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FSC PLANTATIONS REVIEW MEETING

9th September 2004, Bonn, Germany

SUMMARY REPORT



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FSC PLANTATIONS REVIEW MEETING
9th September 2004, Bonn, Germany
SUMMARY REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document summarizes the results of a meeting organised by FSC in Bonn in September 2004 to launch FSC's Plantations Review process. Over 100 stakeholders attended the meeting representing industry and the non-governmental sector from over 30 countries. Participants heard several presentations representing social, environmental, and economic perspectives on plantations. Group sessions followed the presentations and enabled participants to debate and discuss plantation issues of particular importance to them.

Participants at the meeting highlighted seven key thematic areas for discussion and discussion groups identified a number of key issues within each area. An eighth discussion group also discussed several specific issues related to plantations. The seven areas highlighted by participants were:

1. FSC plantations review process
2. FSC Principle 10
3. Habitat conversion
4. Definitions and Data
5. Economic Viability
6. Social Aspects
7. Conservation and Restoration

The next steps to be taken by FSC are to:

1. Specify in greater detail and circulate the process for the 'policy' phase of the plantations review, which will identify, examine and resolve the underlying policy issues facing FSC certification of plantations;
2. Define the terms of reference for a balanced Policy Working Group (PWG);
3. Set up North/ South balanced PWG with individuals representing each of FSC's social, environmental, and economic chambers; and,
4. Maintain transparency of the process by publishing information and updates on the FSC website at www.fsc.org/plantations/index.htm, and by continuing to invite and engage further stakeholder participation in the review process.

1. INTRODUCTION

Plantation management is a major issue facing the world's forests. The role of plantations in, and the contributions they are capable of making towards sustainable forest management remain controversial. An extensive list of issues concerning plantations have been raised by a diverse group of stakeholders, and in recent years, stakeholders have voiced concerns related to the standards met by FSC certified plantations. In response to these concerns, FSC has initiated a process aimed at bringing stakeholders together for the purpose of clarifying the global standard for responsible plantation management.

The certification of plantations was discussed at the earliest meetings of the Forest Stewardship Council. In 1993 a draft set of Principles & Criteria for Plantations was circulated at the FSC Founding Assembly. Later, the FSC Board of Directors agreed that instead of having a separate standard for plantations, FSC Principles 1 - 9 for natural forests should be applied to plantations, but with an additional principle (Principle 10) for plantations.

FSC decided at the start of 2004 to initiate a review of its requirements for certification of plantations. FSC certification of plantations was intended to provide a means of recognising responsible plantation management. However, after 8 years of certifying plantations against FSC's 10 Principles and Criteria, criticisms persist that Principle 10 on Plantations is ambiguous and open to too wide a range of interpretations.

In response, FSC is conducting a review of its policies and standards for plantation certification in order to address the concerns and issues raised, and to ensure that FSC's system for identifying environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's plantations remains effective and credible. The Plantations Review aims to engage social, environmental and economic stakeholders in an international review of FSC's policies and standards for plantation certification. By engaging a wide array of stakeholders, FSC is confident that the outcomes of the review will gain broad support of the FSC membership and the global community.

On September 9th 2004 FSC organised a meeting that brought together a diverse array of stakeholders to discuss the role of FSC certification in promoting environmentally appropriate, socially responsible, and economically viable plantation management. The objective of the FSC Plantations Review is to provide clear, authoritative and widely accepted social, environmental, and economic standards for responsible plantation management. The meeting launched FSC's two-year Plantation Review process and this document summarises the results of that meeting.

