

Internal Ref Nr.	Language from PEFC Standard for conformance (based on PEFC Intl communication dated 3 Feb 2011 adopted by the PEFC BoD: Assessment of the PEFC endorsed schemes against the requirements of PEFC ST 1001:2010, PEFC ST 1002:2010 and PEFC ST 1003:2010)	Conformity	2010-2014 Standard
	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		
<p>PEFC ST 1001:2010 (standard setting – requirements)</p>		<p>FULL STANDARD:</p>  <p>PEFC ST 1001-2010 Standard Setting 201</p>	
1	<p>The PEFC endorsed schemes shall demonstrate that their written standard setting procedures (chapter 4.1 of PEFC ST 1001:2010) are complying with the requirements of PEFC ST 1001:2010.</p> <p>Note: The PEFC Council does not require the PEFC endorsed schemes to carry out full standard setting process outside their regular periodic revision cycled in order to demonstrate the compliance with the new PEFC requirements. The PEFC Council however requires the PEFC endorsed schemes to demonstrate within the transition period that their written standard setting procedures, which will be applied at the next revision, are complying with the PEFC Council requirements.</p>	conforms	SFI revised Section 8 of the SFI 2010-2014 Standard on standard setting procedures to conform with PEFC requirements and PEFC re-endorsement mid-year 2011. The re-written Section 8. states that “The SFI Standard development process is open, transparent and consensus based and SFI Inc. Board decisions regarding final changes to the SFI Standard shall be consistent with PEFC ST 1001:2010 for consensus-based decision making. <i>SFI 2010-2014 Section 8, 1.2 Procedures</i>
<p>PEFC ST 1002:2010 (Group forest management certification – requirements)</p>		<p>FULL STANDARD:</p>  <p>PEFC ST 1002-2010 Group FM Certificatio</p>	
2	<p><i>4.1.2 In cases where a forest certification scheme allows an individual forest owner to be covered by additional group or individual forest management certifications, the scheme shall ensure that non-conformity by the forest owner identified under one forest management certification scheme is addressed in any other forest management certification scheme that covers the forest owner.</i></p>	Conforms	Covered under revised Section 9 – Appendix 1: Audits of Multi-Site Organizations. (Section 4 - procedures for implementing audits. 4.1.2)
3	<p><i>4.1.3 The forest certification scheme shall define requirements for</i></p>	Conforms	

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	<i>an annual internal monitoring programme that provides sufficient confidence in the conformity of the whole group organisation with the sustainable forest management standard.</i>		ISO Guide 17021:2006 is a normative reference for all of Section 9. ISO Guide 17021:2006 requires an annual internal audit. In addition, the SFI standard requires at least annual internal audits and a review of the particular reports by the top management also at least annually (Sec. 3, 4.6). Also, The central function shall “maintain an internal audit or monitoring program sufficient to provide annual performance data on overall organizational conformance with the relevant standard; Annual performance data on overall organizational conformance implies that all sites have been internally audited, or monitored, prior to the initial audit and subsequent audit” (Sec. 9, App. 1, 4.1.2). Bullet point viii in the same section requires to “establish corrective and preventive measures if required and evaluate the effectiveness of corrective actions taken” (Sec. 9, App. 1, 4.1.2).
4	<p><i>4.2.1 The forest certification scheme shall define the following requirements for the function and responsibility of the group entity:</i></p> <p><i>(c) To establish written procedures for the management of the group organisation;</i></p> <p><i>(d) To keep records of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- the group entity and participants’ conformity with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard, and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme,</i> <i>- the implementation of an internal monitoring programme, its review and any preventive and/or corrective actions taken;</i> 	Conforms	<p>SFI Section 9, Appendix 1 offers two approaches to sampling.</p> <p>4.1.1 follows all requirements of IAF-MD1. In addition, ISO Guide 17021:2006 is a normative reference for all of Section 9.</p> <p>4.1.2 Multi-Site Organizations using alternate approaches to sampling provided for in 5.1 of the Audit Procedures and Auditor Qualifications and Accreditation document shall meet the following minimum eligibility criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A legal or contractual link shall exist between all sites. b. The scope and scale of activities carried out by participating sites shall be similar. c. The management system framework shall be consistent across all sites (allowing for site level procedures to reflect variable local factors). d. A Central Function¹ shall be established that shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide a commitment on behalf of the whole multi-site organization to establish and maintain practices and procedures in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standard; ii. provide all the sites with information and guidance needed for

