



Forest Stewardship Council®



# The FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Serbia

***FSC-STD-SRB-01-2023 EN***



**Photo credit**

From left to right:

Photo 1: Savinja river, Slovenia, ©Milan Reška.

Photo 2: Pile of sawn boards. ©Arturo Escobar.

Photo 3: Worker in a forest operation. ©Arturo Escobar.

**NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:**

*This is the official version of the FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International, and it is available at [connect.fsc.org](https://connect.fsc.org). Any translation of this version is not an official translation approved by FSC International. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the approved English version and any translated version, the English version shall prevail.*

<b>Title</b>	The FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Serbia
<b>Document reference code</b>	FSC-STD-SRB-01-2023 EN
<b>Status</b>	Approved
<b>Scope</b>	All forest types <i>(for further details see section “B. Scope” of this standard)</i>
<b>Approval date</b>	01 March 2023
<b>Approval body</b>	Policy Steering Group (PSG)
<b>Publication date</b>	02 June 2023
<b>Effective date</b>	01 September 2023
<b>Transition period<sup>1</sup></b>	12 months from the effective date
<b>Validity period</b>	Until revised, replaced or withdrawn
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<sup>1</sup> The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

## **Foreword**

### **1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of National Forest Stewardship Standards and Interim Forest Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies (also known as certification bodies) that certify conformance with FSC's standards.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes.

Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans.

Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value.

### **2 The FSC Principles and Criteria**

FSC first published the FSC Principles and Criteria in November 1994 as a performance-based, outcome-orientated, worldwide standard. The Principles and Criteria focus on field performance of forest management rather than on the management systems for delivering that field performance.

There is no hierarchy between the Principles or between Criteria. They share equal status, validity and authority, and apply jointly and severally at the level of the individual management unit.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with the International Generic Indicators (IGI) provide the basis for the development of National Forest Stewardship Standards (NFSS) and Interim Forest Stewardship Standards (IFSS).

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## A Preamble

### A.1 Objective

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of requirements for:

1. The Organization to implement responsible forest management within their Management Unit and to demonstrate conformity.
2. FSC accredited certification bodies (CBs) to determine conformity against this standard as the basis for granting, maintaining or renewing forest management certification.

### A.2 Scope

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

<b>Geographic region</b>	The Republic of Serbia
<b>Forest types</b>	All forest types (Plantations and natural forests)
<b>Ownership types</b>	All types of ownerships, including public, private, and others.
<b>Management categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)</b>	All categories of Management Units, including provisions for small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) <i>(Note: see section C for the applicable SLIMF eligibility criteria for this country).</i>
<b>Forest products (According to FSC-STD-40-004a)</b>	Rough wood (W1) NTFPs: Honey (N9.8) and Venison (N9.7).

### A.3 Responsibility for Conformance

The requirements in this standard cover all of The Organization's management activities that are related to the Management Unit, whether within the Management Unit or outside; whether directly undertaken or contracted out.

In terms of geographical space, the requirements in this standard apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the criteria and indicators apply beyond the boundary of the Management Unit. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

National standards are to be used in conjunction with international, national and local laws and regulations.

Where there might be situations of conflict between the requirements in this standard and laws, specific FSC procedures will apply.

Responsibility for ensuring conformity with the requirements in this standard lies with the person(s) or entities that is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification these person(s) or entities are referred to as 'The Organization'.

The Organization is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit.

The Organization is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in or for the benefit of the Management Unit, conform with the requirements in this standard.

The Organization is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in conformance with the requirements in this standard.

#### A.4 Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers

Normative elements in the standard are:

Scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria, indicators, tables and annexes.

Notes which are attached to some of the indicators in this standard are non-normative elements and are provided for clarification or guidance only.

Normative elements that have been greyed out are not applicable in the country but are kept in the standard for transparency.

The Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as small or low-intensity managed forest (SLIMF) shall conform with all indicators in the standard, except those indicated as “Not applicable for SLIMF”. Where specific SLIMF indicators exist (marked as e.g. “SLIMF 3.5.1”), The Organizations above shall conform with them instead.

SLIMF eligibility criteria	National threshold
Small Management Units	Up to 100 hectares
Low intensity Management Units	The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, AND  EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic metres,  OR the <i>average</i> annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5000 m <sup>3</sup> / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all indicators in the standard. Where specific NTFP indicators exist (marked as e.g. “NTFP 3.5.1”), Organizations shall conform with them in addition.

