

Approved by the Motion 65 Steering Committee at 21 March 2017

Questions and Answers Pertaining to the Motion 65 Advice Note

- (1) Why there was no transition period to allow CH's and CB's time to prepare for the Advice Note requirements?
- (2) How does the Advice Note differ from Motion 65?
- (3) Do the recommendations presented in the News room regarding FPIC apply to all IFL countries?
- (4) To which extent the Advice Note requires FPIC to be addressed in the identification of IFLs?
- (5) Reverse rule – Are forestry operations prior to 1.1.2017 covered by the Advice Note?
- (6) What about IFL boundaries and baselines?
- (7) How is the maximum 20 % harvesting in the IFL's to be calculated?
- (8) What are the instructions for road building (Advice Note Clause 1.2)?
- (9) How are the logging moratoria considered in the Russian context?
- (10) What happens if an IFL area is reduced below 50,000 ha within the FMU?
- (11) What is the relation of the Advice Note to the Russian NFSS, which already has indicators for IFL?
- (12) Does the Advice Note replace some Indicators of a NFSS's?
- (13) Are more detailed specifications regarding GFW maps permitted?
- (14) Should Icl:s be addressed through this Advice Note?
- (15) Where do we find the Global Forest Watch Criteria to identify IFL?
- (16) Does the Advice Note require additional conformity assessment audits?
- (17) What are the consequences of non-conformance to the Advice Note?

- Annex 1** Motion 65 Advice Note
Annex 2 Briefing message to CBs, 2nd January 2017
Annex 3 News Room: Recommendations regarding FPIC (non-normative)
Annex 4 Nigel Sizer: Intact Forests Mapping and Monitoring (WRI, GFW)



(1) Why there was no transition period to allow CH's and CB's time to prepare for the Advice Note requirements?

PSU answer:

Advice Notes generally do not have transition periods. In this case, Motion 65 was formally adopted at the 2014 FSC General Assembly and the default Indicator for the 80% protection of IFLs with the cut-off date of 31 Dec 2016 was well-known. In addition, there was a Public Consultation in October – December 2016, prior to release of the first draft of the Advice Note. IFLs were also incorporated into HCV Category 2 by another Motion, also adopted at the 2014 General Assembly.

IFLs were also explicitly introduced to HCV category 2 by another Motion in 2014, though they should have been understood to be a subset of “large landscape level ecosystems”, even before that.



(2) How does the Advice Note differ from Motion 65?

PSU answer: There are two major differences between the Advice Note and Motion 65:

- (i) The Advice Note introduces a temporary 80% protection (i.e., impacts are limited to 20% of an IFL) until country-specific NFSS and IFS are developed
- (ii) Motion 65 establishes a mandate on the FSC Secretariat (International Center) to undertake specific, binding actions. The Advice Note is the mechanism by which the FSC Secretariat specifies to certificate holders and certification bodies the provisional actions necessary to implement Motion 65 prior to.



- (3) Do the recommendations presented in the News room regarding FPIC apply to all IFL countries?**

PSU answer:

The recommendations in the News room are not normative. They are targeted to standard developers, first of all, in Brazil, Canada, Congo Basin and Russia, because of the wide-scale overlap of FSC certified concessions with IFLs in those countries. If there are still other countries in a similar situation (Peru, for example), similar efforts would be helpful.



(4) To which extent the Advice Note requires FPIC to be addressed in the identification of IFLs?

PSU answer:

The forest operations that occur on IFLs have to comply with FSC P&C and particularly with the FPIC requirements presented in the current National Forest Stewardship Standard (based on P&C V4).

(5) Reverse rule – Are forestry operations prior to 1.1.2017 covered by the Advice Note?

