that occur in them.
	6.4.4. For the established representative samples a protection regime is maintained.
	6.4.5. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: Where representative samples of ecosystems are known to exist in the Enterprise these shall be protected.
	6.5.1. The Enterprise developed a procedure of minimization of impact on forest environment during harvesting, construction and operation of roads.
<p>6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.</p>	6.5.2. The procedure of minimization of impact on forest environment during harvesting, construction and operation of roads is observed.
	6.5.3. The Enterprise doesn't haul wood along streams and small rivers (as well as ephemeral streams).
	6.5.4. Fuel and oil isn't stored in water protective zones and on the ice of streams and pools.
	6.5.5. Machinery is not repaired or parked in water protective zones and on the ice of streams and pools.
	6.5.6. During the construction and operation of forest roads no obstacles to water streams in the beds of rivers and streams are created.
	6.5.7. The Enterprise doesn't apply chemical control methods of pest management in water protective zones.
	6.5.8. Harvesting doesn't result in the pollution of water objects.

	<p>6.5.9. Training shall be given to Enterprise staff and contractors to meet guidance requirements on issues including but not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - road construction - forest fire control - harvesting - control of soil erosion and water source protection - biological diversity conservation - other forest management operations.
	<p>6.5.10. Road construction, maintenance and closure standards shall be followed in the forest.</p>
	<p>6.5.11. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: When topographic maps are not available, the Enterprise shall identify places of roads (including those in plan), drainage structures, protected areas, harvesting areas, in maps that allow identification of the areas in the field.</p>
<p>6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.</p>	<p>6.6.1. The Enterprise doesn't use (if possible) chemicals during harvesting and in forest management.</p>
	<p>6.6.2. The Enterprise doesn't use any pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides prohibited by WHO and FSC. Chemicals prohibited by the FSC (FSC-POL-30-601) or those banned in Europe, U.S., and India, or World Health Organization Type 1A or 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be used. The exception is when a formal derogation has been granted by the FSC. In such cases, the FME follows the terms of the approved derogation.</p>
	<p>6.6.3. The staff that applies chemicals (including their processing, storage, transportation, elimination of emergency leakages of chemicals) passed a special training.</p>
	<p>6.6.4. During the application of the chemicals, protection and safety equipment is used.</p>
	<p>6.6.5 If chemicals are used, the records shall be kept of all chemical used by the Enterprise including name of the product, location and method of application, total quantity of chemical used and dates of application.</p>
<p>6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</p>	<p>6.7.1. The Enterprise has a procedure of use and disposal of fuel and oil that can be disposed in an environmentally friendly manner.</p>
	<p>6.7.2. The Enterprise has a procedure of use and disposal of chemicals and solid non-organic waste utilization and they can be disposed in an environmentally friendly manner.</p>
	<p>6.7.3. The procedure of using and disposing of fuel and oil at the enterprise is observed.</p>
	<p>6.7.4. The procedure of using and disposing of chemicals and solid non-organic waste at the enterprise is observed.</p>
	<p>6.7.5. The responsible for fulfilling the procedure of use and disposal of fuel and oil were appointed.</p>
	<p>6.7.6. The responsible persons for fulfilling the procedure of using and disposing of chemicals and solid non-organic waste were appointed.</p>
	<p>6.7.7. Waste from machinery and equipment is removed in an environmentally friendly method from the harvesting area after completion of works to allotted places.</p>
<p>6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented. Biological</p>	<p>6.8.2. The use of biological control agents is documented.</p>
	<p>6.8.1. Biological control agents are applied in the minimum</p>

