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**MINUTES OF THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL GENERAL
ASSEMBLY
OAXACA, MEXICO, 24 - 25 JUNE 1999**

Part 1 Proceeding

1 Opening addresses

Mr. Olof Johansson, chair of the Forest Stewardship Council Board of Directors, welcomed the participants on behalf of the board to the second General Assembly of the FSC. He informed the meeting that a quorum was not yet achieved, and that the programme would be arranged to start with items which did not require voting.

His welcoming address touched upon the advances in the three years since the last General Assembly, FSC's commitment as a service oriented organisation, and development and growth planned within FSC. He also spoke about the unique composition of its membership in three chambers (environmental, social and economic) and the future of FSC, to meet its mission of promoting good forest management (Annex 2: Past, Present and Future of FSC).

Dr. Timothy Synnott, FSC Executive Director, also welcomed the participants. He reminded everyone that three years ago no one expected or foresaw where the FSC would be today. He went on to discuss the benefit of hindsight, the variety of hopes and expectations among FSC members and the difficulties of combining these into one vision, and the importance of institutional strengthening and policy development. He also mentioned the importance of donor funding and of the market demand for certified products in helping to achieve FSC's goals. (Annex 3).

M.Sc. Julia Carabias, Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries welcomed the General Assembly to Oaxaca and to Mexico. She spoke on several issues of environmental concern both to Mexico, the world and FSC as an organisation, which focuses on forest management (Annex 4).

Mr. Johansson explained that the General Assembly protocol provides that the chair of the board will preside over the meeting, or may delegate the task of facilitating the meeting to another qualified individual. He introduced Mr. John Ramsay who would facilitate the meeting and lead the assembly through the motions.

Mr. Ramsay explained his functions as a facilitator, and described how he intended to manage discussions, interventions and voting, as described in the protocol. The meeting then moved onto those parts of the Business Session, which did not require voting.

2. Treasurer's Report

Mr. Justin Ward, board member and Treasurer, also welcomed the participants. He was gratified to see the extraordinary level of support from all over the world. For purposes of the treasurer's report, he presented a summary of the audited accounts from 1997 and 1998, an update on FSC's financial position in 1999, information on the sources of funds and the destination of funds. Mr. Ward referred to the audited financial statements, distributed to all participants, showing a balanced budget for 1998, with income and expenses both totalling US\$1 200 000.

He reported that the 1999 Work Plan (revised in June) shows a balanced budget in projected income and expenditure, both totalling US\$ 1 200 000. He reported the board had worked hard with the Secretariat staff to develop a work plan that is fiscally responsible and realistic while allowing movement forward with strategic priorities. Some of these priorities are the recruitment of a new Finance Director and Communications Director, preparation of the self-financing study, and implementation of an expanded role for national initiatives under the decentralised co-ordinated model described in the strategic plan.

He described the sources and uses of donor funding, and the continued dominance of donor support in the FSC funding portfolio. Donor contributions account for about 80% of FSC total income in 1999, as in previous years. Donor funding is roughly balanced between contributions from governments and private foundations, with significant contributions from non-governmental organisations. He expressed on behalf of the Board of Directors their deep appreciation to all the donors whose generous support had made possible the growth and success of FSC.

He concluded by stressing the importance of the self-financing study, to be carried out by Price, Waterhouse Coopers, this summer. This study is crucial in identifying the strategy by which FSC can begin to generate significant amounts of income from the use of the trademarks.

3. Presentation of the Candidates for Board Members

Mr. Johansson asked the candidates to speak about themselves, their intentions and plans for work that they would carry out in the FSC and in their region if they were elected. The candidates were:

Northern Social Chamber:

Hubert Kwisthout, Forest Management Foundation, United Kingdom
Gisbert Schlemmer, Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff, Germany

Northern Environmental Chamber:

John McInnis, Individual member, Canada
Hannah Scrase, FERN, U.K.
Nigel Sizer, World Resources Institute, U.S.A.

Southern Environmental Chamber:

Mauricio Castro, Individual member, Colombia

The results of the ballot were announced on 26 June, after a re-count. The elected board members were as follows:

Mr. Gisbert Schlemmer
Ms Hannah Scrase
Mr. Mauricio Castro

These new board members will take office from 1 October 1999.

4 Selection and Approval of Electoral Committee

The board of directors presented the electoral committee, composed as follows:
David Nahwegahbow, president of electoral committee, FSC Board Member
Bruce Cabarle, WWF-USA, USA
Alfonso Argüelles, TRL, Mexico
Karin Lindahl, SSNC, Sweden
Lic. Miguel Angel Morales, Public Notary
Kate Heaton, WRI, USA

The General Assembly overwhelmingly accepted the proposed electoral committee.

5 Quorum for General Assembly

During the course of the morning David Nahwegahbow, president of the electoral committee, stated that quorum for the General Assembly had been achieved. Several times during the meeting, the electoral committee checked and reported the presence of a quorum.

6 Protocol for Motions

Mr. Ramsay presented the protocol which was proposed for the conduct of the General Assembly. To make the work of the General Assembly efficient and practical, certain measures were taken:

- A quorum is required in the three chambers.
- Motions will be taken one by one
- Motions will be presented in three groups.
- The order of motions was reorganised.
- Each motion needs a proposer and two seconders

The protocol for handling the presentation, amendments and voting on motions was summarised. Motions would be taken one by one, in the three major groups: I. Motions to change the FSC Statutes and By-Laws, II. Motions to change the Principles and Criteria, III. Policy Motions. The order of the motions within those categories would be re-ordered according to the suggestions made by the environmental and social chambers.

Each motion would be read out or shown on the screen. Each motion needs a proposer and two seconders in the room when it is proposed. The proposer may then explain the purpose of the motion for up to three minutes. Contributions of up to two minutes would follow, for and against the motion. Proxy holders have voice and vote.

Participants with voting rights may call to terminate the debate and signal for a vote to be taken, at any time. Voting would initially be done by a show of hands with cards, assigned only to voting members or proxy holders. The green card would be used for votes favour of the motion, the red card for votes against the motion, and the yellow card for abstentions. The electoral committee would count votes. If the committee identified an overwhelming majority of votes in favour of the motion, it would then be carried. However, if there was not an overwhelming majority for or against, then a vote would take place with paper ballots. Voting papers would be filled out, collected and counted and results would be given 20 minutes hence. Whilst this was occurring, the next motion would be presented and discussed.

In order for a motion to pass there must be 66% majority of duly weighted votes. If a clear majority is not obvious to the electoral committee either for or against a motion, then a paper vote will be required. The paper ballots have been designed with bar codes, and require original signatures.

An amendment may be proposed at any time. The discussion on the motion will stop and discussion of the amendment will start. The process for the amendment will be the same as that for the motion, requiring a proposer and two seconders.

A number of proposed motions were already significantly amended as a result of previous discussions. The original motion would appear when called. The proposer would then propose the amended version, and the discussion would then continue.

Voting by show of hands and cards is legally valid if the electoral committee declares itself satisfied. It does not accurately reflect the distribution of voting weights, or the number of proxy votes held by different participants, which are distributed among all chambers. The electoral committee explained that the show of cards would be used to demonstrate an overwhelming consensus. If this is not demonstrated to the satisfaction of the committee, then a paper ballot would be called for. If members felt uncomfortable with the card vote then they may ask for a vote by paper ballot.

The chair reported that motions left out because of lack of time would be sent out for postal vote after the General Assembly. This represented a board decision on this occasion, not a formal change to the protocol.

All motions to change the statutes, by-laws and Principles and Criteria which are approved by a valid vote of the General Assembly will be immediately valid and legally binding.

All policy and operational motions which are approved by the General Assembly will have the status of initiatives formally supported by the General Assembly, and will be followed by an explicit commitment from the Board of Directors determining the next steps no later than the 17th Board meeting in October 1999.

7 Approval of Membership Lists

Dr. Synnott introduced the two lists distributed to all participants, and explained their significance in terms of FSC operations and legal requirements.

The List of FSC Members shows the full current membership, including all FSC member organisations and individuals who have paid their membership dues to the end of 1998. In operational terms, they are FSC members with full voting rights, approved by the FSC Board of Directors. In legal terms, the list must be confirmed by each General Assembly, as the current members of the Civil Association. This list will be registered in the official FSC ledger in Mexico City, after approval by the General Assembly.

The shorter List of FSC Members Whose Membership has Lapsed includes those members who were included in the official register of members when FSC was legally established in 1995, but who have forfeited their membership. They have all submitted resignation letters, or have not paid their membership dues and are therefore considered to have withdrawn from FSC under the terms of By-Laws paragraph 45. In legal terms, a General Assembly decision is required to confirm their removal from the list of members.

The E.D. confirmed that some other members, approved by the Board of Directors since 1995, have also resigned or are considered to have withdrawn from FSC. However, since their names were not

confirmed by a previous General Assembly, it is not necessary to have a General Assembly decision to remove their names from the list of member.

Move to Approve on The List of FSC Members

Proposed by: William Mankin,

Seconded by: Nigel Sizer. Hannah Scrase.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

Move to Approve the List of FSC Members Whose Membership has Lapsed

Proposed by: Debbie Hammel.

Seconded by: Peter Nowack. and .

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

8. Approval of Agenda of the General Assembly.

Mr. Johansson pointed out the Agenda distributed to all participants, and requested approval (Annex 1). It was stated that although the order of items on the agenda was changed, the content had not been modified. Under Mexican law, the Agenda must be published in advance and may not then be changed.