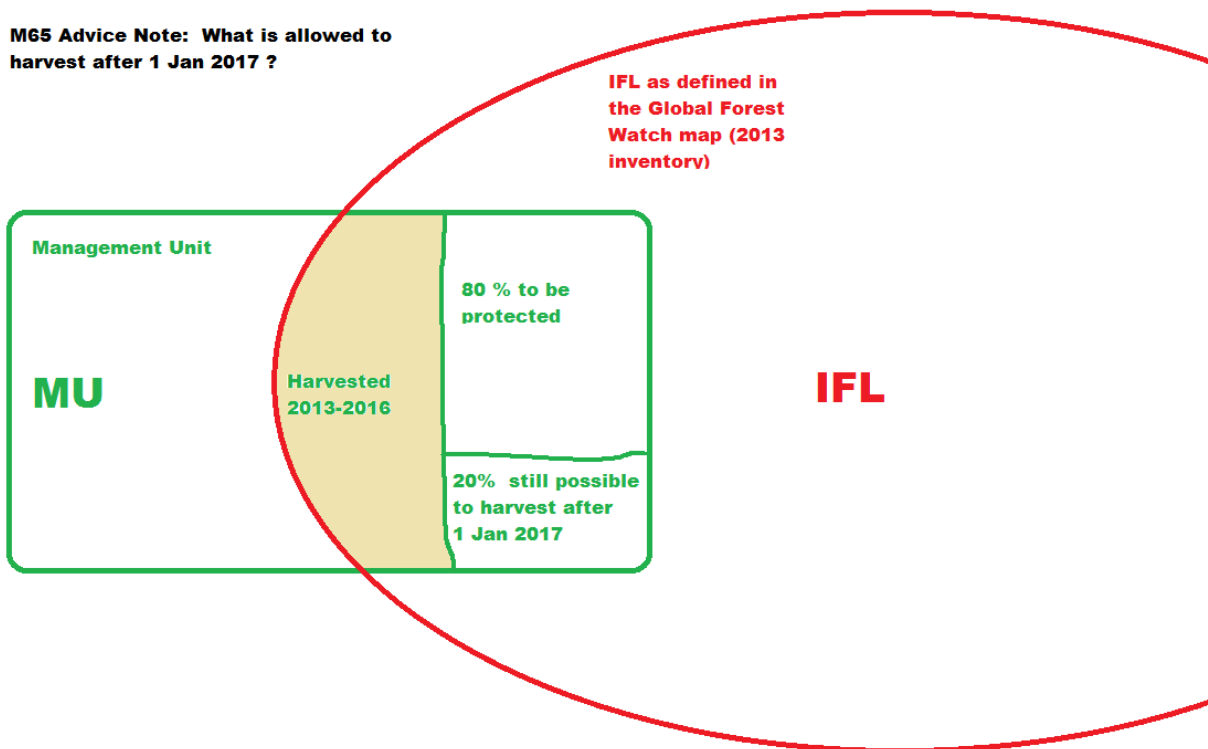
Question:

The Advice Note became effective on 1st of January 2017. The baseline maps of GFW are from 2013. Does that mean, that CB's use the "reverse rule" when responding to the Advice Note, as CH's were not necessarily aware and likely not using GFW maps prior to 1.1.2017 for their operations? Are there associated legal issues?

PSU Answer:

No, the "reverse rule" will not apply for the Advice Note. Please see also the illustration below, which indicates that CH's can still continue logging operations initiated from 2013-2016 in compliance with a NFSS, even if such harvesting potentially affects IFLs.

M65 Advice Note: What is allowed to harvest after 1 Jan 2017 ?



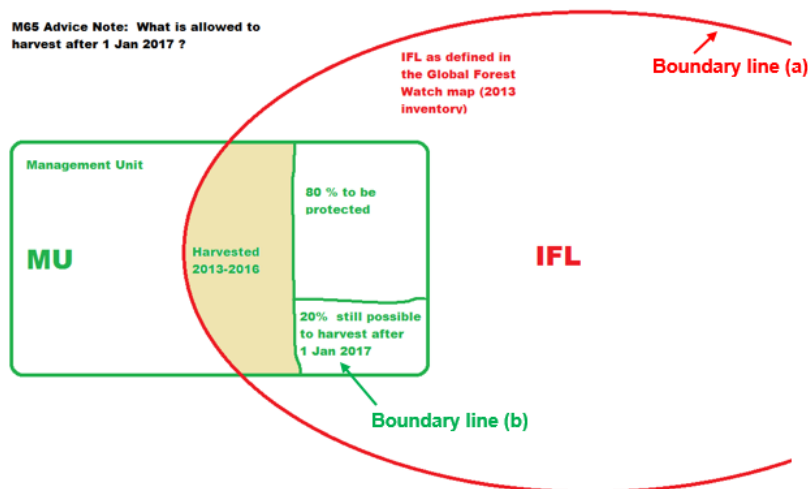
(6) What about IFL boundaries and baselines?