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	<p><i>(e) To establish connections with all participants based on a written agreement which shall include the participants' commitment to comply with the sustainable forest management standard. The group entity shall have a written contract or other written agreement with all participants covering the right of the group entity to implement and enforce any corrective or preventive measures, and to initiate the exclusion of any participant from the scope of certification in the event of non-conformity with the sustainable forest management standard;</i></p> <p><i>Note: The requirements for "participant's commitment" and "written contract or other written agreement with all participants" can also be satisfied by the commitment of and written agreement of the forest owners/managers' association, where the association can demonstrate that it has a legal mandate to represent the participants and where its commitment and the terms and conditions of the contract are enforceable.</i></p> <p><i>(g) To provide all participants with information and guidance required for the effective implementation of the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme;</i></p>		<p>effective implementation and maintenance of practices and procedures in accordance with the relevant standard;</p> <p>iii. maintain the organizational or contractual connection with all sites covered by the multisite organization including the right of the Central Function to exclude any site from participation in the certification in case of serious non-conformities with the relevant standard;</p> <p>iv. keep a register of all the sites of the multi-site organization, including (for SFI 2010-2014 Standard) the forest area associated with each participating site;</p> <p>v. maintain an internal audit or monitoring program sufficient to provide annual per conformance with the relevant standard;</p> <p>vi. operate a review of the conformity of sites based on results of internal audit and/or monitoring data sufficient to assess Organizational performance as a whole rather than at the individual site level;</p> <p>vii. establish corrective and preventive measures if required and evaluate the effectiveness of corrective actions taken; and</p> <p>viii. establish procedures for inclusion of new sites within the multi-site organization including an internal assessment of conformity with the standard, implementation of corrective and preventive measures and a requirement to inform the relevant certification body of changes in participation prior to including the sites within the scope of the certification.</p> <p>e. Functions and responsibilities of individual sites shall be established for:</p> <p>i. implementing and maintaining the requirements of the relevant standard;</p> <p>ii. responding effectively to all requests from the Central Function or certification body for relevant data, documentation or other information whether in connection with formal audits or reviews or otherwise;</p> <p>iii. providing full co-operation and assistance in respect of the satisfactory completion of internal audits, reviews, monitoring, relevant</p>

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			<p>routine enquiries or corrective actions; and iv. implementing relevant corrective and preventive actions established by the central office.</p>
<p>PEFC ST 1003:2010 (Sustainable forest management – requirements)</p> <p>FULL STANDARD:</p>  <p>PEFC ST 1003-2010 SFM - Requirements 2</p>			
<p>5</p>	<p><i>5.1.11 Conversion of forests to other types of land use, including conversion of primary forests to forest plantations, shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:</i></p> <p><i>a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation relevant for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with materially and directly interested persons and organisations; and</i></p> <p><i>b) entails a small proportion of forest type; and</i></p> <p><i>c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and</i></p> <p><i>d) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.</i></p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>SFI 2010-2014 Standard Requirement Objective 2, Performance Measure 2.1, indicator 2:</p> <p>Planting programs that consider ecological impacts of a different species mix from that which was harvested.</p> <p>Official Interpretation 2.2 and Guidance adopted by the SFI Inc. Board in December 2010:</p> <p>Planting programs that consider ecological impacts of a different species mix from that which was harvested.</p> <p>QUESTION: Does this mean that conversion of one forest type to another is allowed?</p> <p>ANSWER: Conversions are not allowed except in justified circumstances where the program participant can document that ecological impacts are not significant if managing for a different species mix after a final harvest.</p> <p>In addition, conversions are never allowed in the following situations:</p> <p>1. In forest types where there is a significant risk that reforestation cannot be accomplished promptly according to the requirements in indicator 2.1.2.</p>