control agents are applied in the minimum amounts; this application is strictly controlled and complies with the existing legislation. No GMOs are used.	amounts; this application is strictly controlled and complies with the existing legislation. 6.8.3. No genetically modified organisms (GMO) are used.
6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.	6.9.1. The use of exotic species in the activity of the Enterprise is justified. 6.9.2. There's a procedure available on the monitoring of exotic species. 6.9.3. This procedure is applied at the Enterprise. 6.9.4. The use of exotic species doesn't result in adverse silvicultural and ecological impacts. 6.9.5. There's a responsible person at the Enterprise who monitors the areas where exotic species are used.
6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	6.10.1. Conversion of forests to plantations shall only be permitted when it occurs at less than 0,5% of forests within the forest management unit being certified. 6.10.2. Conversion of forest lands to other land categories, whose function cannot guarantee conservation of forest cover in the long term shall only be permitted when it affects a very limited portion of the forest management unit (nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the Management Unit), and is acceptable to stakeholders. 6.10.3. Conversion and afforestation do not occur in conservation zones, protection areas (see 6.2) or areas retained as representative of existing ecosystems (see 6.4). 6.10.4. The high conservation value forests not convert to plantations. 6.10.5. Conservation benefits of conversion to non-forest land use or afforestation or compensatory conservation activities planned have been identified and assessed in cooperation with stakeholders; in the case of compensatory conservation activities, their extent is acceptable to stakeholders. 6.10.6. Conservation benefits are substantial, additional, secure, and long term. 6.10.7. No natural forest shall have been converted since 25th October 1980 as per provisions of the Forest (Conversion) Act 1980.
Principle 7: Forest Management	
A management plan - appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations - shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.	
Criteria	Indicators
7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: a) Management objectives; b) Description of the forest	7.1.1. There shall be a Forest Management Plan available at the Enterprise. 7.1.2. The Enterprise has formulated long-term objectives of harvesting and forest management.

resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.	7.1.3. The Forest Management Plan of the Enterprise contains: description of forest resources, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.
c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.	7.1.4. The forest management plans of the Enterprise contain descriptions of silvicultural and/or other management systems, based on the ecology of the forest and information gathered through resource inventories.
d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection;	7.1.5. The forest management plans of the Enterprise contain the rate of annual harvest and species selection,
e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics;	categories of protective forests, management units and harvesting techniques.
f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments;	7.1.6. Forest management plans of the Enterprise (forestry regulations) contain information about average forest growth and dynamics in the woodstands of various forest types,
g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species;	categories of protective forests, tree species.
h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership;	7.1.7. Forest management plans of the Enterprise contain types and volumes of protection measures, reproduction of forests (reforestation and clearing), and environmental protection.
i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.	7.1.8. The Enterprise has a action plan (work schedule) to identify and protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats.
	7.1.9. The Enterprise has an action plan (work schedule) to identify and manage High Conservation Value Forests.
	7.1.10. Forest management plans of the Enterprise contain maps where lease forest areas and forest inventory vydeli are mapped, planned measures to use, protect, and reproduce (including reforestation and clearing) forests are listed, and the location and borders of protected areas, protective forests, OZUs, HCVFs are indicated.
	7.1.11. Forest management plans of the Enterprise contain the description and justification of the harvesting technologies used by the Enterprise and applied machinery and equipment.
	7.1.12. NTFP resources and uses should be inventoried and their management explicitly considered during planning.
	7.1.13. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: A written management plan exists that includes at least the following: a) The objectives of management; b) A description of the forest; c) How the objectives will be met, harvesting methods and silviculture (clear cuts, selective cuts, thinnings) to ensure sustainability; d) Sustainable harvest limits (which must be consistent with FSC criteria 5.6); e) Environmental/ social impacts of the plan; f) Conservation of rare species and any high conservation values; g) Maps of the forest, showing protected areas, planned management and land ownership; and, h) Duration of the plan.
7.2. The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate	7.2.1. Forest management plans of the Enterprise are revised not later than every 10 years.

the results of monitoring or new scientific information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	7.2.2. Forest management plans of the Enterprise take into account the changing environmental and social circumstances and scientific innovations.
	7.2.3. Applicable for SLIMF FMEs only: Management plan shall be reviewed at least every 5 years and updated, if necessary, incorporating the results of monitoring to plan and implement future management.
7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	7.3.1. The staff has proper education and qualification that meet the requirements of the Enterprise and/or forestry norms and regulations.
	7.3.2. The staff regularly passes the advance training.
	7.3.3. All forest operations are controlled by the management and experts of the Enterprise.
7.4. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1	7.4.1. The Enterprise made up a publicly available summary of forest management plans including requirements listed in Criterion 7.1.
	7.4.2. This summary is publicly available.
	7.4.3. Applicable for SLIMF FMEs only: Upon request, the Enterprise shall make available relevant parts of the management plan to stakeholders who are directly affected by the forest management activities of Enterprise (e.g. neighboring landowners).
Principle 8: Monitoring and assessment	
Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management - to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts	
Criteria	Indicators
8.1. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.	8.1.1. The Enterprise has a monitoring procedure over the forest fund parameters, scale and intensity of forest management operations, ecological, social, and economic consequences.
	8.1.2. The Enterprise has a responsible for the monitoring.
	8.1.3. Monitoring procedures are replicable over time for each parameter.
	8.1.4. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: The Enterprise shall conduct regular and consistent monitoring in connection with harvesting operations and reforestation.
8.2. FM should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: a) Yield of all forest products harvested; b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest; c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna; d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations; e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.	8.2.1. The forest inventory system and forest monitoring provides for collection and processing of information about the composition and changes that take place in flora and fauna.
	8.2.1. The Enterprise collects data about the harvested areas, by forest types, categories of protective forests, management units and harvesting techniques.
	8.2.2. The Enterprise collects data about the harvested areas, by forest types, categories of protective forests, management units and harvesting techniques.
	8.2.3. The Enterprise collects data by types and volumes of yield of forest resources, except for wood.
	8.2.4. The Enterprise collects data about the average growth rate, (current changes in stock), woodstands by forest types, categories of protective forests, management units and harvesting techniques (species).