Question:

The Advice Note proposes the year of the latest update of the GFW IFL maps as the baseline. For Russia, it is 2013. At the same time, the team of GFW partners in Russia (WWF, Transparent World, with participation of Greenpeace and others) is working on amendments to such maps. The reason is that the Russian NFSS standard requires that boundaries of IFL's and management regimes of IFL's will be discussed and agreed with stakeholders (in the context of so called logging moratoria). At present, 46 of the 48 valid CH's in Russia have agreed with stakeholders (mainly NGO's) on the boundaries of IFL's for each concession, based on latest satellite data. The list of moratoria agreements (with boundaries) is available of hcvf.ru web-site (<http://hcvf.ru/ru/moratorium>), which serves as the official reference site for NFSS in Russia. The maps used for hcvf.ru web-site are identical with the GFW maps, as GFW was the customer of these maps. These maps contain the latest amendments, based on updates, relative to the newest moratoria agreements or other assessments of IFL circumstances conducted by stakeholders. In practical terms, that means that baselines of IFL maps are specific for CH's with IFL's. Some concessions have baselines for 2013, some for 2014 and 2015, and the latest – for 2016. Thus, can the baselines be set-up individually for different concessions on a local level? If yes, can SDG Russia provide the list of baseline years for CH's with IFL's in Russia?

PSU answer:

The Advice Note refers to www.globalforestwatch.org or a more recent IFL inventory using the same methodology as the eligible data source. In the Russian context, the boundaries given at <http://hcvf.ru/ru/moratorium> meet the eligibility criteria and that information source can be used individually for different concessions on a local level; see **boundary line (a)**. The Russian SDG can provide the list of baseline years for CH's with IFL's in Russia. The boundary line for calculating the 20% share shows the harvested area since 1 Jan 2017; see **Boundary line (b)** in the figure below.





(7) How is the maximum 20 % harvesting in the IFL's to be calculated?

Question:

How is the maximum 20 % harvesting in the IFL's to be calculated?

- a) Is it just a sum of square of cuts and roads, or should it be measured using the same methodology as IFLs were mapped?
- b) Shall we calculate human caused burned areas as degradation of IFL's?
- c) What method can be used to calculate percentage of harvesting: CH's harvesting plans, logging reports and maps, satellite data?
- d) What is the preferable source of information?
- e) Do we have a methodology of assessment?

PSU Answers:

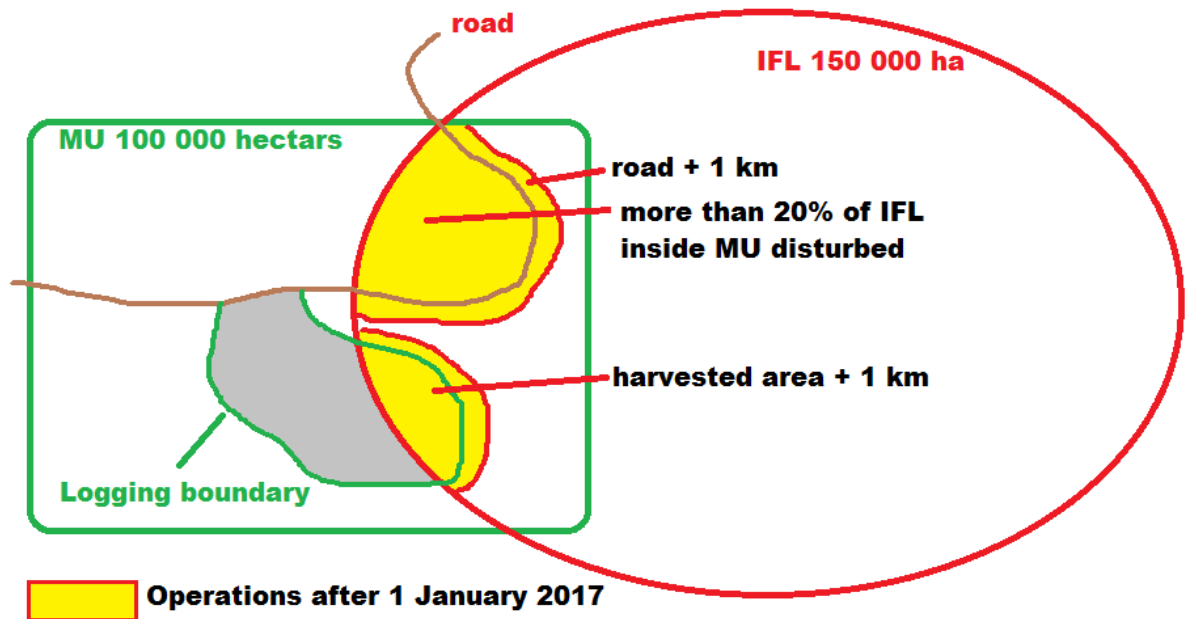
- a) The calculation of the maximum 20 % industrial activity (including harvesting, road building and other operations) is conducted using the same methodology as IFLs were mapped (see the **yellow zone** in the figure below)
- b) The IFL methodology provided in Annex 4 considers burned areas adjacent to infrastructure or developed areas as human alterations.