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			existing or invasive exotic plants or animals, or insect or disease issues). 4. The ecological impacts of site conversion: a. Comparison of the converted type to existing species mix; b. Scale of conversion (total acres and location and concentration of acres). Include assessment of relative significance within landscape; c. Status and trends in rarity and threats related to the forest type being converted; d. Dependence of rare or declining endemic species on the forest type being converted; and e. Existence of conservation measures designed to mitigate for the ecological function of the forest type being converted.
6	5.2.9 The WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides and other highly toxic pesticides shall be prohibited, except where no other viable alternative is available. Note: Any exception to the usage of WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides shall be defined by a specific forest management standard.	Conforms	This requirement is not an issue as these pesticides are not used in forest management in the U.S. or Canada. In addition, SFI requirements stipulate use of ‘least toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives’ and the WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides would not meet this criterion (Section 2, PM 2.2).
7	5.2.10 Pesticides, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use, and any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. Note: “pesticides banned by international agreements” are defined in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants 2001, as amended.	Conforms	This requirement is not an issue as these pesticides are not used in forest management in the U.S. or Canada. In addition, SFI requirements stipulate use of ‘least toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives’ and these pesticides would not meet this criterion (Section 2, PM 2.2).
8	5.2.11 The use of pesticides shall follow the instructions given by the pesticide producer and be implemented with proper equipment and training.	Conforms	SFI requires the minimisation of the use of chemicals in the forest and the application of integrated pest management where feasible.(Sec. 2, PM2.2) SFI stipulates clear management practices for the application of chemicals. (Sec. 2, PM2.2)

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<p>Performance Measure 2.2. <i>Program Participants</i> shall <i>minimize</i> chemical use required to achieve management <i>objectives</i> while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including <i>wildlife</i> and <i>aquatic habitats</i>.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Minimized</i> chemical use required to achieve management <i>objectives</i>. 2. Use of <i>least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides</i> necessary to achieve management <i>objectives</i>. 3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements. 4. Use of <i>integrated pest management</i> where feasible. 5. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators. 6. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used; b. appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings; c. control of public road access during and immediately after applications; d. designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips; e. use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves; f. aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to <i>minimize</i> drift; g. monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and <i>protection</i> of streams, lakes and other water bodies;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. appropriate storage of chemicals; i. filing of required state or provincial reports; and/or j. use of methods to ensure <i>protection of threatened and endangered species</i>.
9	<p>5.4.2 <i>Forest management planning, inventory and mapping of forest resources shall identify, protect and/or conserve ecologically important forest areas containing significant concentrations of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>protected, rare, sensitive or representative forest ecosystems such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes;</i> b) <i>areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species, as defined in recognised reference lists;</i> c) <i>endangered or protected genetic in situ resources; and taking into account</i> d) <i>globally, regionally and nationally significant large landscape areas with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species.</i> <p><i>Note: This does not necessarily exclude forest management activities that do not damage biodiversity values of those biotopes.</i></p>	Conforms	<p>There are several SFI requirements that cover these criteria.</p> <p>Forest management planning:</p> <p>Performance measure 1.1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a <i>long-term</i> resources analysis; b. a periodic or ongoing <i>forest inventory</i>; c. a <i>land classification</i> system; d. soils inventory and maps, where available; e. access to <i>growth-and-yield modeling</i> capabilities; f. up-to-date maps or a <i>geographic information system (GIS)</i>; g. recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and h. a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects and economic incentive <i>programs</i> to promote water <i>protection</i>, carbon storage, <i>bioenergy feedstock</i> production, or <i>biological diversity conservation</i>, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change). <p>Forest Protection</p> <p>Performance Measure 2.4. <i>Program Participants</i> shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and <i>invasive exotic plants and animals</i>, to maintain and improve <i>long-term forest health, productivity and economic</i></p>