1.1 The September 9th Review Meeting

The one-day meeting was open to all people interested in the role FSC certification can play in improving plantation management worldwide. The meeting attracted over 100 individuals¹ and enabled stakeholders to exchange information, raise important issues

¹ See Annex II for a list of participants who registered for the plantations meeting

and thus provided valuable input into the plantations review process. Presentations² addressed broader plantation issues at the international level in addition to the current portfolio of FSC certified plantations. An overview of FSC certified plantations managed by the Brazilian company Klabin presented many of the benefits that FSC certified plantations can offer. Representatives from Forests and the European Union Resource Network (FERN) and the World Rainforest Movement (WRM) outlined several persistent criticisms concerning FSC certification of plantations. The meeting also heard from a range of stakeholders who provided environmental, social, and industrial perspectives on the future of FSC plantations. Group sessions followed the presentations and enabled stakeholders to discuss and debate issues of importance to them. The complete agenda and list of speakers is included in Annex I.

1.2 Meeting Evaluation

Feedback from participants indicates a relatively high level of satisfaction with the meeting.³ Evaluation forms received from 39 individuals revealed that all respondents except one were glad they attended the meeting. Approximately 68% agreed that all three chambers were adequately represented and 92% felt each chamber was given a fair opportunity to present their views and concerns. However several respondents commented that the social chamber was underrepresented. Certain participants found that environmental perspectives were predominant while others expressed some dismay over the prevalence of economic perspectives. The majority of respondents (72%) were confident the review process would be fair and balanced, although several participants noted that this depends on the review process, which has yet to be finalised. Most encouraging is that 92% of respondents indicate they would continue to participate in the process.

2. GROUP SESSION REPORTS

As the starting point for an in-depth review, one aim of the meeting was to enable stakeholders to come together to identify key issues that the plantations review process must address. Stakeholder presentations, and the discussions which followed them, provided valuable input to the issues identification process.

Group sessions were organised around eight themes (Table 1) established by participants. Prior to the group sessions participants submitted written suggestions of the issues they considered highly important. The highlighted issues were then organised to establish eight discussion group themes. Participants were free to move amongst the various discussion groups in order to ensure their viewpoints were expressed across a range of plantations issues.

Table 1: FSC Plantations Review meeting discussion group themes

- FSC plantations review process	- Definitions and Data
- FSC Principle 10	- Economic Viability
- Habitat conversion	- Social Aspects
- Conservation and Restoration	- Specific Issues

² Presentations are available at www.fsc.org/plantations/index.htm

³ Complete summary of participant feedback available at www.fsc.org/plantations/index.htm

2.1 Review Process

Many stakeholders had a strong interest in discussing the means by which FSC standards and policies for plantations would be reviewed. Well-defined mandates, terms of reference, and decision-making processes at the outset were considered necessary to ensure a successful and transparent process. Participants raised the issue that the process itself, and the participation of its working group members, must be properly funded in order for the process to be successful.

Participants raised concerns related to the scope of the review and stakeholder involvement throughout the duration of the process. The involvement of individuals with plantations' expertise but not direct involvement in the certification process was recommended. It was suggested that the review process should expand beyond standards and encompass the entire certification process. The importance of case study reviews, and the ability of Certification Bodies to provide feedback was highlighted.

Several questions regarding the review process were also raised. Participants asked how FSC National Initiatives (NIs) would be involved throughout the review process and how their participation would be funded? Where specific standards for plantation management have been established by NIs, stakeholders raised questions regarding the future of these standards and their relationship with the review process. As well, it was asked whether the FSC would continue to certify plantations throughout the review.

2.2 Principle 10

Stakeholder discussion on Principle 10 focused on ambiguity in the wording of the Principle and its Criteria. It was suggested that this ambiguity enables the standard to be interpreted in a number of different ways. It was questioned whether Principle 10 contributes to the attainment of the environmental, social, and economic objectives that the FSC exists to promote. It was noted that Principle 10's criteria are addressed either directly or indirectly through Principles 1-9.

The importance of clear definitions that differentiate between natural forest and plantation was emphasised. Without emphasis on the term 'forest', it was suggested that Principles 1-9 could be applied to any land use and provide comparable results. It was suggested that criteria 6.3 and 10.5 require interpretation and further guidance. Greater clarity regarding biodiversity measures, the use and extent of exotic species, and the use of certain silvicultural systems (e.g. clear-felling) was also recommended.