Proposed by: Peter Nowack.

Seconded by: Jean Arnold. Ruth Nussbaum.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

9. Approval of Protocol

Mr. Johansson requested the vote of approval of Protocol from the General Assembly, distributed to all participants. He reminded the assembly that the Protocol has not changed, simply the Board has suggested a procedure for dealing with motions which are not voted on because of lack of time.

Proposed by: Jean Arnold.

Seconded by: Lincoln Chin. Marty Horswill.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

10. Report on Motions Adopted in the First General Assembly

Mr. Johansson indicated the report distributed to all participants. He explained that the report was of a brief summary of the motions and their implementation.

11. Report of the Motions Committee

Mr. Johansson pointed out the report of the Motions Committee is in members= files. He thanked the members who had worked on the committee. The Motions Committee was made up by: FSC Members, Bruce Cabarle, Sergio Madrid, Justin Ward, and from the staff, James Sullivan and Candice Tucker.

The Assembly was informed that according to clause 81 of the by-laws the Board is able to filter and veto statutory motions which are not approved by the board. This had not been addressed in the Protocol sent out to the members. Therefore the Board resolved not to veto any motions or express official approval or disapproval of any of the motions. This statement represents a clarification of the position of the Board.

12 Voting by General Assembly on Motions

The motions are listed in the Minutes in the order in which they were discussed and voted. The numbers attached to each motion are those shown in the Report of the Motions Committee, and on the ballot papers used for voting.

I. MOTIONS TO CHANGE THE STATUTES AND BY-LAWS

MOTION 8: A MOTION FOR THE FUTURE REVISION OF THE STATUTES AND BY-LAWS

Proposed by: Olof Johansson

Seconded by: David Nahwegahbow. Justin Ward.

MOTION: A new version of the Statutes and By-laws should be prepared, to include:

The changes required to conform to the binding decisions made at this General Assembly;

Editorial changes, headings and titles designed to improve clarity and avoid ambiguities.

All such changes will be indicated individually in the new draft statutes. The new version, including statutory changes and editorial improvements, will be sent out for information and comment within six months of the General Assembly, followed by a postal ballot.

DISCUSSION: The motion has been discussed and agreed by the board of directors, and was proposed by Olof Johansson. It was made clear that the statutes and by-laws need editorial changes in order to improve their clarity. The changes in content and editorial changes would be noted.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 7: A MOTION TO CHANGE THE FSC STATUTES AND BY-LAWS

Proposer: Olof Johansson.

Secunder: Justin Ward. Sandra Faillace.

Motion: Statutes

Delete the following from Statutes Seventh title, thirty-sixth article:

The liquidator shall return to each of the associates all the fees paid by them to the Association.

The liquidator will also donate all the remaining assets of the Association to the association or corporation determined by the General Assembly, provided the corporate purpose of such association or corporation must be similar to the corporate purpose of this Association.

Add the following:

The General Assembly of Associates, from the time that it determines the dissolution, or at any time during or after the process of liquidation, shall be the only organ authorised to decide, and shall decide, to what other similar civil association the remaining goods of the Association shall pass free of charge.

The institution or institutions to which the remaining goods are transferred shall in all cases be educational, scientific, cultural or promotional, public or private, non-profit, with objectives similar to those of the Association. If the institution or institutions referred to in this article agree to receive these goods, the handover of the remaining goods of the Association shall proceed by means of an inventory.

By-Laws

Delete the following from By-Laws Paragraph 83:

Upon dissolution, the assets of FSC will be divided equally among the members

Add the following:

Upon dissolution, the assets of the FSC shall be distributed and assigned in accordance with the rules set forth in Article 2686 of the Mexican Civil Code, and the Title Seven of the FSC Statutes

Add the following to By-Laws Paragraph 10:

It is determined in these by-laws that any surplus existing at the end of each fiscal term shall be dedicated to improving and increasing the programs of the Association.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed..

MOTION 1: A MOTION TO CHANGE THE MAKE-UP AND SELECTION OF THE FSC BOARD

Proposed by: Justin Ward.

Seconded by: Peter Nowack. Bruce Cabarle.

MOTION: Changes to selection and composition of the Board of Directors

Paragraphs 50 B 56 of the By-Laws are repealed and replaced by the following language:

The Board of Directors is made up of nine individuals, each of whom are elected for three year, renewable terms. A nominating committee headed and appointed by the Board Chair shall recommend slates of candidates to fill Board vacancies on an annual basis. The committee=s recommendations will be submitted for approval by the FSC membership, which may offer alternative candidates. In formulating its recommendations, the Board nominating committee shall identify individuals who have demonstrated strong support for FSC and its mission. In addition, the committee and the General Assembly shall aim for regional, sectoral and gender balance on the Board of Directors. Selection criteria will also include recognised professional expertise in business and finance, biological social sciences and other areas relevant to FSC=s programs and administration.

The Board shall select a Chair-person, vice-chair and treasurer. Board decisions will normally be taken by consensus. The quorum for Board meetings is five. Board meeting minutes will be made available to all members in the official languages of FSC.

This motion was withdrawn by the proposer.

MOTION 2: A MOTION ON THE TERM OF OFFICE OF BOARD MEMBERS

Proposed by: Bruce Cabarle.

Seconded by: Justin Ward. Dominique Irvine.

MOTION: Directors are allowed to serve two consecutive, 3-year terms, subject to re-election by the membership according to the existing statutes.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 5: A MOTION ON MEMBERSHIP IN FSC BY GOVERNMENT BODIES

Proposed by: Garo Batmanian.

Seconded by: Gemma Boetekees. Veerle Dossche.

Motion (Amended): The General Assembly recognises that involving Public Sector bodies that manage forests in the FSC is an important issue. Therefore, the General Assembly requests the FSC Board of Directors to commission a study, in consultation with membership and FSC National Initiatives, which identifies the advantages and risks of the various options for the involvement of Public Sector bodies that manage forests in the FSC and to report back to the membership with its recommendations within one year.

As a point of clarification, it was made clear that the concept of management covers operational control and hands-on management.

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 76%. Voted against 24%. Passed.

MOTION 6: A MOTION ON PARTIAL CERTIFICATION

Proposed by: Bill Barclay.

Seconded by: Grant Rosoman. Tamara Stark.

Motion (Amended) : The existing FSC By-Law number 30 shall be amended by adding at its end the following:

A Forest producers which successfully achieve FSC endorsed certifications on a portion of their forestry operations, but are not FSC members, must meet these FSC membership criteria within a reasonable time-frame regardless if membership application is subsequently submitted or not.≡

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 53.347%. Votes against 44.986%. Not passed.

MOTION 4: A MOTION ON THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE FSC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Proposed by: Jaime Guillen.

Seconded by: Luis Sanchez. Carlos Herrera.

MOTION: The composition of the Board of Directors be modified to include 4 members per chamber, of which 2 should be from the South and 2 from the North, in a manner that guarantees a North-South balance in the Board of Directors.

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 47.47%. Votes against 52.53%. Not passed.

MOTION 3: A MOTION ON BOARD MEMBERS WHO JOIN THE FSC STAFF

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Seconded by: Sarah Tyack. Anna Fanzeres.

MOTION: Two provisions be entered into the Statutes of the FSC: the first prohibiting an individual from simultaneously holding a staff position in the Secretariat and being a member of the FSC=s Board. The second, establishing a requirement for a minimum period of two years to lapse before a Board Member could become eligible for a staff position in the Secretariat, and vice-versa.

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 61.328%. Votes against 38.671%. Not passed.

II. Motions on Changes to the Principles and Criteria

MOTION 10: A MOTION ON THE REVISION OF CRITERIA 6.10 AND 10.9

Proposed by: Garo Batmanian, as proxy for Rubens Garlipp.

As the proxy holder of the registered proposer and the seconders, Garo Batmanian withdrew the motion.

MOTION 20: A MOTION ON THE DEFINITION OF 'PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH'

Proposed by: Chris Elliott.

Seconded by: Nancy Vallejo. Raquel Gomez.

MOTION (Amended): The General Assembly requests

1. That the following definition be included in the definition section of the P&Cs:
Precautionary approach - Tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle
2. That the Advisory Panel on Principle 9 recommends a definition of the Precautionary Principle for the use of the FSC, taking internationally recognised definitions into account.

It was clarified that the term >Precautionary Principle= is internationally recognised, and this motion helps to clarify the intention of the P&C.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

III: Policy Motions

MOTION 23: A MOTION TO CONSIDER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE FSC SYSTEM.

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman.

Seconded by: Bill Barclay. Tamara Stark.

MOTION 23 (Amended): The FSC membership requests the FSC Board to investigate viable and cost-efficient approaches to enhance the performance and credibility of the FSC=s core accreditation functions. Such investigations should consider the norms and approaches of other international accreditation bodies.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 36: A MOTION ON STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL CHAMBER

Proposed by: Dominique Irvine.

Seconded by: Sandra Faillace. and .

The proposer explained that the amended motion was a result of combining motion 36 and motion 37 into a more complete idea.