The Advice Note provides guidance regarding management operations, in general. If it is confirmed that the operations have affected the natural disturbance dynamics in the IFL by increasing the frequency of forest fires, the CB may consider counting burned areas into the 20% allowed disturbance. Particularly, if the burned area is adjacent to infrastructure or developed areas.

NOTE: Counting the forest fires into the 20% allowed disturbance depends on the cause of the fire, for example:

- Forest fires caused by lightning are considered belonging to natural disturbance dynamics. They are not counted to the 20% disturbance.
- Also, Indigenous People's management of Indigenous cultural landscapes (Icl) may include the use of fire. Such burning is not counted to the 20% disturbance.
- If the forest fire starts from forest worker's campfire, sparkle from chain saw or other machinery, or forest workers carelessly tossed cigarette, such case has to be considered increasing the natural frequency of forest fires and therefore it has to be counted into the 20% disturbed area

- If the origin of the fire remains unknown, the management operations cannot be shown to be responsible of the damage and therefore the burnt area cannot be counted to 20% disturbed area
- c) CH's harvesting plans, operational plans, logging reports and maps, satellite data and field inspections are suitable sources for calculating the percentages. Only those operations that have been conducted after 1.1.2017 are included in the percentage calculation. Planned operations, which are not yet implemented, do not count.
- d) Up-to-date Earth Observation data with good resolution (if available), combined with field inspections are preferable sources of information.
- e) The methodology of assessment should not differ significantly from regular certification audits of forest management operations.





(8) What are the instructions for road building (Advice Note Clause 1.2)?

Question:

Advice Note Clause 1.2 states that “PSU is developing further instructions on road building in IFLs.” – Which are those instructions?

PSU Answer:

HCV Technical Working Group has formulated following International Generic Indicator for regulating fragmentation caused by road building and other industrial activities

9.2.7 Management strategies allow limited industrial activity* within core areas* only if all effects of industrial activity* including fragmentation*:

- 1) Is restricted to a very limited portion of the core area*;
- 2) Does not reduce the core area* below 50,000 ha, and
- 3) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, long-term conservation and social benefits.

Definition for fragmentation:

Fragmentation is the process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. Fragmentation is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to Intact Forest Landscapes, the fragmentation of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (SOURCE: Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)



(9) How are the logging moratoria considered in the Russian context?

Question:

The Advice Note does not take into consideration of logging moratoria, signed by CH's and stakeholders. These moratoria are legally valid and introduce different thresholds than the Advice Note. All FM systems of the CH's are based on moratoria figures. Even Greenpeace Russia is in favor of continuing with logging moratoria for the time being. How should the existing logging moratoria, as required by the Russian NFSS, be estimated within the transition period?

PSU Answer:

The moratoria are supposed to be allocated to the 80% protection share until the IGI-based NFSS for Russia becomes effective



(10) What happens if an IFL area is reduced below 50,000 ha within the FMU?

Scenario 1:

To clarify Advice Note Clause 1.2: "...do not reduce any IFLs below the 50,000 ha threshold in the landscape ", in this context, would the IFL include potential areas both inside and outside the MU?

- IFL gross area = 100,000 ha out of which
 - Inside the MU = 50,100 ha
 - Outside the MU = 49,900 ha
- Certificate Holder wishes to harvest 200 ha inside the MU
- If done, IFL area inside the MU = 50,100 ha – 200 ha = 49,900 ha
- New gross area of IFL = 100,000 ha – 200 ha = 99,800 ha

In this case, would the Certificate Holder be in compliance with the IFL Advice Note since the total area of the IFL is still 99,800 ha or would they be in non-compliance since the area inside the MU is now below 50,000 ha? (Still, the CH harvested less than 20% of the IFL area inside the MU)

PSU Answer: The wording of the Advice Note is formulated to assure that patches of IFLs do not shrink below the 50,000 ha threshold, even if only a part of the IFL is inside the MU

In this case, the company is allowed to harvest even much more than the intended 200 hectares inside the MU, as it does not exceed the 20% share of the IFL within the MU (upper limit for affected area would be $0.2 \times 50,100 \text{ ha} = 10,020 \text{ ha}$) and the overall size of the IFL *in the landscape* does not decrease below 50,000 hectares.