2.3 Definitions and Data

Participants noted the absence of a well-accepted global definition for plantations. Stakeholders recognised that plantations' variability creates difficulty in developing a precise, technical definition that is applicable and appropriate on a global scale. It was suggested that a broad, generic definition be developed with consistent requirements for its modification and application to local ecosystems and conditions.

Participants suggested that stakeholder acceptance of FSC's definitions for plantations, and other forest types, will be central to the effectiveness of FSC's review of plantation certification. It was suggested that the current definition describes only the characteristics that plantations lack. Stakeholders suggested revisions are needed to

produce a more objective definition of plantations, and recommended that any new definition identify characteristics that distinguish plantations from other forest types. Participants noted that plantations occur along a continuum of forest types and suggested that characteristics for distinguishing between forest types include management intensity, product diversity, regeneration methods, and the size and scale of the plantation.

On-going national and international attempts to define plantations and harmonize forest-related definitions were acknowledged. It was suggested that FSC should engage such processes to enhance consistency among definitions of plantations at the global level. Stakeholders also suggested that FSC should define additional words and terms that are commonly used in, or in association with FSC's policies and standards, which have various meanings and associations that may make them unclear or controversial (e.g. 'degraded ecosystems'). The importance of clear definitions was highlighted in several other discussion groups as well.

2.4 Habitat Conversion

The conversion of natural habitat, forested or otherwise, to plantations was identified as an important issue that FSC must address. The consequences of Criterion 10.9, which limits certification of plantations to only those established prior to 1994, was central to the discussion. It was argued that exemptions to 10.9 are perverse. Inconsistency between criteria 10.9 and 6.10 was also raised. Stakeholders voiced concern that the cut-off date is a barrier to developing countries that entrenches present plantation ownership and historical conversion in the north. It was also suggested that Criterion 10.9 excludes progressive companies that seek to establish and manage plantations responsibly, but have or will convert land after this date. Perceptions of the north imposing behaviour on the south to limit competition were also present.

Stakeholders questioned whether all conversion is undesirable, and it was suggested that plantation establishment can facilitate the protection and conservation of large areas and provide social benefits. Stakeholders commented that the potential for FSC to influence conversion in a positive manner is an important issue that requires further discussion. Stakeholders also questioned whether FSC should seek to override national land use policies in sovereign states. It was recommended that FSC incorporate and address policies which may lead to land use allocation in the range of 20% managed for intensive production, 40% for extensive production, and 40% managed for conservation purposes.

Clear definitions regarding conversion were considered necessary. It was suggested that FSC should consider distinguishing between conversion types because plantations are established on a variety of ecosystem types and land uses. Defining 'degraded' land was considered particularly significant. All stakeholders recognised the need for a precautionary approach due to the potentially negative environmental, social and economic impacts of ill-conceived conversion. Stakeholders noted that many questions remain regarding how to value and assess the social and environmental impacts of conversion. The development of a checklist to provide clear guidance on the circumstances where conversion may be acceptable was recommended. A toolkit to provide guidance on the conversion process itself was also recommended.

2.5 Conservation and Restoration

Numerous issues were raised regarding the conservation and restoration of natural areas within landscapes that contain plantations. Stakeholders maintained that forest management units should be viewed within the context of the broader landscape and its land use history. Biological, social, and historical information should be taken into account when undertaking conservation and restoration activities. Participants also sought assurance that specific habitats (e.g. riparian, grasslands) and natural processes (e.g. fire) would be addressed by conservation and restoration activities.