MOTION (Amended): The General Assembly resolves that the FSC Social Chamber should be strengthened and reaffirms the existence of the Social Working Group. The General Assembly recommends to the Board that:

The FSC Social Chamber should hold meeting(s) to make recommendations about developing a strategy for strengthening social interests at different levels within the FSC system (including national and regional initiatives, the FSC Social Working Group, membership, and FSC fora). The Secretariat shall support the Social Chamber meeting(s) by working with the Social Working Group in fundraising to hold the meeting, and by providing administrative and co-ordination support.

The Social Working Group mandate shall be defined with the advice from the Social Chamber. Its terms of reference should be developed in accordance with the new definition of an FSC Working Group.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 30: A MOTION ON THE DEMONSTRATION OF PROGRESS PRIOR TO THE GRANTING OF FSC ENDORSED CERTIFICATES

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman.

Seconded by: Bill Barclay. Tamara Stark.

MOTION (Amended): For forestry operations that are large-scale, a >pre-evaluation= assessment shall be a requirement. Where the certifier=s >pre-evaluation= assessment or >scoping= visits identifies areas of potential >major failures=, subsequent management modifications must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the certifier, significant progress in addressing these issues before an application can be accepted by a certifier for a full certification assessment. (Part 3.1 section 9 and / or Part 3.2 section 4.2.1.3 of the FSC Accreditation Manual)

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 47.67%. Votes against 54.31%. Not passed.

MOTION 37: A MOTION ON THE FSC SOCIAL WORKING GROUP MANDATE

Proposed by: Dominique Irvine.

The proposer withdrew the motion, as it was covered by amended Motion 36.

MOTION 11: A MOTION ON THE TERM MUTUAL RECOGNITION

Proposed by: William Mankin.

Seconded by: Chris Elliott. Jean Arnold.

MOTION (Amended): It is the sense of the General Assembly that the FSC's primary means of formal endorsement or recognition of consistency are within and through the FSC's system of accreditation, standard-setting, certification, and labelling. Accordingly, the FSC should not formally "endorse" or otherwise officially "recognize" any other body or programme in the absence of an approved FSC policy ensuring that the body or programme is substantially equivalent in its relevant policies, standards and procedures to the FSC.

The Secretariat, in consultation with the Board of Directors, shall establish a working group to develop a policy and protocol governing the FSCs approach to such endorsement and/or recognition. The Working Group shall report its recommendations, including the procedures for approving the policy and protocol within the FSC, within nine months of its establishment.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 33: A MOTION ON COMMUNITY FORESTRY

Proposed by: Dominique Irvine.

Seconded by: David Nahwegahbow. Sandra Faillace.

MOTION (Amended): The General Assembly resolves that the encouragement of community forestry certification should be given high priority within FSC. Activities to achieve this should include

a) carrying out evaluations of a sample of existing FSC-endorsed community forestry certifications to analyse whether they have been beneficial, how they might be improved, and to evaluate whether any changes to FSC policies and regulations might be recommended.

b) reviewing existing studies, and carrying out new ones as needed to evaluate the barriers to certification faced by community forestry enterprises, and to make recommendations about what steps FSC can take to overcome them;

c) develop a strategy for establishing a Community Forestry Fund for community forestry certification and related activities.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 29: A MOTION ON STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERIM STANDARDS

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser.

Seconded by: Grant Rosoman. Tamara Stark.

MOTION (Amended): Identified stakeholders must be informed at least one month prior to the main assessment evaluation taking place of procedures for developing the >interim standard= (modified standards checklist developed from certifier generic standards). The >interim standard= must be finalised through meaningful accommodation of stakeholders concerns prior to the certification assessment audit commencing in High Conservation Value Forests. For all other forest certifications, the >interim standard= must be finalised and circulated to stakeholders at least one month prior to the certification decision.

Due to some concern regarding the use of the term >High Conservation Value Forest=, the Executive Director explained that the Secretariat is already committed to working on the definition and interpretation of the term, and reiterated that should the motion pass the Secretariat would fulfil this commitment as soon as it can.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 32: A MOTION ON CERTIFICATION AND SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES

Proposed by: Hannah Scrase.

Seconded by: Geert Lejeune. Gemma Boetekees.

MOTION (Amended): The General Assembly recognises the importance of supporting small scale enterprises, both forest product producers and users, both private and community owned. In order to properly address this issue the General Assembly mandates the FSC Board to establish a Technical Committee for improving access to certification for small scale enterprises. The committee would consider the need for action and make policy and / or technical recommendations to the board and secretariat. Such actions might include a simpler, more cost-effective certification process for the smallest operations. The committee would report back to the General Assembly within six months with recommendations and a timetable for their implementation.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 40: A MOTION ON THE INCLUSION OF LABOUR IN FSC

Proposed by: Marion Karmann.

Seconded by: Gisbert Schlemmer. Sandra Faillace

MOTION (Amended): The FSC take a proactive stance to include workers and/or their representative organisations where they exist in its activities. This includes:

- Integration of social criteria and indicators that cover workers issues into national and regional standards;
- Clear consideration of core international labour organisation conventions in the certification assessments; and
- Certification bodies shall involve forestry workers and/or their representative organisations in their stakeholder consultation processes.

Core ILO Conventions:

87 B Freedom of association and protection of the right to organise (1984)

98 B Right to organise and collective bargaining (1949)

29 B Suppression of forced labour (1930)

105 B Abolition of forced labour (1957)

100 B Equal remuneration (equal payment for work of equal value) (1951)

111 B Prevention of discrimination (1958)

138 B Abolition of child labour (1973)

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

Mr. Larry Potts wanted the record to reflect that Collins Pine does not embrace something that it does not fully understand, and does not support this motion.

MOTION 21: A MOTION ON STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION IN THE CERTIFICATION OF LARGE SCALE AND CONTROVERSIAL OPERATIONS

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman.

Seconded by: Tamara Stark. Marty Horswill.

MOTION (Amended): Pre-evaluation or scoping assessments of large scale or high conservation value forests shall include a consultative phase in which stakeholders are identified and consulted. This consultative phase shall be completed prior to the initiation of a full evaluation. It is recognised that scoping assessments may start with a confidential phase, and that scoping may be terminated once this confidential phase is completed.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 9: A MOTION ON GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

Proposed and seconded by: Garo Batmanian (Proxy holder for proposer and seconders.)

MOTION (Amended): The GA reaffirms its support for the current prohibition on the use of GMOs by certified forest operations but recognising the growing intensity and complexity of the debate mandates the Board to

- a) clarify the existing definition of GMOs and
- b) complete drafting the FSC policy on GMOs.

This policy should address among other things the Precautionary Principle.

A draft of such clarification and policy should be submitted to the membership for review and comment within 6 months.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 31: A MOTION ON CLAIMS MADE BY CERTIFICATION APPLICANTS.

Proposed by: Chris Elliott.

Seconded by: Nancy Vallejo. Raquel Gomez.

MOTION (Amended) The General Assembly requests that the following clause be included in the accreditation manual:

A certification body shall ensure that its contractual agreements with a certification applicant for an area prevents the applicant from making any claim of conformity (or near conformity) with FSC P&Cs in that area before the award of the certificate.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 41: A MOTION ON NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

Proposed by: Tasso Rezende de Azevedo.

Seconded by: Sandra Faillace. Garo Batmanian.

MOTION (Amended): The General Assembly agrees that Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) continue to be an important issue for FSC to pursue and recommends to the Board that the NTFP Working Group, in accordance with the new FSC definition on Working Groups, be mandated to continue with field trials on NTFP certification, propose guidance to certifiers on management systems for NTFPs, promote inclusion of NTFP within National Initiatives, and recommend refinements to FSC policy on NTFPs to incorporate new developments as they emerge.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 42: A MOTION ON COLLABORATION WITH IFOAM AND FLO

Proposed by: Jean Arnold.

Seconded by: Tasso Rezende de Azevedo. Sandra Faillace.

MOTION: The General Assembly agrees and approves that the FSC should continue to actively pursue collaboration in areas of common interest with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) and the Fairtrade Labelling Organizations (FLO).

Jean Arnold clarified that the issue was collaboration at field level, not mutual recognition.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 28: A MOTION ON THE USE OF LOCAL LANGUAGES

Proposed by: Jill Bowling.

Seconded by: Sandra Faillace. Magnus Hellgren.

MOTION (Amended) The General Assembly recognizes the need for translations of certification summary reports into the main native language. This should also be included as a requirement in the AFSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies.≡

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 27: A MOTION ON AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC SUMMARY DOCUMENTS

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman.

Seconded by: Bill Barclay. Tamara Stark.

MOTION: FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall make available all Public Summary Documents of their FSC endorsed certifications on an Internet World Wide Web site.

The E.D. agreed to make the FSC website interactive, and to publish the Summary Documents for certification bodies which are unable to do so themselves, for financial or technical reasons.

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 74.50%. Votes against 25.50%. Passed.

MOTION 44: A MOTION TO CHANGE THE QUORUM REQUIREMENT

Proposed by: John McInnis

Seconded by: Hannah Scrase. Nigel Sizer.

MOTION (Amended) : That the General Assembly mandate the Board to undertake a study and consultative process regarding the quorum necessary to conduct postal ballots and business at future General Assemblies, and that the Board put a proposed amendment to the quorum provisions to a postal membership ballot.

The E.D. confirmed that this motion was compatible with Motion No. 8, and could be fulfilled in the same way.

Vote by ballot. Votes in favour 71.008%. Votes against 28.991%. Passed.