Also, the Advice Note does not retrospectively affect situations, where the area of IFL inside the MU was reduced below 50 000 hectares in compliance with NFSS before 01/01/2017.

NOTE: The remaining IFL in the management unit must still be regarded and protected as IFL, even if the area within the management unit is reduced below 50,000 ha

Scenario 2:

IFL Gross area = 50 000 ha of which

Inside the MU = 20 000 ha

Outside the MU = 30 000 ha

The Organization wishes to harvest 200 ha inside the MU

If done, IFL area inside the MU = 19 800 ha

New gross intact area = 49 800

Is the Organization responsible to ensure the IFL area does not fall below 50,000 even though most of the area is outside of the MU?



PSU Answer: Yes, the Organization is responsible to ensure the IFL area does not fall below 50,000 due to the operations that The Organization conducts within the MU, even though most of the area is outside of the MU. The Organization is not allowed to harvest 200 ha in this case, particularly taking into account that the IFL status is lost in a distance of 1 km from the edge of the harvested site.

It is acknowledged that The Organization cannot take responsibility of the operations carried out by other land users outside the MU. The national Standard Development Group may introduce more elaborated long-term solutions to the NFSS to maintain HCV2 areas, which will replace the Advice Note once the NFSS becomes effective.

Scenario 3:

IFL Gross area = 50 000 ha of which
 Inside the MU = 20 000 ha
 Outside the MU = 30 000 ha
Non-certified company harvests 1 000 ha outside the MU
New gross intact area = 49 000 ha

Do the restrictions on harvesting of the intact area still apply to the IFL even after the area has been reduced below 50,000 by a non-certified harvester outside the MU?

PSU Answer: No, In this case the area has lost its status as IFL and the M65 Advice Note does not apply.

Scenario 4:

IFL Gross area = 51 000 ha of which
 Inside the MU = 3 000 ha
 Outside the MU = 48 000 ha
Certified company harvests 1 000 ha inside the MU

How are the restrictions to be interpreted in this case where the Organization harvests more than 20% of the small portion of the IFL that exists in the MU?

PSU Answer: Harvesting of 1 000 ha inside the MU is not acceptable in this case for two reasons:

- The Organization has exceeded the 20% share of IFL within the MU
- The IFL Gross area has shrunk below 50 000 ha, because the IFL status is lost in 1 km distance outside the edge of the harvested area



(11) What is the relation of the Advice Note to the Russian NFSS, which already has indicators for IFL?

Question:

Does the Advice Note overrule the requirements of the existing IFL Indicators in Principle 9 of the current NFSS for Russia?

PSU Answer: The current Russian NFSS differs from the other existing P&C V-4 based national standards as it already contains Indicators for IFLs.

The Advice Note and the Russian NFSS are two separate documents. The certification bodies will have to undertake a conformity assessment to both of them, as specified in FSC-STD-20-007 V3-0 Forest Management Evaluations:

8.3 Each non-conformity against Indicators of the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard shall be evaluated to determine whether it constitutes a minor or major non-conformity at the level of the associated FSC Criterion.

8.4 Each non-conformity against other applicable certification requirements shall be evaluated to determine whether it constitutes a minor or major non-conformity at the level of the individual requirement.

The M65 Advice Note introduces these “other applicable certification requirements” and if they are more demanding than the existing NFSS, they will temporarily supersede the NFSS.



(12) Does the Advice Note replace some Indicators of a NFSS's?

PSU answer:

No, the Advice Note does not replace any parts of a NFSS. It is a parallel normative document to a NFSS. The full set of Indicators in the NFSS remain in effect.



(13) Are more detailed specifications regarding GFW maps permitted?