Stakeholders emphasised the importance of flexibility in setting conservation and restoration targets due to the diversity of plantation contexts. Guidance on setting conservation and restoration targets was recommended. In particular, clarity around setting specific targets (e.g. percent values) versus the use of holistic or 'package' approaches was considered necessary. Participants also highlighted the difference between internal (e.g. within production areas) and external (e.g. reserves, restoration outside production areas) conservation/ restoration and suggested requirements should be set around both. It was noted that conservation and restoration activities are not synonymous and should not be treated as such. A system for setting conservation/ restoration priorities, and greater clarity concerning the rationale for undertaking such activities was also recommended.

The scale and intensity of operations were noted as important influences on conservation and restoration activities. Participants recommended that the design of conservation and restoration activities should account for the size, shape, and intensity (e.g. rotation length) of the plantation operation such that mitigation requirements are commensurate with the scale and intensity of operations.

Participants noted the scope of the certification assessment has important implications for conservation and restoration activities. It was recommended that the scope of certificates must include the management of remnants, riparian zones and non-productions areas. Greater clarity around partial certification was considered necessary. It was recommended that the FSC clarify obligations for certificate holders who also manage uncertified land.

2.6 Economic Viability

Much discussion on economic viability concerned uncertainty over the role of economic considerations within the certification process. Participants expressed the need for greater clarity regarding the economic standard against which companies are evaluated. Greater emphasis on economic viability throughout the certification process and the development of economic performance indicators was recommended. Stakeholders also suggested incorporating a financial audit into the certification process. It was recommended that the certification process account for the different economic realities facing small and large producers as well differences between developed and developing countries.

Stakeholders suggested several economic aspects that require further examination. Further evaluation of the 'real costs' and 'real benefits' of FSC certification was recommended. The transaction costs of the certification process should also be

evaluated. The role of incentives and subsidies in plantation establishment and management should be considered and guidance developed for evaluating their appropriateness. The certification of other revenue streams (e.g. non-timber forest products, carbon) was recommended. It was also suggested that FSC develop a policy for companies that offer investments in plantation developments.

2.7 Social Issues

Participants raised several issues concerning FSC's relationship with social stakeholders. It was suggested that FSC should make a distinction between social issues in the traditional sense (e.g. labour issues) and indigenous rights issues. FSC should also differentiate between social issues that are internal to plantation companies, and those concerning companies' relationships with external stakeholders. Stakeholders also recommended FSC examine the relationships and roles of various plantation ownership types with social issues.

The ability of the certification process to effectively evaluate social impacts was questioned. Stakeholders expressed concern that the current consultation process is inadequate. Participants suggested the FSC examine other social and accountability standards in the development of procedures for improving social impact evaluation. The development of base lines that take into account historic conditions was recommended. Social impact assessments should be undertaken prior to certification.

It was suggested that social impacts should be considered at the local and global level. Participants suggested that the social impacts of plantations on indigenous people are often greater than the impacts of natural forest management. It was noted that employment is often presented as the most significant social impact, however stakeholders disputed many of the figures and suggested they fail to account for plantations' effect on subsistence activities relevant to local peoples.

2.8 Specific Issues

Specific issues were raised related to chemical usage, harvesting practices, and the diversity of species planted. Stakeholders expressed the opinion that the quantity of chemicals used in FSC certified plantations is still too great, and that adequate expertise in their application is often lacking such that the avoidance of water contamination does not always occur. More research into alternatives was suggested and it was recommended that FSC promote biological controls for economic and ecological reasons. A review of the FSC's entire chemical policy in relation to plantations was recommended. It was also recommended that strengthening indicators at the NI level with guidance from FSC IC will be needed.

Stakeholders stated the review process must also address technical considerations related to harvesting practices. It was noted that different management practices influence the character of the plantations and rotation length was considered particularly important. The appropriateness of various silvicultural systems was highlighted. Soil erosion, slope considerations, landscape context, water quality, and worker safety issues were raised. It was also noted that Principle 10 is not sufficiently plantation specific.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The September 9th, 2004 meeting brought together a diverse group of stakeholders to discuss and debate the many issues facing plantations. As the starting point for a comprehensive review of FSC's policies and standards in plantations, the September 9th meeting provided valuable input to the process. Ongoing participation of stakeholders is essential for strengthening FSC systems in plantations. FSC welcomes comment on any of the issues arising from the meeting and on any possible misinterpretation of the messages received from it.