	8.2.5. The Enterprise collects data about types and volumes of reforestation measures (reforestation and thinning).
	8.2.6. The Enterprise collects information about species, age and quality of woodstand.
	8.2.7. The Enterprise collects information about the areas of protected areas (protected areas, protective forests, OZU, HCVF).
	8.2.8. The Enterprise collects data about types and volumes of forest protection.
	8.2.9. The Enterprise collects data about volumes of illegally harvested wood and types of illegal activity in the managed area.
	8.2.10. The Enterprise collects data about expenses for protection, conservation, reproduction of forests and ecological measures.
	8.2.11. The Enterprise collects data on economic efficiency of harvesting.
	8.2.12. The Enterprise collects data on areas and woodstock destroyed or damaged by forest fires, pests, diseases and other reasons.
	8.2.13. The Enterprise collects data on dynamics of social characteristics at the Enterprise.
	8.2.14. The Enterprise collects data on impact of forest management on social position of the local people.
	8.2.15. The Enterprise collects data on impact of forest management on environment.
	8.2.16. The Enterprise collects data on radioactive contamination within the territory of the Enterprise.
	8.2.17. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: The Enterprise shall at a minimum monitor and record information on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of products harvested; - Regular monitoring of any identified high conservation values; - Invasive exotic species; - Growth and regeneration of managed species; - Post harvest inspection for erosion; and, - Periodic inventory (10 years).
8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."	8.3.1. The Enterprise has a documentary procedure making it possible to trace each forest product from its origin to the point of sale or processing.
	8.3.2. The Enterprise has responsible persons for the observation of the procedure.
	8.3.3. The procedure is observed at all stages of the forest product flow.
	8.3.4. The accompanying documentation for all sold certified products of the Enterprise include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product type; Product volume; Place of harvesting/manufacture of the products; Date of harvesting/manufacture of the products; FSC certificate number of FSC product category; Information about the customer; Information about the dispatch.
	8.3.5. The invoices and shipping documents that related to

	the certified products include the FSC certificate number in correct format (FC-FM/CO-C-XXXXXX).
	8.3.6. A track of records of the total forest product sold and the total products sold as certified (to CoC certificate holders).
	8.3.7. The FSC on-product trade mark also used for promotion is applied in strict compliance with the FSC Guidelines and is approved by LLC Forest Certification.
	8.3.8. The Enterprise doesn't purchase any illegally harvested wood.
	8.3.9. The Enterprise controls the fulfillment by its contractors of wood track of records.
	8.3.10. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: Documentation shall be available allowing products to be traced from the forest to the forest gate.
8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	8.4.1. The monitoring procedure provides for regular analysis of the forest management plan results (taking into account the dynamics of changes) to develop and correct forest management plans of the company.
	8.4.2. The monitoring results are analyzed.
	8.4.3. Monitoring results are taken into account during the development and correction of forest management plans of the Enterprise (for SLIMF see criterion 7.2).
8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 8.2	8.5.1. The Enterprise draw us a summary of the monitoring results for the general public every year.
	8.5.2. The Summary contains the data requested by Criteria 8.2.
	8.5.3. The Summary of monitoring results is publicly available.
	8.5.4. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: Upon request, the Enterprise shall make available relevant parts of the management plan to stakeholders who are directly affected by the forest management activities of Enterprise (e.g. neighboring landowners).
Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forests	
Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.	
Criteria	Indicators
9.1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.	9.1.1. The Enterprise, consulting with shareholders determines the presence of the biological, socio-economical, and cultural attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests.
	9.1.2. The Enterprise applies generally accepted and regional methods to determine High Conservation Value Forests.
	9.1.3. The determined HCVF are mapped.
	9.1.4. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: Consultations shall have occurred with environmental stakeholders, government (including local forest officers) or scientists, to identify HCVs and/or HCVF. If HCVs or HCVF are present, The Enterprise shall take all reasonable steps to protect these values and/or reduce threats.
9.2. The consultative portion of the	9.2.1. The stakeholders were identified to hold consultations

certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	concerning preservation and improvement of attributes of identified HCVF. 9.2.2. During the consultations with the stakeholders the Enterprise develops a system of measures aimed at the maintenance and improvement of HCVF attributes.
9.3. The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.	9.3.1. The management plan includes specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the HCVF attributes.
	9.3.2. The planned measures to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of HCVF are fulfilled.
	9.3.3. The planned or conducted measures to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of HCVF are included in the public summary.
9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.	9.4.1. The Enterprise developed an HCVF monitoring procedure with the participation of the stakeholders, if required.
	9.4.2. The Enterprise conducts annual HCVF monitoring.
	9.4.3. HCVF monitoring results are taken into account during the development and correction of planning documents of the Enterprise (see Indicator 9.3.1).
	9.4.4. HCVF monitoring results are given in the annual public summary (see Indicator 8.5.1).
	9.4.5. Applicable to SLIMF FME only: The Enterprise shall monitor HCVF regularly to ensure that its conservation values are maintained.
Principle 10: Plantations	
Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.	
Criteria	Indicators
10.1. The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.	10.1.1. In the forest management plan for establishing plantations or in any other document, the objectives of plantations are given.
	10.1.2. The objectives of plantation establishment provide for preservation and regeneration of natural forests.
	10.1.3. In the forest management plan for establishing plantations the objectives of plantations are taken into account.
10.2. The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest	10.2.1. In the design and layout of plantations, green corridors are provided to for wildlife migration.
	10.2.2. The plantation design and layout provides for streamside forest strips.
	10.2.3. In the layout of the plantation, a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods is observed.
	10.2.4. The actual layout of plantations is consistent with the plan.
	10.2.5. The scale and layout of plantations are consistent with the patterns of natural forest stands.
	10.2.6. The Enterprise should identify the areas for establishing plantation in non-forestlands (excluding cases of plantation in degraded secondary forests).

stands found within the natural landscape.	10.2.7. Enterprise's land use plan for plantation establishment shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act 1973.
10.3. Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.	10.3.1. Plantations are diverse in their species composition.
	10.3.2. Plantations are diverse in their age classes and structures.
	10.3.3. Plantations are diverse in size and spatial distribution across the landscape.
	10.3.4. Plantations are diverse in number and genetic composition of species.
	10.3.5. Individual farmers within the FMU, particularly the small and marginal ones, should be encouraged to grow high-tech industrial wood plantations of exotic species for industry, which in turn provides financial assistance, technical advice and harvesting and transport services, as stipulated by the National Forest Policy 1988.
10.4. The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts	10.4.1. Plantations comply with the requirements of the regulatory documents related to their establishment and growing.
	10.4.2. The choice of a plantation type corresponds to the area in question.
	10.4.3. The use of exotic species is justified.
	10.4.4. Exotic species are carefully monitored.
	10.4.5. Adverse environmental impact is monitored at the plantations with exotic species.
10.5. A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.	10.5.1. The Enterprise has the requirements or recommendations regarding the share of plantations in the total forested area.
	10.5.2. The share of plantations within the forest management unit being certified shall not exceed 10% of the forested land, except for enterprises located behind the zone of natural forest growth (in the steppe zone) or in conditions when it is impossible to provide natural reforestation.
	10.5.3. Forest management on plantations provides for restoration of the natural forest cover.
	10.5.4. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: Plantation design and management practices shall protect/promote ecological values, especially around conservation features (e.g. stream banks, wildlife habitats) or protected areas.
10.6. Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term	10.6.1. Measures are taken on plantations to maintain or improve soil structure.
	10.6.2. The economic activity of the Enterprise doesn't lead to soil degradation.
	10.6.3. Establishment of forest plantations doesn't result in water regime of the adjacent areas that affects soil, flora and fauna.

soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.	10.6.4. No plantations were established in water protective zones.
10.7. Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. The measures to control pest outbreaks as provided by the forest management plan are observed. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.	10.7.1. The Enterprise has a plan of fire management activities for plantations.
	10.7.2. The plan of fire management activities is observed.
	10.7.3. The forest management plan for plantations includes measure to control pest outbreaks.
	10.7.4. The measures to control pest outbreaks as provided by the forest management plan are observed.
	10.7.5. The Enterprise uses preventive and biological control methods for pest management.
	10.7.6. The Enterprise doesn't use chemical pesticides and fertilizers for plantation management.
	10.7.7. The forest management plan for plantations includes measure to prevent, identify, and control tree diseases on plantations.
	10.7.8. The measures to prevent, identify, and control tree diseases on plantations as provided by the forest management plan are observed.
	10.7.9. The Enterprise controls spread of exotic species on plantations.
10.8. Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.	10.8.1. Plantation monitoring procedure in addition to the general parameters includes the following ones:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural regeneration type; • Impact on water resources and soil fertility; • Impact on local welfare and social well-being.
	10.8.2. The Enterprise monitors plantations.
	10.8.3. During the establishment of plantations no species were used unless they were well-adapted to the site.
	10.8.4. During the establishment of plantations no species were used that could have negative impacts on local ecosystems.
	10.8.5. Public hearings were held for plantation management plans.
10.8.6. Applicable to SLIMF FMEs only: The Enterprise shall document negative environmental or social impacts and design and implement measures to address the impacts.	
10.9. Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification.	10.9.1. The plantation does not occupy land converted from natural forest since November 1994.

Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.	10.9.2. If the plantation was converted since November 1994, there is adequate evidence that the current manager/owner was not responsible.
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The inspection methods are not standard. They do not determine requirements for compliance, but indicate potential sources of information that the auditor may consider useful to assess the compliance.

7. Responsibilities

7.1 The certificate applicants and certificate holders shall be responsible for complete compliance of their forest management system to the requirements of this standard to the Enterprise.

7.2 The Company shall be responsible for complete compliance of the forest management system of the certificate applicants and certificate holders to the requirements of this standard.

Appendix A. The list of national and local forest and related laws and administrative requirements which apply in India.

India's Ministry of Environment & Forests provides a comprehensive list related to the management and protection of the environment, forests, and wildlife at: <http://envfor.nic.in/legis/legis.html>

Main laws and regulations from this list that impact Forest Management in India:

- The Indian Forest Act, 1927
- The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- The *Panchayats (Extension to the scheduled Area) Act 1996 (PESA 1996)*
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (*FRA 2006*).
- The Forest Conservation Rules, 2003
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- The Wild Life (Specified Plants Stock declaration) Central Rules, 1995
- The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1973
- The Wild Life (Protection) Rules, 1995
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, amended in 1988
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, amended 1992
- Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended in 1987
- S.O.2447(E), [23/09/2009] The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2009,Notification
- S.O.1677(E), [28/09/2007] - Amendments to S.O. 671(E),dated 30/09/1996 Loss of Ecology (Prevention and Payments of Compensation)
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, amended 1992
- State/Union Territory Minor Forest Produce (Ownership of Forest Dependent Community) Act, 2005
- Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- Eco sensitive zone notifications: <http://envfor.nic.in/legis/eco-sensive.htm>

List of various Central Labour Acts in India from the Ministry of Labour and Employment (<http://labour.nic.in/act/welcome.html>)

Some key laws and regulations related to labour laws that impact Forest Management in India:

- The Trade Unions Act, 1926
- The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Factories Act, 1948
- The Mines Act, 1952
- The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970

Appendix B. The list of the multilateral environmental agreements and ILO Conventions that India has ratified.

India is party to the following conventions:

- Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the human environment, 1972
- World Charter for Nature, 1982
- Rio De Janeiro Declaration of Environment and Development, 1992
- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002
- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, Washington DC, 1946

- The Antarctic Treaty, 1959
- Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, 1991
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially was Waterfowl Habitat, 1971
- Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES), 1973
- Protocol of 1978 relating to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973,
 - as amended by amendments of 1984 and 1985
- Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals, 1979
- United Nations Convention on the law of the sea, 1982
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, 1985
- Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, 1992
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
- United Nations Framework on Climate Change, 1992
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, 1994
- Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants, 2001
- Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, 1998
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000

ILO Conventions:

India has ratified:

- Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105)
- Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)
- Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No.111)

India has not ratified:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organised Convention (No.87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98)
- Minimum Age Convention (No.138)
- Worst forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182)

Appendix C. The list of officially endangered species in India.

Central Govt. (Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India) in consultation with the respective state govt. has notified the list of plants and animals under the powers conferred by the section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act 2002 that are on verge of extinction

The current updated list is available on the website <http://www.nbaindia.org/notification.htm>