

FSC

Überblick

logo	
website	www.fsc-deutschland.de www.info.fsc.org
Emblem name	Brand Name: ‚FSC‘ FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL, A.C. European brand no. 002974897, word mark. Brand owner: Forest Stewardship Council A.C. , Mexico.
geographical scope	international
International head-quarters	Oaxaca, Mexiko
European head-quarters	FSC Arbeitsgruppe Deutschland e.V., Bonn
structure	Structure International: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC A.C. (Civil Association). FSC A.C is divided into three International FSC Centers: • FSC International Center (FSC-IC), • FSC Global Development (FSC-GD) • Accreditation Services International (ASI). (Information from Global Commodity Governance, F.G.M. Haward) Structure in Germany. FSC Germany consists of two organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FSC working group Germany e.V. (non-profit association), as an independent organization for the development of national FSC standards and for information about the FSC. Seat in Bonn. • Gute Holz Services GmbH (not for profit) provides FSC certification services such as standard translations, market and advertising campaigns as well as services related to FSC trademarks. Headquarters in Freiburg.
aim	Ensuring sustainable forestry
motto	-
founding	Foundation international: October 1993. Establishment Germany: 1997.
particularity	Bottomup founded by environmental organizations. Occasion: International Sustainability Conference.
certificate types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM certificates (Forest Management Standard, the actual forest certification) • CoC certificate (separate certification of the CoC).
standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Management Standards • CoC Standards.
criteria FM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>FM standard</u>. The FSC FM certificate assesses sustainable forest management according to the criteria of the FSC in the participating countries in the following areas: tree species selection, harvesting methods, ecology / species protection, wildlife, machine use, soil / water protection, chemical use, genetic engineering, neophytes, sustainability aspects, forest clearance and plantations, secondary uses and forest functions, avoid damage, protected forests, management plans.
criteria CoC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>CoC standard</u>. The purpose of the CoC standard is to ensure that no more wood products are marketed as certified along the entire chain of custody, as each raw material required for the production has been procured. FSC offers different forms of control, either the model of physical separation (e.g., FSC 100%) or the set or percentage method (e.g., FSC mix).

Decision making	<p>Within FSC Germany the standard is developed through following structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC is organized in a 3-chamber system: economy, environment and social affairs. • Three-chamber voting: each of the three chambers has ten votes in the General Assembly. • Decisions are valid if (a) they have at least 20 votes, ie 66.6%, (or / b) at least 25% of the members are present, or (and / c) all the Chambers are represented, (or / d) no chamber votes closely against.
Certification, external monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation distinguishes between (1) Sustainable Forestry Certification and (2) Chain of Custody Certification (CoC). • The certification is carried out exclusively by organizations that have been accredited by Accreditation Services International GmbH (ASI). For this purpose, high requirements must be met by the applicants. The costs are about in the five-digit range. Today, about 32 companies are accredited worldwide, of which there are 11 companies in Germany alone: BM TRADA Certification Ltd, Bureau Veritas Certification Germany GmbH, Control Union Certifications, Dt. Management Systems GmbH (DQS), GFA Consulting Group GmbH (GFA), Institute for Market Ecology (IMO), LGA InterCert GmbH (IC), Rainforest Alliance SmartWood Program (SW), Scientific Certification Systems Forest Conservation Program (SCS), SGS Forestry Qualifor Program (SGS), TÜV Nord CERT GmbH (TUEV), TÜV South (TSUD)
costs	<p>Forest certification: 0,3 - 1,5 €/Hektar</p> <p>Promotion fee for CoC companies: 250 - 1.800 €/year</p> <p>Internal costs for SME of the CoC in average: 7.000 - 8.000 €/year (Calculations by wood working associations).</p> <p>Notes: (1) In-house costs for businesses to produce all necessary evidence to meet the standards can vary greatly by company and certifier. (2) The costs are primarily dependent on the existing level of sustainability of the respective establishment. In many tropical countries, for example, there are no economic plans for the use of forests, and very complex initial inventories of large forest areas have to be carried out to create a management plan. Therefore, the certification is considerably more expensive there than in Central Europe, where these data usually already exist. (3) Chain of custody certification requires a separate certificate for each company that comes in contact with the certified product. The cost of chain certification for companies is in the four-digit range.</p>
Product groups	
product groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle, all product groups made of wood. • Focus: paper, pulp, industrial products of the first processing stage as well as other products such as furniture, exterior wood, etc.
Requirements for tenderers - selected aspects	
Remarks	none

Brief information on FSC criteria groups

Tree species. The tree species choice is based on the natural forest communities. Stocks with site-independent stockpiling will be transferred to near-natural forest stands in the long term.