A key message arising from the September 9th meeting is that the exact outcome of the FSC plantations review will only be defined throughout the duration of the process itself. As the review process develops, FSC will strive to maintain and enhance the participation of all stakeholders and the perspectives they represent. The desired outcome of FSC's plantations review is clear, authoritative and widely accepted social, environmental, and economic standards for responsible plantation management. Such an outcome can only occur with full participation from all stakeholders.

The next steps in the Plantations review process planned by FSC are:

1. Specify in greater detail and circulate the process for the 'policy' phase of the plantations review, which will identify, debate and resolve the underlying policy issues facing plantations;
2. Define the terms of reference for a balanced Policy Working Group (PWG);
3. Set up North/ South balanced PWG with individuals representing each of the FSC's three social, environmental, and economic chambers; and,
4. Maintain transparency of the process by publishing information and updates on the FSC website at www.fsc.org/plantations/index.htm, and by continuing to invite and engage further stakeholder participation in the review process.

ANNEX I – MEETING AGENDA

FSC Plantations Review Meeting

Location: Museum Koenig, Adenauerallee 160, Bonn

Thursday 9th September 2004

- 9.30 - 9.35 Welcome to the Museum Koenig!
Professor Dr. Wolfgang Böhme, Museum Director
- 9.35 - 9.45 Welcome, introductions, aims of the meeting, logistics
Heiko Liedeker, FSC Executive Director
- 9.45 - 10.00 FSC and the FSC system
Matthew Wenban-Smith, Head of FSC Policy and Standards Unit
- 10.00 - 10.30 Plantations Facts and Figures
Prof. Gary Bull, University of British Columbia, Canada
- 10.30 - 10.45 An overview of the current FSC plantation portfolio
Adam Paulsen, FSC Policy and Standards Unit
- Coffee**
- 11:15 - 11:45 Concerns over current FSC certification of plantations – an NGO Perspective; *Saskia Ozinga, FERN, and Ricardo Carrere, WRM*
- 11.45 - 12.15 FSC Certified Plantations – the example of Klabin
Carlos José Mendes, Forestry Manager, Klabin, Brazil
- 12.15 - 12.45 The FSC Plantations Review: proposed process
Anders Lindhe, FSC Facilitator
- Lunch in the Museum Cafe**
- 14.00 - 15.20 **Panel session on the future of plantations**
An environmental perspective; *Grant Rosoman, Greenpeace, NZ*
A social perspective; *Jaime Levy, Altrópico, Ecuador*
Industry perspectives; *Colin Maunder, Kaingaroa Timberlands, NZ*
George Asher of Lake Taupo Forest Trust, NZ
An international policy perspective; *Jim Carle, FAO*
- 15:20 - 15:30 Introduction to Group Sessions; *Anders Lindhe, FSC Facilitator*
- 15:30 - 17:00 Group sessions on issues and priorities for the FSC Plantations Review
(coffee will be served at the group sessions)
- 17.00 - 17.20 Group session reports back *by Group Chairs*
- 17.20 - 17.30 FSC's Next Steps
Matthew Wenban-Smith, Head of FSC Policy and Standards Unit

