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# FSC INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## **FSC STANDARD FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISES SUPPLYING NON FSC CERTIFIED CONTROLLED WOOD**

FSC-STD-30-010 (Version 1-0) EN

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### FSC-STD-30-010 (V1-0) EN

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The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organisation based in Bonn, Germany.

The mission of the Forest Stewardship Council is to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC develops, supports and promotes international, national and regional standards in line with its mission; evaluates, accredits and monitors certification bodies which verify the use of FSC standards; provides training and information; and promotes the use of products that carry the FSC logo.

## Foreword

This standard specifies the basic requirements applicable at the forest management unit (FMU) level to demonstrate to a company or third party certification body that wood supplied is controlled. It has been developed to allow forest management enterprises supplying wood as controlled to demonstrate that they do not supply wood that has been harvested from categories outlined in FSC-STD-30-010 *FSC requirements for forest managers for controlled wood*, i.e wood from areas where traditional or civil rights are violated; wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened; wood harvested from genetically modified (GM) trees; wood that has been harvested illegally or wood harvested from areas which have been converted from natural forest to plantations or non-forest uses.

Compliance with this standard provides a consistent, international basis for business-to-business communications about the sourcing of wood products. It provides the basis for forest management enterprises to supply controlled wood to companies that wish to demonstrate compliance with FSC-STD-40-004 *FSC chain of custody standard for companies supplying and manufacturing FSC-certified products* and FSC-STD-40-005 *FSC standard for non-FSC certified controlled wood*.

The requirements outlined in this standard allow companies to demonstrate compliance with selected components of legality (legal harvesting) and is not intended to demonstrate the implementation of all national and international laws.

The standard outlines streamlined requirements for small and low intensity forest management enterprises (SLIMFs).

Please send any comments or suggestions regarding this standard to:

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### **A Scope**

This standard applies to non FSC-certified forest management enterprises who are supplying 'controlled wood'. The standard is relevant to forest managers or forest management companies (herein referred to as forest management enterprises) and is applied at the forest management unit level for wood or wood fibre being supplied as controlled. The standard can be applied for one or all of the categories of wood a) -e) in Section 2.1 below.

### **B Standard effective date**

This standard is effective from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004.

Forest management enterprises wishing to supply non FSC-certified wood from high-risk forest areas as controlled wood will be required to meet this standard by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006. Forest management enterprises wishing to supply non FSC-certified wood from high-risk forest areas as controlled wood will be required to meet this standard from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007.

### **C References**

*FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship*

*FSC-STD-40-004 FSC chain of custody standard for companies supplying and manufacturing FSC-certified products*

*FSC-STD-40-005 FSC standard for non FSC-certified controlled wood*

*FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF eligibility criteria*

#### **D Terms and definitions**

Terms and definitions are provided in *FSC-STD-01-002 FSC glossary of terms*. Key definitions relating to this standard are underlined and are provided in Annex 1 and are underlined in the text.

## 1. Scope of standard

- 1.1. This standard applies to non FSC-certified forest management enterprises and applies to wood sources being supplied as controlled. The standard is applied at the forest management unit level.

## 2. Controlled sourced wood categories

- 2.1. The forest management enterprise shall implement a programme to ensure that wood supplied as controlled is not from the following categories:
- a) forest areas where traditional or civil rights are violated by forest management activities (see Section 3 below);
  - b) forest management units having high conservation values which are threatened (see Section 4 below);
  - c) genetically modified (GM) trees (see Section 5 below);
  - d) forest management units which have been harvested illegally (see Section 6 below);
  - e) natural forest that has been converted to plantations or non-forest use (see Section 7 below).