Harvesting methods. The use takes place single-stemming or group-wise; Clearcuts are generally omitted. Exemptions: a) The stock is structurally unstable, has a long-term tillering and is to be converted into a stable stock. b) In very small private forests (max 5 ha) larger quantities of wood are needed for extraordinary reasons, but not more than 1 ha clearcutting.

Ecology. The ecological functions and values of the forest are preserved, improved or restored. The aim of silvicultural nurturing and utilization strategies are site-appropriate forest stands that build up high and valuable wood stocks by approximating the tree species composition, dynamics and structure of natural forest communities. Natural rejuvenation, natural succession and differentiation processes have priority. The conservation and enrichment of biotopes and deadwood is an operational strategy (integrated in the management plan). Cave trees (woodpeckers, etc.) are excluded from forestry use and left to their natural aging - there are exceptions. Representative examples of existing ecosystems of a landscape are to be protected in their natural state and represented in maps according to the extent and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected natural resources (i.e., landscape biotopes and reference areas (= learning and comparison areas) are not used). This applies to forest holdings in the Federal and Provincial Forest and corporate forest with a surface area of more than 1,000 hectares, which account for at least 5% of the forest area as a reference area.

... Ecology . Private forests need no reference areas and are based on the nearest reference areas of neighboring farms. These reference areas should be at least 20 ha. Areas outside the management (eg nature conservation areas, natural forest reserves) that already exist on the farm are counted. Precautions are taken to protect rare, endangered and endangered species and their habitats.

Wild stocks. The wild stocks are regulated so that the rejuvenation of the tree species of natural forest communities is possible without aids. The browsing situation is recorded regularly (for example, browsing report).

Machinery. For mechanical interventions, procedures are applied that minimize damage to the soil and soil as well as the protection of water resources. The journey is limited to forest roads and back lanes. The forest floor is not used extensively. However, a fine clearance system requires a tight network of return lanes. Road construction is based on recognized principles of environmentally sound forest development. By choosing suitable equipment and equipment (wide tires, low-pressure tires, etc.) and the appropriate time, the gentle driving on the back lanes and the gentle timbering is guaranteed.

Soil / water protection. A tillage does not interfere with the mineral soil and serves only to support the desired rejuvenation. Along watercourses and open water areas the development of continuous tillers (permanent forest) with tree species of the natural forest community is promoted.

Use of chemicals. Forest management promotes the development and adaptation of environmentally friendly, chemical-free methods of pest control and does not use fertilizers and chemical biocides in the forest. Pesticides (WHO types 1A and 1B) are not allowed, but there are exceptions (for example, pest control regulations). At pH values below 4.2, liming is permitted.

Genetic engineering. Genetically engineered seed and seedlings are not used.

Neophytes. The use of exotic species is carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological effects. Planting or sowing of tree species suitable for the site, but not belonging to the natural forest community, is permitted in groups of individuals or groups to an extent that does not jeopardize the long-term development of the stocks towards the desired natural forest communities. In the case of first afforestation, no tree species are planted or sown that are not native to the area.

Sustainability. The amount of forest products used corresponds to a permanently sustainable level. The scheduled use of wood does not exceed the sustainable use possibility.

Forest clearing, plantations. The conversion of forest into plantations is not allowed. Christmas tree and ornamental rice crops can be certified with special consideration if they occupy less than 5% of the forest area. The transfer of equal-in-class clean stocks to near-natural forest stands is explicitly regulated in the management plan. Forest clearances are examined on a case-by-case basis if: (a) it concerns a very small part of the forestry business; b) does not take place in forests with a high protection value; and (c) provide clear, substantial, additional, safe and long-term benefits to sustain the whole forest operation.

Side usages / forest functions. Forest management promotes the efficient use of the diverse products and services of the forest so that it becomes economically viable in the long term and can provide a wide range of environmental and social benefits. The value of forest functions (e.g., water conservation) is maintained and increased where appropriate. For forest areas with defined priority functions (forest function mapping), appropriate measures are taken to maintain and possibly improve these functions.

Avoid damage. Forest management minimizes waste during harvesting and processing and avoids damage to other forest resources. In forest management, felling and reverse damage, damage to the felled trunk, damage to natural regeneration and the soil are minimized. The harvesting and care of the forest are based on the best possible technology. The removal of unused biomass is minimized, branches and bark remain in the forest. Forestry uses biodegradable oils.

Valuable forests. Specially protected forests should be preserved in their individuality and a forestry use should be made so that they at least maintain their characteristics and functions in their entirety. Obligation to map these areas / objects worth protecting. Tree monuments, exceptionally distinctive tree individuals and cultural and historical sites in the forest are preserved.

Management plans. The forest owner should create a business management system consisting of planning, implementation and control for his forestry operation. The basis for this is appropriate data and information from the inventories: silvicultural system, the desired tree species composition, forest dynamics, environmental protection, rare species, harvesting techniques. The documentation / evaluation should be comprehensible for the certification authorities.