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<p><i>viability.</i></p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Program</i> to protect forests from damaging agents. 2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to <i>minimize</i> susceptibility to damaging agents. 3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control <i>programs.</i> <p>Water Quality Protection: Performance Measure 3.2. <i>Program Participants</i> shall have or develop, implement and document <i>riparian protection</i> measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system and other applicable factors.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Program</i> addressing management and <i>protection</i> of rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies and <i>riparian</i> zones. 2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial <i>best management practices</i> and, where appropriate, identification on the ground. 3. Implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, and other

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			<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified <i>special sites</i>.</p> <p>SFI requires protection measures to protect riparian areas and non-forested wetlands; special ecologically and geologically important lands shall be managed in a manner appropriate for their unique features. (Sec. 2, PM3.2; O6)</p>
10	<p>5.4.3 <i>Protected and endangered plant and animal species shall not be exploited for commercial purposes. Where necessary, measures shall be taken for their protection and, where relevant, to increase their population.</i></p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>The SFI Program operates in Canada and the US which are covered by requirements in the Endangered Species Act, The Species at Risk Act, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and states and provincial forest practice laws.</p> <p>This requirement is also addressed in Section 2, PM 4.1.:</p> <p>Performance Measure 4.1. <i>Program Participants</i> shall have <i>programs</i> to promote <i>biological diversity</i> at <i>stand-</i> and <i>landscape-</i>levels.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Program</i> to promote the <i>conservation</i> of native <i>biological diversity</i>, including species, wildlife habitats and ecological community types. 2. <i>Program</i> to protect <i>threatened</i> and <i>endangered species</i>. 3. <i>Program</i> to locate and protect known sites associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as <i>Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value</i>. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively, and may include <i>Program Participant</i> management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, <i>conservation</i> land sales, exchanges, or other <i>conservation</i> strategies. 4. Development and implementation of criteria, as guided by regionally

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			<p>appropriate <i>best scientific information</i>, to retain <i>stand-level wildlife habitat</i> elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees and nest trees.</p> <p>7. Participation in <i>programs</i> and demonstration of activities as appropriate to limit the introduction, impact and spread of <i>invasive exotic plants and animals</i> that directly threaten or are likely to threaten <i>native</i> plant and animal communities.</p> <p>8. <i>Program</i> to incorporate the role of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate.</p>
11	<p>5.4.7 <i>Genetically-modified trees shall not be used.</i></p> <p><i>Note: The restriction on the usage of genetically-modified trees has been adopted based on the Precautionary Principle. Until enough scientific data on genetically-modified trees indicates that impacts on human and animal health and the environment are equivalent to, or more positive than, those presented by trees genetically improved by traditional methods, no genetically-modified trees will be used.</i></p>	Conforms	<p>The SFI Standard has provisions regarding research on forest tree biotechnology. No genetically-modified trees are approved for commercial forest plantings by the U.S. or Canadian Governments; therefore this criterion is not applicable. If and when genetically-modified trees are approved for commercial forest plantings in the U.S. or Canada, SFI Inc. will notify PEFC and take appropriate action.</p> <p>Objective 15. Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. Performance Measure 15.1. Indicator 2. Research on genetically engineered trees via <i>forest tree biotechnology</i> shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols.</p>
12	<p>5.6.4 <i>Forest management activities shall be conducted in recognition of the established framework of legal, customary and traditional rights such as outlined in ILO 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which shall not be infringed upon without the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of the rights, including the provision of compensation where applicable. Where the extent of rights is not yet resolved or</i></p>	Conforms	<p>The SFI requires the protection of property rights and calls for appropriate steps to comply with applicable environmental and social laws and regulations; programmes are prescribed that include communication with affected indigenous peoples to address, understand and respect their values concerning the forest land.</p> <p>Performance Measure 14.1. <i>Program Participants</i> shall take appropriate steps to</p>