MOTION 38: A MOTION ON FOCUS COUNTRIES

Proposed by: Jaime Guillen, as proxy holder for Valentin Jimenez.

The proposer withdrew this motion.

MOTION 14: A MOTION ON MARKETING OF FSC.

Proposed by: Carlos Enrique Gomez

Seconded by: Jaime Guillen. Patricia Gerez .

MOTION (Amended): It is proposed to include a program of promotion and diffusion of the FSC certification system within the priority activities of FSC, using different communication media to contribute to a broader awareness of the system and its advantages, highlighting it as an important tool to promote the good management of natural resources.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 13: A MOTION ON AVOIDING MIS-LEADING CLAIMS

Proposed by: William Mankin.

Seconded by: William Mankin. William Mankin.

This motion was withdrawn as the issue had been addressed in the Logo Policy Manual.

MOTION 34: MOTION ON THE REVIEW OF THE SECRETARIAT

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald, Germany

Seconded by: William Mankin. Sarah Tyack.

MOTION: a) There is an independent review of the Secretariat=s performance with the full report then presented to the full membership. The review should include a thorough consideration of the mechanisms for ensuring that the secretariat is accountable to the membership, and is not unduly influenced by commercial interests; b) all documents held by the FSC be made available to the members, only excluding those relating to commercially sensitive information about certified companies; c) Two provisions be entered into the Statutes of the FSC: - the first prohibiting and individual from simultaneously holding a staff position in the Secretariat and being a member of the FSC Board - the second, establishing a requirement for a minimum period of two years to lapse before a Board member could become eligible for a staff position in the Secretariat, and vice-versa.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority against. Not passed.

MOTION 25: A MOTION ON THE PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATION REPORTS

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Seconded by: William Mankin. Sarah Tyack.

MOTION: A requirement be specified in the Accreditation Agreements for publication of full reports of positive certification assessments by certifiers. (This requirement could potentially allow for the exclusion of those sections of reports that relate specifically to commercially sensitive information).

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority against. Not passed..

MOTION 18: A MOTION ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Seconded by: William Mankin. Sarah Tyack.

MOTION: Certificates should only be granted on the basis of actual compliance with all Principles and Criteria at the time of assessment, rather than on the basis of intentions or proposed future actions.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority against. Not passed.

MOTION 17: A MOTION ON THE COMMITMENT OF MEMBERS.

Proposed by: Olof Johansson

The motion was withdrawn.

MOTION 37: A MOTION ON THE FSC SOCIAL WORKING GROUP MANDATE

Proposed by: Dominique Irvine

The motion was withdrawn.

MOTION 22: A MOTION ON THE CERTIFICATION DECISION-MAKING ENTITY

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman

Seconded by: Bill Barclay. Tamara Stark.

MOTION: To improve transparency and enhance the credibility of the FSC, FSC accredited certification bodies= organizational structure shall be made available to stakeholders on request, including the names and qualifications of members of the certification body=s entities responsible for: overall performance of the certification body=s activities; reviewing the independence of the certification body; formulation of policy matters which relate to the operation of the certification body; certification decision making; implementation of the policies of the certification body; and dispute resolution.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 35: A MOTION ON REPORTING OF DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Martin Kaiser withdrew this motion.

MOTION 19: A MOTION TO ASSIST INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PRINCIPLE 9.

Proposed by: Bill Barclay

Bill Barclay withdrew this motion.

MOTION 12: A MOTION ON THE PROMOTION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

Proposed by: William Mankin

Seconded by : Sarah Tyack. and .

MOTION: The General Assembly requests the Secretariat to prepare and distribute to all FSC members, accredited certification bodies, national contacts, initiatives and offices, and other partners, clear guidance regarding appropriate written and promotional reference to the Principles and Criteria. Such guidance should make it clear that the P&C are an integrated whole set and should always be referred to as such, and that no reference should imply directly or indirectly that the principles exist apart from the criteria.

The guidance should offer specific suggestions for appropriate language, including: FSC´ s 10 Principles and 56 Criteria, and FSC´ s ten Principles and accompanying fifty-six Criteria. The guidance should also prohibit the presentation of abridged versions or paraphrasing of the P&C in any way that might imply that such abridgements or paraphrasing are the official text of the P&C.

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 57.89%. Votes against 42.11%. Not passed.

MOTION 16: A MOTION ON THE PROMOTION OF NON-CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Seconded by: William Mankin. Sarah Tyack.

MOTION: The General Assembly agrees and approves that FSC-accredited certifiers and companies trading FSC-products should not be allowed to make statements supporting non-certified products and companies.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority against. Not passed.

MOTION 26b: A MOTION ON PUBLIC CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SUMMARIES

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman

Seconded by: Martin Kaiser. Per Rosenberg.

Motion (Amended): After six months of the completion of certification field assessment, the certification body shall make available upon request to stakeholders information on whether the certificate was issued or not. In the event of a certificate being issued, the certification body is required to inform the consulted stakeholders on how the concerns they raised were addressed.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 26a: A MOTION ON PUBLIC CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SUMMARIES

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman

Seconded by: Martin Kaiser. Per Rosenberg.

Motion (Amended). With the exception of legitimate proprietary information, Public Summary Documents shall contain sufficient information to make clear the correlation between the specific results of the certification assessment and FSC Principles.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 39: A MOTION ON THE DESIGNATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AS A PRIORITY REGION

Proposed by: Jaime Guillen

Seconded by: Roxana Salazar. Carlos Herrera.

Jaime Guillen withdrew this motion.

MOTION 43: A MOTION ON COLLABORATION WITH IFOAM AND FLO

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Seconded by: William Mankin. Sarah Tyack.

MOTION: Active collaboration in areas of common interest with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) and the Fairtrade Labelling Organizations (FLO) in further improving the standards of FSC-products. A clear and for all products binding decision not naming FSC-products "eco" or the label an "eco label" as long as the relevant standards of above mentioned bodies are not met.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority against. Not passed.

MOTION 15: A MOTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FSC TRADEMARK

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Martin Kaiser withdrew this motion, as proxy holder for the original proposer, as other motions covered these concerns. The motion was withdrawn.

MOTION 24: A MOTION ON THE CREATION OF A CERTIFICATION COMMISSION

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser, as proxy for Laszlo Maraz, ProRegenwald.

Seconded by: William Mankin. Sarah Tyack.

A certification commission is established to oversee the proper implementation of the Principles and Criteria and the accreditation agreements. This should consist of 5 elected members of the FSC (two each from the environmental and social chambers and one from the economic chamber). Any certifier, company, organization or individual from the FSC found to be deliberately misusing the FSC label in any way, or persistently failing to use it properly, (e.g. by making unjustified claims and certifications), be excluded from the FSC.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority against. Not passed.

MOTION 45: A MOTION TO STRENGTHEN SOUTHERN SUB-CHAMBERS.

Proposed by: Fernando Aguilar.

Seconded by: Sanath Kumaran. Roxana Salazar.

MOTION: The General Assembly agrees and recommends that the Board strengthen all the Southern Sub-Chambers, giving priority to supporting National Initiatives in their activities to promote, develop standards, train and provide technical assistance and the mechanisms for increasing membership in the South.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 46: A MOTION ON BOARD MEMBERS WHO JOIN THE FSC STAFF

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser.

Seconded by: Nigel Sizer. Tamara Stark.

MOTION: Provision be entered into the statutes of FSC, prohibiting an individual from simultaneously holding a staff position in the Secretariat and being a member of the FSC Board.

Voted by show of hands. Overwhelming majority in favour. Passed.

MOTION 47: A MOTION ON BOARD MEMBERS WHO JOIN THE FSC STAFF

Proposed by: Martin Kaiser

Seconded by: Tamara Stark. Tasso Rezende de Azevedo.

MOTION: Provision be entered into the statutes of the FSC, requirement for a minimum period of one year to lapse before a Board member could become eligible for a staff position in the Secretariat and vice-versa.

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 37.08%. Votes against 61.25%. Not passed.

MOTION 48: A MOTION ON THE DEMONSTRATION OF PROGRESS PRIOR TO THE GRANTING OF FSC ENDORSED CERTIFICATES

Proposed by: Grant Rosoman

Seconded by: Tamara Stark. Bill Barclay.

MOTION: The FSC General Assembly requests the following procedure to be incorporated into the accreditation manual, where the certifiers pre-evaluation assessment or scoping identify areas of potential major failures, significant progress in addressing these issues must be demonstrated to the certifier, prior to the certifier signing a contract for a full certification assessment.

Voted by ballot. Votes in favour 32.76%. Votes against 65.56%. Not passed.

Mr John Ramsay, the facilitator, announced that the Assembly had dealt with all motions. He was given a standing ovation.

The Executive Director declared that FSC staff had done their best to achieve a successful meeting and to avoid a failure, while not trying to please everyone. It was apparent that a success was achieved. He noted that many of the recommendation made through the motions have added to the work of the secretariat, but he was confident of succeeding with the tasks. He thanked the staff of the Secretariat for the work they had carried out, and the membership for their spirit of collaboration which had ensured the final success of this General Assembly.

The Chair, Mr. Olof Johansson, formally closed the General Assembly.

PART 2 ANNEXES

- 1 Agenda for the FSC General Assembly 1999.
- 2 Presentation of the Chair of the Board, Mr. Olof Johansson
- 3 Presentation of the Executive Director, Dr. Timothy Synnott
- 4 Presentation of the Minister for the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries, M.C. Julia Carabias.
- 5 List of Participants.