ANNEX II – REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

The following list contains the names and affiliation of all registered participants at the FSC plantations meeting. Not all registered participants attended the meeting although FSC estimates over 100 individuals were in attendance. The open format of the meeting presented difficulty in establishing precise numbers of participants due to the fact that certain participants arrived following the morning registration period and/ or were unable to attend the entire meeting.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Ackermann, Jorn	Germany	Institute of World Forestry
Amariei, Liviu	Germany	FSC ABU consultant
Andersson, Malin	Sweden	National Board of Forestry
Arancibia, Daniel		FSC IC
Arboleda Obando, Maria Ofelia	Colombia	FSC Colombia
Ardie, Arian	Indonesia	Asia Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.
Ashby, Christopher	Germany	Socially Aware Marketing Inc.
Asher, George	New Zealand	New Zealand Forest Owners Association - Lake Taupo Forest Trust
Astorga, Luis	Chile	Agrupacion Ingenieros Forestales por el Bosque Nativo
Augusti, Joao Carlos	Brazil	Suzano Celulose e Papel
Baca, Paulina	Ecuador	NI Ecuador
Bail, Ian	Australia	Timbercorp
Bartz, Lydia	Germany	Urgewald; Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra
Becker, Maia		FSC IC
Bekker, Chris	Tanzania	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
Bellmann, Hans-Joachim	Switzerland	SGS
Berry, John	USA	Sierra Club USA
Bonafos, Hubert de		FSC IC
Breuer, Richard	Panama	Prime Forestry Panama
Brink, Michal	South Africa	SGS Qualifor
Bruna, Leyla Shiara	Chile	Promotora de Certificación Forestal Ltda
Bruna, Mauricio L	Chile	Promotora de Certificación Forestal Ltda
Bull, Gary	Canada	University of British Columbia
Burchmore, Chris	South Africa	Mondi Forests
Canaveira, Paulo	Portugal	CELPA Portuguese Paper Industries
Carle, Jim B.	Italy	FAO UN
Carrere, Ricardo	Uruguay	WRM
Castañeda Pedraza, Javier	Mexico	WWF
Conroy, Michael E.	USA	Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies
Cox, Ronnie	Tanzania	Tanganyika Wattle Company
Dahl, Lena	Sweden	WWF for Nature Sweden
de Freitas, Andre Giacini	Brazil	IMAFLOA
Donovan, Richard Z.	USA	Rainforest Alliance / SmartWood Program
Droste, Joachim		FSC IC
Eisbrenner, Katja		FSC IC
Edelmann, Hermann	Germany	Pro REGENWALD

Eke, Andreas	Panama	Futuro Forestal
Endemann, Christina		FSC IC
Evans, Julian	UK	Professor of Forestry Imperial College
Pesce, Fabio	France	Individual
Franklin, Carol	Switzerland	Prime Forestry
Gerhardt, Peter	Germany	Robin Wood
Glauner, Reinhold	Germany	Institut fur Weltforstwirtschaft
Griesshammer, Nina	Germany	WWF Germany
Grulke, Markus	Germany	Unique Wood
Guillery Philip	USA	Dovetail Partners
Hahn-Schilling, Bernd	Germany	International Forest Management Consultants
Happe, Barbara	Germany	Urgewald e.V.
Hargrove, Gregor	Belize	Toledo Cacao Growers Association
Heaton, Kate	USA	Natural Resources Defense Council – NRDC
Herzog, Florian	Germany	University of Hamburg
Hrubes, Robert	USA	Scientific Certification Systems
Huljus, Carsten	Germany	GFA Terra Systems
Izmi Ryan, Yohannes	Indonesia	PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper
Jara, Luis Fernando	Ecuador	Profafor S.A.
Jende, Oliver	Germany	University of Bonn
Jenkins, Anna	UK	FSC UK
Kaiser, Martin	Germany	Greenpeace Germany
Kill, Jutta	Germany	Sinkswatch
Kirchner, Henrich	Germany	SGS ICS
Laguns, Guntars	Latvia	Latvian Forest Certification Council
Lang, Chris	Germany	World Rainforest Movement
Le Cong, Uan	Vietnam	WWF Indochina/Vietnam programme
Leuba, Dominique Y.	Panama	Prime Forestry
Levy, Jaime	USA/Ecuador	Altrópico
Lorenzo, Eliezer P.	Indonesia	PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper
Marais, Gerrit	South Africa	SGS Qualifor
Maráz, László	Germany	Pro REGENWALD
Martinez, Hector	Costa Rica	Recursos Naturales Tropicales SA
Maunder, Colin	New Zealand	Timberlands
McKay, Sarah		FSC IC
Mendes, Carlos Jose	South Africa	Klabin
Menne, Wally	South Africa	Timberwatch coalition and South Africa - Regional Standard
Mok, Sian Tuan	Malaysia	
Monument, Alister		FSC IC
Moreno, Henry	Bolivia	Conseio Bolivaiano para la Certification Foresta
		Vountara CFV Bolivia
Munoz, Jaime	Colombia	Smurfit Carton de Colombia
Ngoc Lung, Nguyen	Vietnam	Vietnam National Initiative
Nichol, Bob	Canada	Alberta Pacific Forest Industries
Nunez, Martha	Equador	FSC social Board member
Offrell, Roland	Sweden	individual
Oliveira, Antonio Joaquim	Brazil	Duratex - Forest Director
Oppenoorth, Harrie	Netherlands	HIVOS
Ousman, Sheherezad	Guyana	Guyana National Initiative
Sharon		
Overbak, Winfried		FASE/ES
Owen, Philip	South Africa	GEASPHERE and South Africa - Regional Standard