## 3. Wood harvested from areas where civil and traditional rights are violated

- 3.1. The forest management enterprise shall not supply as controlled, wood harvested from forest management units where there are conflicts relating to long term tenure or use rights to the land and forest resources by traditional or indigenous peoples groups and/or civil society groups which are of substantial magnitude; which involve a significant number of interests and for which a resolution process has not been agreed by the main parties to the dispute.
- 3.2. The forest management enterprise shall make available on request documented evidence to demonstrate compliance with Section 3.1 above. This shall include but is not restricted to:
- a) documentation<sup>1</sup> showing identification of all local communities, traditional and indigenous peoples in the forest management unit and adjacent area;
  - b) documentation showing the forest management enterprises' ownership or legal right to harvest;
  - c) documentation<sup>2</sup> recording traditional rights as identified by the communities and peoples groups identified in a) above;
  - d) documented evidence<sup>3</sup> of consultation with local communities, traditional and indigenous peoples groups identified in a) above;
  - e) documented evidence of the process by which any disputes are being resolved, which has the broad support of the parties to the dispute, and which outlines an agreed interim process for addressing the dispute and for the management of the forest area concerned.

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<sup>1</sup> E.g. maps

<sup>2</sup> E.g. maps

<sup>3</sup> E.g. minutes of meetings

3.3. Small and Low Intensity Managed Forest (SLIMF)<sup>4</sup> enterprises are required to demonstrate compliance with only Sections 3.2 a) b) and e) above.

**4. Wood harvested from forest areas where high conservation values are threatened by forest management activities**

4.1. The forest management enterprise shall not supply as controlled, wood which has been harvested from non FSC-certified forest management units where forest management activity has the potential to cause irreversible effects on any of the high conservation values present.

4.2. The forest management enterprise shall keep records of and make available on request documented evidence to demonstrate compliance with Section 4.1 above. Documented evidence shall include but is not restricted to:

- a) a documented assessment that identifies high conservation values and confirms the absence of threat to the biological, environmental, social and cultural high conservation values from forest management activity in the forest management unit;
- b) documented evidence<sup>5</sup> of consultation with stakeholders, including NGOs and parties that are involved with or have an interest in the forest area with respect of social or environmental aspects to confirm the findings of the assessment;
- c) documented evidence of consultation with representatives and members of communities and indigenous peoples living in or adjacent to the forest management unit, to confirm the findings of the assessment.

4.3. If the forest enterprise is unsure whether a forest management unit has high conservation values present, then the precautionary approach shall be adopted and no wood shall be supplied until the presence of high conservation values has been assessed and appropriate management can be planned accordingly.

4.4. In countries where there is a national definition of high conservation value forests (HCVF) as part of an FSC accredited or draft FSC national or sub-national standard, then this shall be used as the basis of the assessment specified in Section 4.2 a) above<sup>6</sup>.

**5. Wood harvested from genetically modified (GM) trees**

5.1. The forest management enterprises operating in plantations shall not supply as controlled, wood harvested from GM trees<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> *FSC-STD-01-003 Eligibility criteria for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMFs)*

<sup>5</sup> For example minutes of meetings, letters of invitation, photographs

<sup>6</sup> FSC national and regional standards can be obtained from the FSC national contact person. Contact details of national contact persons are available on [www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org)

<sup>7</sup> Note, this provision does not exclude traditional tree-breeding programmes.

5.2. The forest management enterprise shall keep records of and make available on request documented evidence to demonstrate compliance with Section 5.1 above. Documented evidence shall include but is not restricted to:

- a) documentation from national regulatory bodies confirming the locations and species of GM tree trials within the forest area;
- b) a statement signed by the senior executive that the forest management enterprise does not supply wood from GM trees.

## **6. Illegally harvested wood**

6.1. The forest management enterprise shall not supply as controlled, wood which has been harvested in violation of national laws, including the acquisition of the harvesting rights and the harvesting methods used.

6.2. The forest management enterprise shall keep records of and make available on request documented evidence to demonstrate compliance with Section 6.1 above. Documented evidence shall include but is not restricted to:

- a) concession license and/or harvesting permit (approved by appropriate government authority);
- b) maps and/or documents showing the location of harvesting within the harvesting license or permit area;
- c) a forest management plan for the forest management unit; maps; documents showing harvesting volumes and protected areas;
- d) an up-to-date register of all statutes, guidelines and regulations;
- e) sales contracts showing volumes sold;
- f) evidence of payment of royalties;
- g) an up to date list of tree species in the FMU that are listed in Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and relevant permits for their harvest and trade.