FSC General Assembly Agenda

24 - 25 June 1999

Opening Ceremony
Approval of Protocol
Approval of Agenda
Report on the Motions adopted at 1st General Assembly
Treasurer's Report
Approval of Membership List
Destitution of members whose membership have lapsed
Presentation of the Candidates for the Board
Report of the Motions Committee
Motions to change the FSC Statutes and By-Laws
 Motions 1-8 (*Motions for the 1999 FSC General Assembly, 25 May 1999*)
Motions to change the Principles and Criteria
 Motions 9-10 (*Motions for the 1999 FSC General Assembly, 25 May 1999*)
Policy Motions
 Motions 11-43 (*Motions for the 1999 FSC General Assembly, 25 May 1999*)
Adjournment

Past, Present and Future of FSC

Looking back on the three years since the last general assembly in 1996, it is probably even truer today that certification is in the centre of the forest debate. FSC was the first system to be launched and to become a fully operating system. The organisation has gone through significant development during these three years. There are now over 300 members in 45 countries. Thirty national initiatives in different stages of organisation are being worked on. Five regional standards have been approved to this date and there are many more on their way. Since 1996 the certified forest areas have gone from one million hectares to seventeen million hectares today.

At the same time crossroads, difficult decisions, and conflicts have been faced that have provided us with important learning experience for the future. The strategic planning process outlined by the general assembly in 1996 aimed at defining a long-term direction for the organisation has now ended its initial phase with a number of directions approved by the board on key strategic phases and a framework for organisational arrangements. These arrangements are aimed at better coping with internal and external needs and expectations.

Now looking ahead to the next three years we can expect continued development and growth. At this time of rapid development, it is particularly important for FSC to emphasise quality and credibility, the properties that have made FSC the most attractive option. Certification according to FSC is based on independent third party evaluation, which is a pre-requisite for its credibility. This is not absolutely unique to FSC. However, FSC does have a unique concept of shared ownership. This shared ownership process between the environmental, social and economic sector adds considerably to the system's credibility. Another unique and important aspect of FSC certification is the fact that it is based on performance standards, which ensure real and relevant improvements on the ground. I know from my own personal experience as an ecologist in a Swedish forest company that FSC really does make a difference in the forest and that the system does deliver environmental and social quality improvements.

On the other hand, it is at times expected that FSC provide answers to all the problems. It would be helpful to remind ourselves that the FSC mission is to promote good forest management, realising both the fantastic possibilities but also the limitations of certification.

FSC is a voluntary system based on market mechanisms. Quality must therefore also include good service to its clients and users in order for the system to be competitive and effective. Because of this FSC needs to be a service-oriented organisation to enable efficient promotion of FSC products in the market place. The strategic planning process has pointed out some room for improvement here.

As I mentioned before, FSC is unique in its constitution, as it is a rather complex membership organisation. To run such an organisation in a fair transparent and effective way, we need to be skilled in stakeholder consultation and conflict resolution. Part of this is efficient communication needs to be both internal and external. This is an area, which we are very aware that we have to further develop and improve. The strategic planning process is an example of an important issue where I would like to see an on-going dialogue with the membership because a living strategic discussion is crucial for a vital and healthy organisation.

The future of the association depends on its associates. This is an event of highly political importance to the organisation. The membership is a great strength and an asset to FSC as it illustrates the broad based commitment behind the organisation, which relates to what I said about shared ownership. Of course this diversity within our family also constitutes a challenge in terms of rapid decision making capacity and flexibility which is particularly true for this event. It is therefore

our common responsibility to make this assembly a productive and constructive one, hoping that we all make efforts to work in a solution oriented way, both during this session and the consecutive workshops, the board wishes to put this meeting into the hands of its members.

ANNEX NO. 3 Presentation from Executive Director, Dr. Timothy Synnott.

Welcome to Mexico, welcome to Oaxaca and welcome to the FSC General Assembly.

Three years ago, at our first GA, none of us quite expected to arrive where we are today. Of course, we expected great things from FSC, but none of us could foresee exactly what has happened.

So this is a good moment to examine. We now have a new instrument for evaluating our progress: Hindsight. Looking back at the past.

Those of you who have seen the film The Lion King will remember that looking back can be a painful experience. I don't want this to be too painful, but a short review is needed.

Back in 1990, when the name FSC was invented, it was only a bright idea for the future. Not even foresight, but a vision.

In 1993, at the Founding Assembly, our concerns were all addressed to the future. We argued about what sort of organization FSC should become, and what we should do.

In 1996, at the 1st GA, FSC had just been launched as a Civil Association. We had developed a system, taken some decisions, and even signed a few contracts. We discussed What IS this organization, what is it doing, and we looked to the future.

Now, for the first time, we can look backwards as well as forwards. The motions proposed for this assembly, and the energy I can already feel, show that your interest has not dropped. The motions also show that many people are not satisfied with the progress or the prospects. I am one those people. I am certainly not satisfied, ever.

This brings me back to what I said at the start, that none of us expected FSC to be exactly where it is today. All of us shared a certain common vision of certification and labelling as a market instrument,

- * we shared some understanding of the role of FSC in the field of certification, especially as an accreditation body, and in endorsing standards, and

- * we recognised that a strong market demand for certification and certified products, linked to these standards, would be a powerful incentive for improving forest management world-wide.

Beyond that, we all had a wide variety of hopes, and expectations of what we would achieve, and what different members might achieve in FSC. We all hoped that these different expectations could be merged into a consensus position which all members could support or at least accept.

With foresight, we knew this would be a hard task. With hindsight, it has been hard.

Many members know that FSC's policies do not match all their own policies or their own vision of FSC. Many members now feel that FSC has somehow failed to live up their expectations.

The meetings this week are intended to obtain a better understanding of why this is, what we have been doing and what we are trying to do. We are facing several areas of self-analysis.

A lot of this dissatisfaction is because members are not well enough informed. We have not been able to make sure that members get the information they want and need, or clear explanations, or a full understanding of our work or policies. We have had a pitiful budget for communications, with unsatisfactory results. Of course, we have produced a mass of documentation, but it is never enough.

Facing outwards, we have a notorious lack of expertise in marketing and public relations, even though we are working on a market mechanism which needs public confidence.

In addition, mistakes have been made at all levels. Perhaps many of them could not be avoided. We have been working in a new field, developing and operating our program on the run, with some trial and error. But whether or not they were avoidable, there have certainly been errors with the trials and successes. Certainly, I have had my share of errors. What is certain is that we learn from the mistakes, we do our best to avoid them, to detect them and correct them rapidly.

Fortunately, the opponents of forest stewardship, the opponents of certification and the opponents of FSC have made even more mistakes than we have.

For national initiatives, a major cause of dissatisfaction is exactly a result of our rapid growth. Together, we have developed a comprehensive system for preparing and endorsing standards. Most of the hard work is done by the national initiatives. In 40 countries now, there are working groups developing standards, and trying to comply with the agreed requirements. The investment and progress have been overwhelming. Or at least, they have certainly overwhelmed the secretariat.

In this system, the checking and evaluating the standards and negotiating changes is done by FSC staff at the secretariat. Of course, neither the National Initiatives nor the members are expected to pay for this, we do not make any charges and now, without sufficient staff or resources, we are overwhelmed.

So, we recognise mistakes as well as successes.

To achieve our goals, we have to operate an effective programme of accreditation, co-ordination, and communication. We must also develop some powerful incentives, through the market demand for certification and for certified products.

We all know very well that we cannot achieve our goals or earn the confidence of the public, in the market, without the support of environmental NGOs, of social and economic organisations, forest owners and marketing organisations.

To achieve our goals, FSC needs the support of its members. We need your support. Not only from your work in national initiatives in your own countries, and your scrutiny and suggestions, which are extremely important. We also need your financial support, and your support to drive the market incentives.

A quick look at our financial supporters. First, membership fees. Over the past five years, membership fees have made up less than half a percent of our budget. In addition, five FSC members have made other donations to FSC, nearly 7 % of our budget. Certification bodies and applicants also pay costs for our accreditation work.

The great majority of our financial support comes from governments and Foundations, about 85 %. I want to publicly acknowledge their support. FSC could not have operated without it. As an example, many participants here have had their costs covered by FSC, because we raised nearly US\$ 80 000 from the governments of Mexico, The Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom.

These donors have no influence on our policies, but they obviously have a profound influence on our ability to implement our policies and achieve our goals.

There are other organisations which have a profound influence on achieving our goals: the organisations which produce, buy, use and sell certified products from certified forests. They create the market demands for certified products which in turn provide the incentive for good forest stewardship. Those organisations are giving force to this incentive. Other organisations which don't buy certified products are missing this opportunity to help FSC to achieve its goals with this practical market incentive.

Dealing in certified products is not at all easy. But the FSC is based on the conviction that the effort and commitment are worthwhile, a valuable incentive and worth supporting.

Unless more members are able to support FSC's goals by buying and selling certified products, I have to ask myself: when will our market incentive become strong enough to have an impact on forest stewardship?

This General Assembly will be decisive.

Now, in spite of weaknesses and disagreements, FSC is growing in size and impact. This is because the system itself is basically sound. The open consultations and the multi-stakeholder endorsement of policies and standards, are all widely recognised. The system inevitably has internal tensions, but the result is uniquely valuable.