Ozinga, Saskia	UK	FERN
Palola, Eric	USA	National Wildlife Federation
Pardo Vegezzi, Elisa	Spain	FSC Spain
Paulsen, Adam		FSC IC
Pieterse, Gert	South Africa	South African Bureau for Standards (SABS)
Pironel, Armando	Brazil	Orsa Florestal S.A.
Pritchard, Brian	New Zealand	Pan Pac Forest Products Ltd / New Zealand Forest Owners Association
Rabik, Brent	Canada	Alberta Pacific Forest Industries
Rengifo Balanta, Jose Luis	Colombia	Proceso de Comunidades Negras
Reyes Ortiz, Bernardo	Chile	Instituto de Ecologia Politica
Richardson, Carl	Australia	Integrated Tree Cropping Ltd.
Ryder, Sofia		FSC IC
Rittl, Carlos	Brazil	Greenpeace Amazon
Robertson, Richard	UK	FSC UK
Robson, Meriel	UK	Woodmark Soil Association
Rodrigues Alves de Camargo, Fausto	Brazil	VCP Florestal
Romero Cañizares, Felix	Spain	World Wildlife Fund
Monster, Rop	Netherlands	Foresta Innovation
Rosoman, Grant	Australia	Greenpeace Australia / Pacific (Enviro North)
Sayer, Uwe	Germany	FSC WG Germany
Scheffer, Rudiger	Germany	Bischoff&Partner
Scotcher, John	South Africa	Forestry South Africa
Scrase, Hannah	UK	FERN
Smith, Alan		FSC IC
Soanes, Aaron	Australia	Timbercorp
Soderstrom, Henrik	Finland	Oy Metsa-Botnia Ab
Sue, Deborah		FSC IC
Suiter, Walter	Brazil	Conselho Brasileiro de Manejo Florestal
Synnott, Timothy	Mexico	Estudios Forestales Synnott S.C.
Thi Lien, Duong	Vietnam	Vietnam National Initiative
Ugarte, L. Julio	Peru	World Agroforestry Centre ICRAF
van Dam, Chris		
van der Goot, Chris	Netherlands	Foundation Ecohout
van der Maesen, Leonie	Netherlands	Friends of the Earth Australia, Western Australian Forest Alliance
van Hensbergen, Hubertus Jacobus (Berty)	UK	WildHorus Ltd & SSC Svensk
Verscheure, Hernan	Chile	Comite Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora – CODEFF – ICEFI
Waack, Roberto Silva	Brazil	Grupo Orsa
Wellhofer, Stefan	Switzerland	Precious Woods (Switzerland)
Wenban-Smith, Matthew		FSC IC
Wood, Mike	UK	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Yapura, Pablo	Argentina	Fundacion Vida Silvestre Argentina