6.3. The company shall ensure that the correct procedures were used to gain permits and licences and species harvested are classified correctly.

## **7. Wood harvested from areas which have been converted from natural forest to plantations or non-forest uses**

7.1. The forest management enterprise shall not supply as controlled wood which has resulted from the conversion of natural forest to plantations or non-forest uses, except as permitted by Section 7.3 below.

- 7.2. The forest management enterprise shall keep records of and make available on request documented evidence to demonstrate compliance with Section 7.1 above. Documented evidence shall include but is not restricted to:
- a) maps and/or documents showing the location of harvesting within the harvesting license or permit area;
  - b) a forest management plan for the forest management unit.
- 7.3. Community forest areas where conversion is part of a community land use plan endorsed through a participatory process and which is < 5 % of the forest area, may supply wood which has been converted from natural forest to non-forest uses as controlled.
- 7.4. The forest management enterprise shall make available on request documented evidence to demonstrate compliance with Section 7.3 above. Documented evidence shall include but is not restricted to:
- a) land use plan covering conversion of natural forest to non-forest use;
  - b) documented evidence of consultation with representatives and members of communities endorsing the land-use planning.
- 8. Stakeholder consultation**
- 8.1. The stakeholder consultation referred to in Sections 3.2 d); 4.2 b) and c); 7.4 b) shall ensure at least the following:
- a) key stakeholders (including potentially marginalized groups e.g. women) have been identified and invited to participate in the consultation with sufficient prior notice;
  - b) the consultation process is open and transparent;
  - c) stakeholders have access to necessary information to ensure effective participation in the consultation process.
  - d) a process for recording, evaluating and addressing stakeholders' concerns.

## Annex 1: Glossary of terms

**Broad support.** Agreement characterised by a wide and strong majority in favour of a proposal

**Civil rights.** Right or rights belonging to a person by reason of citizenship

**Civil Rights Violations.** Infringement of the right or rights belonging to a person by reason of citizenship

**Controlled wood.** Wood or wood fibre which is identified by a company for exclusion of the wood categories outlined in *FSC-STD-30-010 FSC requirements for forest managers for controlled wood*

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

**District.** Area, county, locality

**Forest management enterprise.** Company or operation responsible for forest management

**Genetically modified organism (GMO).** Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes (*FSC Principles and Criteria*).

**Genetically modified (GM) tree.** GMO derived from a tree species<sup>8</sup>.

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

**High Conservation Values.** The attributes specified above as indicators of High Conservation Value Forest.

**High-risk forest area.** Forest areas having a high risk of supplying wood from the categories outlined in *FSC-STD-30-010 FSC requirements for forest managers for controlled wood*.

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<sup>8</sup> Clones, hybrids formed by natural processes, or the products of traditional tree breeding, selection, grafting, vegetative propagation or tissue culture are not GMOs, unless produced by GMO techniques (*FSC POL-30-602*).

**Illegally harvested wood.** Wood that has been harvested in violation of national laws including the acquisition of the harvesting rights from the rightful owner, the harvesting methods used, and payment of all relevant fees and royalties.

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

**Key habitats.** Habitats where red listed or endangered animals and plants exist or could be expected to exist.

**Local civil society groups.** Those groups representing local and community interests.

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

**Low-risk forest area.** Forest areas having a low risk of supplying wood from the categories as outlined in *FSC-STD-30-010 FSC requirements for forest managers for controlled wood*.

**Natural forest.** Forest areas where many of the principle characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management (*FSC Principles and Criteria*).

**Origin.** Forest area from where the wood or wood fibre came.

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

**Planted forests.** Forests that have been established by artificial regeneration (seeds, seedlings or cuttings).

**Source.** The forest management unit of origin of wood/fibre.

**Stakeholder.** Any individual or group whose interests are affected by the way in which a forest is managed.

**Tenure.** Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there

within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc) (*FSC Principles and Criteria*).

**Traditional rights.** Rights for the use of the forest resource that can be defined by local custom.

**Traditional rights violations.** Infringement of the rights for the use of the forest resource that can be defined by local custom.

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