As a result, there have been great advances since the last General Assembly. The certified forest area has increased from one to 17 million hectares. The number of certified labelled products on the market has grown from a few dozen to well over 4000.

Three years ago, I was able to proudly present a labelled wooden spatula. I am pleased to have now the very first certified NTFPs, the first ever book printed on FSC endorsed paper, and also the first paper with our logo as a watermark, and the Brazilian members take pride in doing everything on a grander scale, and have told us about their certified wooden houses.

These are the achievements of FSC members and hundreds of other people who work in national initiatives, developing standards and spreading information. There are now 40 national initiatives developing standards aiming at full FSC compatibility. Many FSC members and supporters have devoted great amounts of energy and resources to these initiatives. Many hundreds of forest managers are involved in achieving and maintaining certification. Dealers and traders world-wide are involved in the global trade in certified forest products.

There are six accredited certification bodies, and dozens of partners and applicants in twenty countries carrying out assessments. Without the dedication and investments of all these people and organisations, we, the FSC, would not have been able to play our part. Certification is now recognised as one of the most important issues in forestry world-wide. The FSC is universally recognised a key player in certification, and the main reason why certification has reached the top of international forestry agendas.

This situation is loaded with risks and opportunities, which I welcome, and FSC is preparing for these challenges.

To strengthen the institution, we are implementing the key recommendations of the strategic plan. During the past few weeks, I have secured funding for the new Finance Director and Communications Director, for the senior management team. We have the funding for our self-funding study from Price Waterhouse Coopers, aiming at financial self-sufficiency. In the next few

weeks, I am expecting approval of funds for the Mexico National initiative for the next three years. I am very confident of funds for a new secretariat office in Europe, which will be followed by other offices if this one is successful. We are negotiating with WWF-Sweden for three new regional co-ordination staff, especially for the Asia-Pacific region, for Latin America and for Africa, together with funding for social interests in these regions.

Both Greenpeace and the World Bank have offered to help finance the development of Principle 9.

To strengthen our policies, we are moving ahead on two major issues: the recommendations linked to Principle 9, and the policy on Percentage Based Claims. Both of these are being discussed here on Saturday.

During the next twelve months we will have to face other major controversial policy issues:

- * Commitments from members: The board has asked for a full review and an evaluation system of the commitments of FSC members in all categories and chambers. This association has to decide collectively what sort of commitment and support it expects from its members.

- * Carbon sequestration: We are under pressure to develop a position on carbon, or be dragged into the issue whether we like it or not.

- * Genetically Modified Organisms: We urgently need a clear explanation of our policy on GMOs and a technical and scientific basis for the policy.

- * Accreditation decisions: people who work in accreditation have been warning me for over a year that FSC needs an independent committee to take accreditation decisions, rather than the elected board of directors. If we want to achieve official recognition, we must face this issue.

- * Self-financing: We aim to raise money from our trademarks for our core programme. Donors will not go on paying for much longer. The market will have to pay. I have some quite clear ideas about the players which will be targeted in our study, but the negotiations will be tough.

These are all major issues, they will be difficult challenges. If we have confidence in what we are doing, we can achieve our goals.

We must keep up the efforts and the patience to develop regional standards by consensus, we must have the courage to identify the defining line in these standards, the performance level which is not negotiable. Below this line a certificate will not be issued.

We must create a system for labels and claims which actually works effectively in the market, without creating a nightmare of complexity.

We must provide for the needs of small private forests, small businesses and community managed forests, so that we do not exclude them, unfairly or accidentally.

None of these are easy tasks. In many cases, I don't yet know how to achieve them. The motions proposed here, and the workshops before and after this meeting, will let us to work together find some of the answers.

Now, my commitment to this initiative, to the FSC, is total and absolute. But in this meeting, I take a back seat, and so does the board. You, the members, in General Assembly, are the Forest Stewardship Council. I am now very glad to hand back to John Ramsay, so that the hard work can start. Good luck....

Thank you very much for the invitation to address the members of the FSC at the International Assembly being held in our country. I would like to take the opportunity to express some of our concerns and to give a report on the progress being made in an area of mutual interest, namely that of forestry.

First of all, I would like to welcome all representatives of member countries, hoping you will all find here a space rich enough for the discussion and analysis of issues, and that you also enjoy a city of which we Mexicans are so proud. It is important to mention that the manner in which forest management organisations have advanced is exemplary. I hope it will be possible for you to learn more about the processes, which Oaxaca, along with the rest of the country, has had to live through. It is only through the understanding of the Mexican reality that we will be able to learn the lesson of how the South is carrying out a series of actions for the benefit of forest management, and of the problems and obstacles that have been faced in the process.

Thanks to some Mexican friends, and to Alfonso Argüelles in particular, I have had the opportunity to collaborate in and contribute to the establishment of the FSC in our country. We were sure of the beneficial impact of such additional instrument or tool, which I am convinced, is absolutely indispensable for the achievement of sustainability for forest ecosystems. I am pleased to find that, in the past five years, this organisation has become consolidated and has grown in the number of member countries both in the North and in the South. It has achieved the objective of incorporating many more organisations, thus becoming the unit of measure whereby many million hectares achieve guaranteed sustainable management in our countries. I believe we should never lose sight of the fact that a true unit of measure, which takes all variables into account, is that which shows we are gaining out on deforestation through the application of these processes.

It is precisely for this reason that, in Mexico's case, consolidation of this institution and these processes is so important. I can understand how the process of discussion and the reaching of a consensus are no easy tasks, since the points of view both of developed and developing countries differ greatly. There are also different points of view among government and non-government agencies, as well as within governments among the productive, the conservation and the commercial sectors. In such a universe of actors, each vying to promote policies, which are not directed at reaching a unique objective, the FSC has had to deal with very complex situations since the beginning. It will continue to do so as it goes on consolidating, growing and acquiring more importance. Hopefully, we members will know that this is a process in which we all have to work together, because the link between all actors is so weak as to be breakable, and the weakest link is always that of environmental protection. Therefore, I feel that one major concern is finding a way for government and non-government agencies, the productive, conservation and commercial sectors to work together. Which to get ahead must give serious consideration to the means.

Here, I would like to take up some of your time to talk about some of the concerns we have in this country and, more precisely, about some of the experiences we have had after our participation in the FAO conferences on forestry. I would also like to share an experience in the fish management area, which Mexico went through, simply to give you elements for discussion and reflection.

An instrument of this nature is controversial for the Mexican government, but for the SEMARNAP, environmental authorities, which I represent, it means bringing together areas such as conservation and productivity, an experience that few countries go through. Generally speaking, the productive sector of forests is linked to the agricultural sector, while the conservation sector

stands on its own and is sometimes linked to the tourism and energy sectors. Only rarely are conservation and the management of natural resources linked together inside institutions around the world. I believe this is an area in which this country has made great progress, thus offering its expertise to all other countries. It involves the combination of the different criteria for sustainability, conservation and management within a single institution. Today's objective for this ministry is not the obtention of higher volumes of wood or sea products for exploitation. Instead, the purpose is to guarantee the sustainability of every kilo of fish, which comes out of the sea, and every m³ of wood. We have opted for this line of work, even when it means a reduced rhythm of growth for these activities. The purpose is to ensure that such processes will not exceed nature's capacity of renovation. This is easier said than done, because its operation is extremely complex and it becomes a point of contention among the different sectors. It generates a great amount of economic pressure, and so we try to keep it separate from political and economic processes. Our criteria is base on technique and on science, thus ensuring that whatever becomes authorised or promoted in terms of economic enhancement will not cause the deterioration of resources.

Mexico is losing forests at an accelerated pace, with estimates of 12 to 15 million hectares of tropical forests lost around the world, and close to 600,000 hectares of tropical forests lost annually in Mexico. Such ratio of deforestation is due to the change in the usage of soil, rather than to legal felling procedures. It is a change in the usage of soil of the ecosystems as a response to low productivity and to the economic and promotion instruments used by landowners, be these ejidos, communities or small-scale landowners, which in turn cause the change of soil usage for agricultural and cattle-breeding activities. Therefore, the objective is for us to give adequate value to natural forest ecosystems in order to ensure that the usage of soil for other productive activities will not change.

We are launching more new instruments than ever before. Forestry in other areas are being encouraged; many more general offices are dedicated to handling these issues, and we now have an institution which consolidates attention to forestry issues, thus increasing economic resources. For example, at the beginning of this term, we only had 23 million pesos in economic resources, whereas today we are applying 900 million pesos to this area. Although still insufficient, this amount does not compare with that of other sectors during the same period. They are applied to the promotion of management programs, as well as to the organisation and training in the sector. Also, to the establishment of commercial plantations, the restoration of deteriorating areas, to land and water conservation, fire prevention and forest health. All this allows us, year after year, to tend to the needs of 600,000 to 1 million hectares, annually, under what we hope is an adequate and sustainable management program. However, it still remains unclear whether the ratio of deforestation and the amount of illicit actions are still as frequent and as serious as they were. In order to fight such illicit actions, the process of negotiation was made independent from the process of authorisations, the latter being now separate from the process of inspection and supervision. In this manner, we are betting on the reduction of corruption through access to a specialised inspection and supervision agency.