Item 1.3 of the Advice Note states: Global Forest Watch IFL maps www.globalforestwatch.org, or a more recent inventory using the same methodology, such as Global Forest Watch Canada, shall be used in all regions as a baseline. FSC Canada wishes to provide the opportunity for Organizations to identify IFLs using Best Available Information. In response to input from Canada's forest industry and other stakeholders that the identification of IFLs should be as accurate as possible, FSC Canada has undertaken an exercise (in collaboration with a number of industry partners and with input from other stakeholders) to identify technical specifications that may be used in the identification of IFLs. We hope to provide Organizations with the option of using this method in Canada's full standard. Is this acceptable and consistent with the requirements of Item 1.3.2.

PSU answer

Advice Note for Motion 65 and the latest version of International Generic Indicators for Motion 65 are consistent in requiring the same methodology as has been used for developing the Global Forest Watch IFL maps. The methodology can be further refined, but not altered, to generate more detailed specifications, if it is agreed in consensus in the Standard Development Group. The refined methodology will be assessed for approval by the Policy and Standards Committee once the NFSS developed by the SDG is submitted for approval.



(14) Should Icl:s be addressed through this Advice Note?

Please confirm that no actions are necessary to address Icl:s through this Advice note.

PSU answer

The Advice Note provides a definition for Indigenous cultural landscapes, but no actions are necessary to address Icl:s through this Advice note.



(15) Where do we find the Global Forest Watch Criteria to identify IFL?

If we want to apply the same methodology as GFW (as state in 1.3 of the Advice note) to update our map, we need this information.

PSU answer

Description of the methodology is available in Annex 4 (WRI-GFW presentation by Nigel Sizer)



(16) Does the Advice Note require additional conformity assessment audits?

PSU Answer:

The Advice Note itself does not require additional audits. However, if Corrective Action Requests are raised, additional visits (audits) for closing the CARs may be needed.



(17) What are the consequences of non-conformance to the Advice Note?

Question: For example, a CB audits a company in November 2017 and finds that the certificate holder has harvested in an IFL after January 2017, resulting in a cumulative impact of more than 20% of the IFLs on the Management Unit, or resulting in reducing the area of the IFL below 50,000ha in the landscape? In this and similar cases, the damage has already happened. What is the appropriate action to take against the certificate holder? Major CAR, Minor CAR, Suspension, Termination?

PSU answer:

- (i) In cases where the thresholds have been clearly exceeded and the activities result in significant long term damage (e.g., clear-cut harvesting, permanent road construction), the CB shall terminate the certificate, immediately.
- (ii) If the thresholds have been exceeded only marginally (for example, 21% of IFL is harvested within the MU or a temporary road track is fragmenting the IFL below 50,000ha) CB shall raise a Major CAR, requiring the certificate holder to immediately stop any further damage to the IFL. The CB can give a maximum of 3 months' time for the CH to undertake corrective action, which could include a binding Action Plan designed together with the affected stakeholders to compensate for the damage (for example, re-vegetating and blocking roads to restore IFL status, or restoring Indigenous Cultural Landscapes). In such cases, the corrective action requests shall be sent to PSU for assessment and feedback.

Full implementation of activities to compensate for the damage may take longer than the three month timeline for conformance. However, within these three months, the certificate holder will need to demonstrate measurable actions and progress in the implementation of the compensatory activities.

- (iii) In general, the corrective actions should aim at decreasing possible harvesting levels in the IFLs, in order to prevent surpassing the 20% threshold, prior to the NFSS coming into effect.

ADVICE-20-007-018 V1-0	Advice Note for the interpretation of the default clause of Motion 65
Normative reference	<p>FSC-STD-20-007 V3-0 Forest Management Evaluations, Clause 8.4</p> <p>FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship: Principle 9</p> <p>FSC-STD-60-004 V1-1 Draft 1-0 International Generic Indicators</p> <p>FSC-STD-60-002 V1-0 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards</p> <p>FSC-STD-60-006 V1-2 Process Requirements for the Development and Maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards</p> <p>FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN Development and Transfer of NFSS TO FSC P&C V5 Motion 65, General Assembly 2014</p> <p>Motion 83, General Assembly 2014</p> <p>BM 72.31 Board Decision on IFL cut-off date</p>
Effective date	01 January 2017
Expiry date	This Advice Note will expire in each country once the National Forest Stewardship Standard or Interim National Standard becomes effective.
Scope	<p>This Advice Note applies to all certificate holders and certification bodies operating in countries where Intact Forest Landscapes exist according to Global Forest Watch maps: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Rep, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua N Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Repl. Congo, Russia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United States, Venezuela and Vietnam.</p>
Terms & definitions	<p>Intact Forest Landscape (IFL): A territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> Greenpeace, University of Maryland, World Resources Institute and Transparent World. "Intact Forest Landscapes. 2000/2013" Accessed through Global Forest Watch. www.globalforestwatch.org or a more recent IFL inventory using the same methodology, such as Global Forest Watch Canada.</p> <p>Indigenous Cultural Landscape (ICL): Indigenous Cultural Landscapes are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute social, cultural, environmental and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora, and spirits and their present and future importance to cultural identity. An ICL is characterized by features that have been maintained through long term interactions based on land-care knowledge and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for stewardship (Drafted by PIPC for Canada, 2016).</p>