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	<p> Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p> <p><i>is in dispute there are processes for just and fair resolution. In such cases forest managers shall, in the interim, provide meaningful opportunities for parties to be engaged in forest management decisions whilst respecting the processes and roles and responsibilities laid out in the policies and laws where the certification takes place.</i></p>		<p>comply with applicable federal, provincial, state and local <i>forestry</i> and related social and environmental laws and regulations.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations. 2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state or local laws and regulations. 3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through <i>available regulatory action information</i>. <p>Performance Measure 14.2. <i>Program Participants</i> shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state and local levels in the country in which the <i>Program Participant</i> operates.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written <i>policy</i> demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety. 2. <i>Forestry enterprises</i> will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<p>Labor Organization (ILO) core conventions.</p> <p>Performance Measure 18.2. <i>Program Participants</i> with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall confer with affected indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. <i>Program</i> that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable <i>Program Participants</i> to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. understand and respect <i>traditional forest-related knowledge</i>; b. identify and protect spiritually, historically, or <i>culturally important</i> sites; and c. address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where <i>Program Participants</i> have management responsibilities on public lands
13	<p>5.6.6 <i>Sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g. health, subsistence) shall be protected or managed in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.</i></p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>SFI calls for management activities that consider and protect special sites, including culturally important man-made sites; program participants shall respect traditional forest-related knowledge and address the use of non-timber forest products by indigenous people.(Sec. 2, PM18.2; O 6)</p> <p>Performance Measure 18.2. <i>Program Participants</i> with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall confer with affected indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. <i>Program</i> that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable <i>Program Participants</i> to:</p>

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<p>d. understand and respect <i>traditional forest-related knowledge</i>;</p> <p>e. identify and protect spiritually, historically, or <i>culturally important sites</i>; and</p> <p>f. address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where <i>Program Participants</i> have <i>management responsibilities on public lands</i>.</p> <p>Performance Measure 6.1. <i>Program Participants</i> shall identify <i>special sites</i> and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting <i>special sites for protection</i>. 2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified <i>special sites</i>. <p>Additional Guidance adopted in 2010 (see Interpretations document)</p> <p>4. Are SFI program participants required to identify and map specific and recognized protective forest functions for society on lands they own or control? Yes. This is covered in several objectives: Objective 3 (Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources), Objective 6 (Protection of Special Sites) and Objective 14 (Legal and Regulatory Compliance). Objective 3 includes requirements for the protection of water quality along with protection of rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies and riparian zones. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial best management practices is required. Objective 6 requires mapping and protection of ecologically, geologically or culturally important sites which may also include</p>

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			forests with protective functions for society. Finally, protective forest functions are regulated at local, state and federal levels in the United States and Canada and all program participants must comply with laws and regulations as specified in Objective 14.
14	<p><i>5.7.1 Forest management shall comply with legislation applicable to forest management issues including forest management practices; nature and environmental protection; protected and endangered species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people; health, labour and safety issues; and the payment of royalties and taxes.</i></p> <p><i>Note: For a country which has signed a FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the European Union and the producing country, the “legislation applicable to forest management” is defined by the VPA agreement.</i></p>	Conforms	The SFI requires the protection of property rights and calls for appropriate steps to comply with applicable environmental and social laws and regulations; programmes are prescribed that include communication with affected indigenous peoples to address, understand and respect their values concerning the forest land.(Sec. 2, PM14.1; PM14.2; PM18.2)
15	<p><i>5.7.2 Forest management shall provide for adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, illegal land use, illegally initiated fires, and other illegal activities.</i></p>	Conforms	<p>Both the United States and Canada have mature legal systems that consistently discourage and punish illegal behavior. Given the wide range of due process and compliance mechanisms that ensure conformance with applicable laws, the SFI Standard purposefully focuses on continual improvement of the practice of sustainable forestry, forest productivity, environmental performance processes and community outreach that complements the existing legal framework.</p> <p>Performance Measure 2.4. <i>Program Participants</i> shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and <i>invasive exotic plants and animals</i>, to maintain and improve <i>long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability</i>.</p>