However, such agency, known to us as the PROFECA, or Federal Attorney's Office for the Protection of the Environment does not have sufficient capacity to handle problems and illicit actions of such magnitude. More negotiators are required; the capacity for negotiation and the economic resources will have to be increased one hundred fold in order to be able to solve any situation correctly. The above is indispensable, since prevention of such actions is impossible with regular inspection and supervision, alone. Thus, the addition of other tools becomes necessary in order to guarantee that things are being done correctly and no illegal practices are taking place.

Indeed, one such instrument is made up of the collective, conscious, well-organised and

responsible sum of all sectors, in an effort to attack such actions through shared responsibility. The illegal cutting down of trees is the worst type of cancer affecting nature. It causes damage to a natural resource, as well as to society, the economy, to land owners and to man's lawful rights. Such an effort of shared responsibility among all sectors, wherein there are many actors involved in illicit actions, must include watching out for illegal tree cutting, as well as its transportation, purchase and industrialisation processes. If only we could shut the door on illegality, we would be in a much safer position to work with inspectors and supervisors, alone. It is the main reason behind our striving to prevent anyone from working outside the law.

As I perceive it, other good instruments are those being applied to the certification of wood to which the FSC is dedicated. It is a means of knowing what goes on in the field, the manner in which products are being generated and resources are being extracted from the ecosystem. It is a means to incorporate such products into the chain in order to be analysed by other agencies besides the government. Certification ensures sustainable production; therefore, it is becoming a priority of the highest order to consolidate it in every country. However, it cannot be considered a substitute for the laws, the production process or the inspection and supervision institutions of each individual country. It is simply one more high quality instrument for which there are many great uses.

It is a vanguard experiment, which helps consumers to change their preferences to cleaner, greener products which are also sustainable, and this fact is more noticeable in developed countries. It is generating a change in the habits and patterns, which are fast becoming the only long term solution to save the planet. If a change of attitude through the change in consumer preferences does not occur, the sustainability of development will always be faced with pressure from predators. However, if consumer patterns turn to cleaner, sustainable products, the adjustment of such a process will take place, starting in the final portion of the chain. The problem will have disappeared once everyone consents to paying a higher price for a desk, a table or a chair that comes from well-managed forests, instead of paying for one that may have contributed to the deforestation of one country. Of course, we are talking about many decades to come. There are many obstacles to overcome in the debate on the link between commercial vs. environmental problems. There are those who voice opposition to the linking of these two issues. There are still others who state that, as regards the free market, it is absolutely necessary to link environmental regulations in order to analyse them, since not doing so may cause irreversible damage to natural resources when detected within the free market.

It is in this context that the importance of the FSC resides. It is a vanguard organisation, which focuses on finding the bridges between environmental and commercial issues, holding sustainability of forests as its central objective. That is why, at the beginning of my speech, I stated that if such an instrument is meant to go farther than what the reality is able to assimilate, then it can become separate and cancel out all its efforts. The main objective is to find a means of pulling other organisations along, as well as their governments, toward the consolidation of a single-purpose process, without have it disintegrate into foreign processes wherein no one pays attention to anyone else.

What are those risks, as I see them? In the FAO meetings held in March-April of this year, there were two ministerial sessions, one on forests and the second on fishing. Forest agreements turned out to be few, quite unsatisfactory, with few commitments and actions to be carried out. The results were quite frustrating. It was a step forward, however, to have all forestry ministers reunited. On the other hand, there were many more fishing agreements reached. The fishing industry at the world level now has a much more responsible code, and it is generating regulations within each country which become economic and legal instruments accumulated by the national legislatures. We can see that such a responsible code is an instrument taken up voluntarily in every country. It is my hope that we will be able to do something similar within the

forest industry, that such an instrument, be it called a conference, a convention, a treaty, etc., will permit orientation of all countries toward a common goal.

The issue of certification was the point of disagreement at both meetings. It was here that the meetings ended with no agreements reached and, what is more, certification agreements ran the risk of being cancelled. It was only through a collective compromise that the decision to continue discussions on the issue was reached, in order not to go away with no progress to show in favour of the agreements. This means that certification is an issue that causes deep division, not because people doubt the benefits of sustainability, but rather because it may well become a new tariff barrier for commerce, thereby becoming a tool for those countries with commercial disadvantages that are not really concerned with sustainability but rather with the defence of economic interests.

The example I want to talk to you about is that of the unilateral tuna embargo by the United States against many countries, Mexico among others, due to the use of fish processing factories that were capturing dolphins. The excuse was that dolphin populations were being endangered and were fast disappearing. Such ecological argument was false. The embargo against these countries lasted nine years, with a cost of many million dollars. We organised multiple nation forums, and thus were able to prove the falsehood of such an environmentalist argument, as well as that of the affectation to the dolphin population. The United States legislation was changed and the tuna embargo was lifted, but only after deep commercial damages were caused without any environmental justification.

How can we prevent such a situation from affecting our forestry systems? We must avoid the possibility of an environmental problem that is actually the cover for other commercial interests. This is precisely the grave risk, which I feel we run by holding responsibility for the fishing, forest and environmental sectors. Therefore, we must ensure that the certification process is transparent and well handled. We must inoculate it and keep it exempt from commercial interests that may grab this trend only to lose the objective of sustainability. We must abide by each of the local laws, as a responsibility and a right in relation to tenancy of the land; showing respect for local indigenous communities, thereby offering benefits for forests with no environmental impact. There must exist forest management programs, as well as evaluation and maintenance of natural forests, etc. The only way to keep the commercial and the environmental sectors calm, as well as the productive and conservationist sectors, is by upholding those principles the FSC has raised, although this may be very difficult. It is difficult because there exists inequality among the different countries; because our ecosystems and our cultural, economic and social levels are different. Applying a set of criteria equally among all countries is no easy task. There must be flexibility, and the richness to define what is adequate for each situation, within the national frame that allows each country to develop according to a given process. If we seek to homologate and equalise everything we will be destroying a part of those processes and will have an instrument and an organisation, which are separate from reality. It is easy to establish and approach of this type and it is very difficult to operate it and you are the operators who must define the criteria.

My job today is to reflect on an instrument which I feel is indispensable for sustainability, but which holds great risks insofar as its consolidation. Therefore, the transparency and the seriousness with which this organisation has been working must be maintained, so as to not become a separate entity. We should not break away from the purpose of understanding the great differences and points of confrontation, which exist at the world level. If the organization survives, if it consolidates, if it continues to grow as these last years, going as I understand from 6 to 17 million ha, whose members have increased, with more and more organizations joining in our country, and providing the certificates for us. We are proud that you are an example of such sustainable natural resources' processes where it is shown that living conditions improve and our ecosystems are preserved.

If consolidation of these processes is achieved, we will have won the race against deforestation and illicit acts. We will have the option to fully utilise forest potential, to make forests work for the communities and their development. Mexico's biodiversity is rich, and so we have a commitment to its conservation.

I would like to apologise for having taken up so much of an already tight schedule. As representative of the Mexican government. I wanted to transmit our concern over these very important and useful instruments. We hope that, through their application, we will always remain together, as government and society and as productive sectors and conservationist sectors. I wish you much success in your work and shall remain attentive to the results. Congratulations.

ANNEX 5**FSC GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1999 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS WITH VOTING OR PROXY RIGHTS**

Name	Organization/Company	Country
Aguilar Murillo, Nicolas	Unión Nacional de Organizaciones de Forestería Comunal	Mexico
Aguilar Nuñez-Vela, Víctor Fernando	Individual Member	Bolivia
Aldrete Terrazas, Manuel	Unión de Productores de Chicle Natural, S.P.R. de R.L.	Mexico
Arce Baca, Javier	Individual Member	Peru
Argüelles Suárez, Alfonso	Tropica Rural Latinoamericana	Mexico
Arnold, Jean	Falls Brook Centre	Canada
Barclay, Bill	Greenpeace International	The Netherlands
Batmanian, Garo	WWF Brasil	Brazil
Boetekees, Gemma	Vereniging Milieudedefensie (FoE-NL)	The Netherlands
Bourgeois, Bill	Lignum Ltd.	Canada
Bowling, Jill	Int. Federation of Building & Woodworkers	Switzerland
Brewer, Cam	Individual Member	Canada
Brown, Nicholas	Individual Member	United States
Brunsdon, Blake	Individual Member	Canada
Bun, Yati	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific	Papua New Guinea
Cabarle, Bruce	WWF - USA	United States
Castro Schmitz, Mauricio	Individual Member	Colombia
Comolli, Mark	Smartwood	United States
Chin, Lincoln	Chindwell Co Ltd	United Kingdom
Dickinson, Joshua	Tropical Forest Management Trust	United States

Name	Organization/Company	Country
Dossche, Veerle	WWF Belgium	Belgium
Elliott, Chris	WWF International	Switzerland
Faillace, Sandra	FASE	Brazil
Fanzeres, Anna	Individual Member	Brazil
Frost, John	B & Q Plc	United Kingdom
Gerez, Patricia	CCMSS	Mexico
Gómez Almaraz, Raquel	WWF Adena	Spain
Gómez Caal, Carlos Enrique	Fundación Naturaleza para la Vida	Guatemala
Gretzinger, Steve	Rogue Institute for Ecology & Economy	United States
Guillén Vallejos, Jaime Rafael	NICAMBIENTAL	Nicaragua
Guillén, Abraham	Individual Member	Bolivia
Guillery, Philip	Individual Member	United States
Hammel, Debbie	Scientific Certification Systems	United States
Harwood, Art	Harwood Products	United States
Heezen, Jan-Willem	Skal Forestry Certification	The Netherlands
Hellgren, Magnus	Individual Member	Sweden
Herrera Arguedas, Carlos A	FUNDECOR	Costa Rica
Horswill, Marty	Individual Member	Canada
Howard, Steve	WWF UK	United Kingdom
Irvine, Dominique	Individual Member	United States
Johansson, Olof	AssiDomän Skog & Trä	Sweden