	NOTE: FPIC can be manifested in different ways in national standards. ICL is a voluntary term. SDGs may choose not to use it.
Background	The FSC Board of Directors (BM 72.31, July 2016) has concluded that the Motion 65 default clause cannot be implemented as written in the motion, due to the significant undesired side effects in some of the most important countries for FSC. Therefore, the Board has mandated the Secretariat to revise the default clause as laid out in the 'proposal for the Motion 65 Default Clause' together with the involved Network Partners and the participants in the IFL Solutions Forum held in Bonn on July 6-8 2016.
Intent	The purpose of this Advice Note is to advise certificate holders and certification bodies to minimize further destruction of IFLs before the full set of NFSS or INS indicators for Motion 65 become effective.
Advice	<p>Advice to Certificate Holders and Certification Bodies in IFL countries</p> <p>1. Forest Management operations, including harvesting and road building may proceed in IFLs, if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Do not impact more than 20% of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit (MU), and 1.2. Do not reduce any IFLs below the 50,000 ha threshold in the landscape. <p>NOTE: PSU is developing further instructions on road building in IFLs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3. Global Forest Watch IFL maps www.globalforestwatch.org, or a more recent IFL inventory using the same methodology, such as Global Forest Watch Canada, shall be used in all regions as a baseline. 1.4. Non-conformity with the above clauses 1.1. – 1.3. shall result in Corrective Action Requests.

PSU's message to Certification Bodies 2nd January 2017

I wish to remind you that the Advice Note for Motion 65 on Intact Forest Landscapes became effective at 1st January 2017 and it is published at <https://ic.fsc.org/en/news/id/1749> . The Note is incorporated to the FSC-DIR-20-007 (attached). I attach here also a Spanish and French version of the Note.

The purpose of this Advice Note is to advise certificate holders and certification bodies to minimize further destruction of IFLs before the full set of NFSS or INS indicators for Motion 65 become effective – So please forward this message to those of your clients, whose Management Units overlap with Intact Forest Landscapes.

According to Global Forest Watch maps, Intact Forest Landscapes exist in following countries: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Rep, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua N Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Repl. Congo, Russia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United States, Venezuela and Vietnam.

The Advice Note states that forest management operations within IFLs, including harvesting and road building, can only proceed if they do not impact more than 20% of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit (MU) and do not reduce any IFLs below the 50,000 ha threshold in the landscape.

The Advice Note will expire in each country once the National Forest Stewardship Standard or Interim National Standard becomes effective.

Non-conformity with this Advice Note will result corrective action request.

News Room: <https://ic.fsc.org/en/news/id/1749>

Recommendation on FPIC

A recommendation is also issued to Standard Development Groups (SDG) and Network Partners in Brazil, Canada, Congo Basin and Russia. This details that Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the Indigenous Peoples is a prerequisite for implementing the Motion 65. For that purpose, SDGs are recommended to review their work plans and secure culturally appropriate engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the standard setting process.

It is also recommended to launch a communications plan with all affected certificate holders and Indigenous Peoples in each country/sub-region, ensuring a dialogue on IFL areas that leads to agreed land-use plans, clearly indicated in maps.

During the development of indicators for Motion 65, governments as stakeholders should be invited to take part of the consultation process. After approval of NFSS, communications should be initiated with governments explaining the Motion 65 process, what it aims to achieve and how it may impact on concession holders.

This advice note was drafted after careful assessment of the comments and proposals received in the public consultation that took place between October and December 2016. The objective of this consultation was to develop indicators for the protection of intact forest landscapes and indigenous cultural landscapes in Brazil, Canada, the Congo Basin, and Russia but was later enlarged to include all countries with IFL areas as requested by the respondents.

This advice note will be valid in all IFL countries until each finalizes its own NFSS or an Interim National Standard addressing Motion 65.