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Program</i> to protect forests from damaging agents. 2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to <i>minimize</i> susceptibility to damaging agents. 3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control <i>programs</i>. <p>Section 2 Objective 14. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations.</p> <p>Additionally, the SFI program addresses controversial sources that also cover illegal logging activities:</p> <p>Section 3 3.6 Sourcing From Outside the United States and Canada 3.6.1 Process to Avoid Controversial Sources When sourcing from outside the United States and Canada, the organization shall establish adequate measures to ensure that the certified products do not include raw material from controversial sources. Use of controversial sources is not allowed in SFI-labeled products. The organization shall: 3.6.1.1 Require a signed self-declaration that the supplied raw material does not originate from controversial sources. If it has signed contracts with its suppliers, it shall include such a declaration in the contracts. 3.6.1.2 Evaluate the potential risk of procuring raw material from controversial sources and establish a program to check a sample of self-declarations by</p>

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<p>suppliers, using a second- or third-party verification. Note: The potential risk evaluation carried out by the organization should be based on the regional / country level.</p> <p>3.6.1.3 Ensure procurement from areas outside the United States and Canada promote the conservation of biodiversity hotspots and high biodiversity wilderness areas.</p> <p>3.6.1.4 Develop a process with direct suppliers to promote the principles of sustainable forestry.</p> <p>3.6.1.5 Ensure it knows whether direct suppliers are applying the principles of sustainable forestry.</p> <p>3.6.1.6 Have a process in place to assess the risk of fiber from countries without effective social laws addressing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. workers' health and safety; 2. fair labor practices; 3. indigenous peoples' rights; 4. antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures; 5. prevailing wages; and 6. workers' right to organize. <p>3.6.1.7 Program to address any significant risk identified under 3.6.1.6</p> <p>3.6.1.8 See Section 7 in the SFI requirements document for SFI's Policy on Illegal Logging.</p> <p>Definition of Controversial Sources controversial sources: Use of <i>controversial sources</i> are not allowed in SFI-labeled products. <i>Controversial sources</i> include <i>illegal logging</i> and <i>fiber sourced from areas without effective social laws</i>.</p> <p>illegal logging: The theft of timber or logs and cutting in parks, reserves</p>

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<p>or other similar areas where otherwise precluded by laws such as the United States Lacey Act, as amended in 2008¹. The Act combats trafficking in “illegal” <i>wildlife</i>, fish, and plants. As of May 22, 2008, the Lacey Act makes it unlawful to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce any plant, with some limited exceptions, taken, possessed, transported or sold in violation of the laws of the United States, a State, an Indian tribe, or any foreign law that protects plants. In addition, see Section 7 in the <i>SFI requirements document for SFI Inc.’s Policy on Illegal Logging</i>.</p> <p>fiber sourced from areas without effective social laws: The United States and Canada have a strong legal framework. Fiber from countries without effective laws addressing the following will need a risk assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. workers’ health and safety;

¹ The **Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008** (Pub.L. 110-234, 122 Stat. 923, enacted May 22, 2008, H.R. 2419, Section 8204. Prevention of Illegal Logging Practices, also known as the **2008 U.S. Farm Bill**). The Lacey Act also makes it unlawful to conduct these activities with respect to any plant (1) without payment of appropriate royalties, taxes, or stumpage fees required for the plant by any law or regulations of any State or any foreign country and (2) in violation of any limitation under any law or regulation of any State, or under any foreign law, governing the export or transshipment of plants. SFI has not included these prohibitions in its definition of illegal logging because they are covered by the requirement to comply with all applicable laws.

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	 <p>Ltr to members 2011-03-02.pdf</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. fair labor practices; 3. indigenous peoples' rights; 4. anti-discrimination and anti-harassment measures; 5. prevailing wages; and 6. workers' right to organize.