Name	Organization/Company	Country
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Johnson, Lorne	World Wildlife Fund Canada	Canada
Kaiser, Martin	Greenpeace Germany	Germany
Karmann, Marion	Individual Member	Germany
Kitnaes, Karina Seeberg	Rainforest Group Nepenthes	Denmark
Kumaran, Sanath	WWF Malaysia	Malaysia
Kwisthout, Hubert	Forest Management Foundation	United Kingdom
Lavigne, Sandy	Individual member	Canada
Levy, Marcelo	Individual Member	Canada
Lutz, Stefan	Individual Member	Germany
Mankin, William	Friends of the Earth USA, Sierra Club and National Wildlife Federation	United States
Mayhew, John	World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)	United Kingdom
McInnis, John	Individual Member	Canada
McKay, William	Confederacy of Mainland Mi' kmaq	Canada
Mok, S.T.	Individual Member	Malaysia
Nowack, Peter	Individual Member	United States
Nugroho, Tri	LATIN (Indonesian Tropical Institute)	Indonesia
Nussbaum, Ruth	SGS Forestry	United Kingdom
Plouvier, Dominiek	WWF Belgium	Belgium
Potts, Larry	Collins Pine Company	United States
Quinn, James	Collins Pine Company	United States
Rezende de Azevedo, Tasso	IMAFLORA	Brazil
Name	Organization/Company	Country
Roche, Tom	Just Forests	Ireland

Rosenberg, Per	WWF International	Switzerland
Rosoman, Grant	Greenpeace New Zealand	New Zealand
Salazar, Roxana	Fundación Ambio	Costa Rica
Sánchez, Luis Alberto	Fundación Herencia Verde	Colombia
Schardt, Stefan	Individual Member	Germany
Schlemmer, Gisbert	Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff	Germany
Scrase, Hannah	Individual Member	United Kingdom
Semo, Placido	Individual Member	Bolivia
Sizer, Nigel	World Resources Institute	United States
Stark, Tamara	Greenpeace Canada	Canada
Tchouprov, Vladimir	Greenpeace Russia	Russia
Thusky, Michel	Algonquins of Barriere Lake	Canada
Tyack, Sarah	Friends of the Earth UK	United Kingdom
Vallejo, Nancy	Pi environmental consulting	Switzerland
Verscheure, Hernan	CODEFF Amigos de la Tierra Chile	Chile
Vinquist, Mette	NEPCon	Denmark
von Kruedener, Barbara	Individual Member	Germany
Ward, Justin	Natural Resources Defense Council	United States
Wenban-Smith, Matthew	Soil Association	United Kingdom
Wood-Lewis, Michael	The Forest Partnership	United States
Woodbury, Kimberly	The Home Depot	United States

FSC GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1999 LIST OF OBSERVER PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organization/Company	Country
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Alexander, Michael	KPMG Forest Certification Services Inc.	Canada
Apple, Suzanne	The Home Depot	United States
Arancibia, Daniel	WWF - Oficina Programa Perú	Peru
Armstrong, Patrick	Moresby Consulting Ltd.	Canada
Baltazar, Barbara	Union Nacional de Organizaciones de Foresteria Comunal	Mexico
Bihun, Yuri	The Forest Partnership	United States
Brown, Peter	UK Food Quality Certification Ltd	United Kingdom
Brown, Stacy	FSC USA Working Group	United States
Bruford, Graham	Forest Forever	United Kingdom
Budge, Nancy	Mendocine Redwood Company	United States
Cauley, Hank	FSC USA Working Group	United States
Coleman, Stanley	MacMillan Bloedel Limited	Canada
Conwell, Steve	The Home Depot	United States
Cox, Chris	TIMBMET	United Kingdom
Culebras, Angel	Plantaciones Forestales Sostenibles SA	Spain
de Freitas, Andre	International Federation of Building and Wood Workers	Panama
del Castillo, Dennis	WWF - Oficina Programa Perú	Peru
Diabo, Joseph Russell	Shuswap Nation Tribal Council	Canada
Dixon, Audrey	Timber & Wood Products/Miller Freeman UK Ltd	United Kingdom
Dryden, William	Boise Cascade Corp.	United States
Fagan, Barbara	Centro Organizador de Congresos de México	Mexico
Ford, David	Certified Forest Products Council	United States
Frías Garcés, Víctor Manuel	Kuri Breña, Sánchez Ugarte, Corcuera y Aznar	Mexico
Name	Organization/Company	Country
Frost, Rick	Louisiana-Pacific Corporation	United States

Garforth, Michael	Forestry Commission	United Kingdom
Goodman, Sarah	Forest Alliance of BC	Canada
Graham, Catherine	WWF 1995+Group	United Kingdom
Haddock, Mark	World Wildlife Fund Canada	Canada
Hammill, Dick	The Home Depot	United States
Hauselmann, Pierre	Pi environmental consulting	Switzerland
Heaton, Kate	Natural Resources Defense Council	United States
Hermansson, Per-Erik	Swedish Church Vasteras Diocese	Sweden
Irving, Jim	J.D. Irving, Limited	Canada
Jarquín Jarquín, Rigoberto	Prada, S.A.	Nicaragua
Jenkins, Anna	FSC UK Working Group	United Kingdom
Keith, Mary	J.D. Irving, Limited	Canada
Knutzon, Jim	Scientific Certification Systems	United States
Licher, Christina	Ministry of VROM, International Environmental Affairs	The Netherlands
Lindahl, Karin	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation	Sweden
Lindhe, Anders	WWF Sweden	Sweden
Long, Abdul Aziz	SIRIM QAS SDN. BHD.	Malaysia
Lopez, Francisco	Centro Organizador de Congresos de México	Mexico
Mallet, Patrick	Falls Brook Centre	Canada
Manurung, Togu	WWF Indonesia	Indonesia
Marquez, Vicente	Centro Organizador de Congresos de México	Mexico
Marshall, Robert	Hoopa Valley Tribal Council	United States
Masterson, Donald	WWF-USA	United States
Name	Organization/Company	Country
Maynard, Bill	Natural Resources Institute, UK	United Kingdom
McCay, Ray	The Home Depot	United States

McGregor, Alasdair	BM Trada Certification Ltd.	United Kingdom
McMahon, John	Weyerhaeuser Co	United States
Mimbimi, Parfait	National Working Group Cameroon	Cameroun
Montiel da Rocha, Flavio	Greenpeace	Brazil
Mubariq, Ahmad	Indonesian Ecolabel Institute	Indonesia
Murguia, Shirley	Centro Organizador de Congresos de México	Mexico
Nahwegahbow, David	Algonquins of Barriere Lake	Canada
Oja, Ahto	Stockholm Environment Institute Tallin Center	Estonia
Olszewski, Robert	The Timber Company	United States
Ondo, Rose	National Working Group Gabon	Gabon
Palola, Eric	Northeast Office, National Wildlife Federation	United States
Paul, Scott	Greenpeace International	The Netherlands
Pérez Ramírez, Noemí	Forest Stewardship Council, A.C.	Mexico
Peterson, Eric	The Home Depot	United States
Pierront, Katherine	WWF Bolivia Program Office	Bolivia
Pinette, Robert	J.D. Irving, Limited	Canada
Piper, Chris	AEGis - UK Network of Independent Forestry Consultants	United Kingdom
Pollock, Kim	Industrial, Wood and Allied Workers of Canada	Canada
Ramsay, John	Facilitator	United Kingdom
Rengifo, José Luis	Proceso de Comunidades Negras	Colombia
Roberts, Ralph	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Canada
Rogers, Michael	Lawyer	Switzerland
Name	Organization/Company	Country
Sandom, James	European Forest Institute	Finland
Schmidt, Eleonore	Forest Stewardship Council, A.C.	Mexico

Stead, Justin	WWF UK	United Kingdom
Storey, Jonathan	Dudley UK Ltd	United Kingdom
Sullivan, James	Forest Stewardship Council, A.C.	Mexico
Synnott, Timothy	Forest Stewardship Council, A.C.	Mexico
Tam, Karen	Forest Stewardship Council, A.C.	Canada
Tarumadevyanto, Happy	LATIN	United States
Taylor, Rod	WWF International	Switzerland
Tevlin, Tom	Forest Alliance of BC	Canada
Toral Campoverde, Luis	Comunidad Indígena Nuevo San Juan Parangaricutiro	Mexico
Tucker, Candice	Forest Stewardship Council, A.C.	Mexico
Ursúa, Francés	Centro Organizador de Congresos de México	Mexico
Valerio, Ricardo Enrique	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía/ACCVC	Costa Rica
Vallejos, Cristian	Forest Stewardship Council, A.C.	Bolivia
Wardrobe, Shane	Shuswap Nation Tribal Council	Canada
Weisleder, Flora	Centro Organizador de Congresos de México	Mexico
Wheatley, Josceline	DFID	United Kingdom