### **Verbal forms for the expression of provisions**

[Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*]

“shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard; ‘shall not’ indicates a prohibition.

“should”: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required. The Organization can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.

“may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard; ‘need not’ indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.

“can”: is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

The text of the Principles and the Criteria under section D contain terms that are formatted in italics and marked with an asterisk\*. These terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of Terms. The terms that have been marked with an asterisk\* and formatted in italics in the indicators’ text, are local terms which have been added to apply to the local circumstances for this standard only. These local terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of Terms.

This document is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in *FSC-PRO-60-007 Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards*.

## **A.5 Interpretations and Disputes**

(Normative section)

Interpretation requests regarding Interim Forest Stewardship Standards are submitted directly to FSC for processing and approval. Approved interpretations are published in the international FSC website (see: INT-STD-60-006\_01).

Disputes between stakeholders concerning certification requirements are managed by FSC dispute resolution procedure (see: FSC-PRO-01-008).



## B Context

### B.1 General description of the forestry sector

The forests in Serbia represent one of the important natural resources of the country. Because of their naturalness, diverse structure and natural regeneration capabilities, they represent a key resource for further development of the national economy. The geographical position of Serbia is conditioned by the presence of different climatic influences (Mediterranean, sub-Mediterranean and moderate continental climatic zones), as well as the significant potential of biodiversity of fauna and flora. The main tree species found are beech, fir, spruce, Scots and European pine and various species of oak. Less represented are noble broadleaves such as mountain maple, mountain elm, common ash, and wild fruit trees (cherry, apple, pear, etc.). Management of forest resources is based on traditional principles of silviculture, protection and harvesting in order to contribute more to protecting and enhancing all important forest functions, ranging from economic viability to social responsibility and environmental and ecological sustainability. The forestry sector in Serbia faces significant structural-organizational challenges and the need for permanent changes in order to improve competitiveness on the global market. According to the data of first forest inventory, forests and forest land in Serbia.

Forest cover percentage in Serbia is considered as medium. 29.1% of the total area is under forest (in Vojvodina 7.1%, and in central Serbia 37.6%). Other wooded land, which by international definition includes also thickets and brushland, includes 4.9% of the territory, which is altogether 34.0%, or 36.3% of the area of productive land in Serbia.

Total forest area in Serbia amounts to 2,252,400 ha of which state forests cover 1,194,000 ha or 53.0%, and private forests cover 1,058,400 ha or 47.0%. In Serbia, high stands occupy 27.5%, coppice regenerated stands 64.7%, artificially established stands 6.1%, and plantations (poplar and willow clones) 1.7% of the total forest area. The above forest categories differ significantly in production effects.

According to the National Forest Inventory, 49 tree species are identified in Serbia. Broadleaf species (40) dominate over coniferous species. In natural high forests there are 38 tree species, of which only two are allochthonous. Coppice forests consist of 47 tree species, including also conifers, which could be considered as illogical. There is little data on the forests and forestry of central Serbia from the earliest times. In the 4th century BC, the Illyrians, who inhabited the area of today's Serbia, were engaged in cattle breeding, hunting and fishing. They were less engaged in agriculture, because it was not allowed by the vast forests, which, at that time, were not easy to clear.

When the Slavs inhabited the Balkan Peninsula in the middle of the 7th century, the territory of Serbia was very forested. In the 13th century, mining and other types of economy strengthened. A lot of wood is used for the mines, which affects the increased deforestation, so Dušan's Code, Article 123, prohibits Sasim from further deforestation for the purpose of settling on clearings.

- Forests of Serbia during the Turkish rule
- Forests from the liberation of Serbia until 1891  
The period from 1891 to the end of World War II period from 1945 to 1991.

## **B.2 Background information on the standard development**

This standard was developed according to the rules and regulations laid out in FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-2 in the period from January 2018 to December 2022. Stakeholder consultations were conducted from 28 March 2018 to 18 May 2018, and 08 February 2019 to 15 April 2019.

**Note:** further information is available from PSU upon request.

## C References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this document. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-20-003	<i>FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
FSC-POL-30-001	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
FSC-POL-30-602	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
FSC-PRO-01-008	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
FSC-PRO-30-006	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
FSC-DIR-20-007	<i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-GUI-30-003	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
FSC-GUI-60-005	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>

**Note:** When applying this standard, consider relevant interpretations by inquiring with local FSC representatives (e.g. National Offices or representatives, or FSC's Performance and Standards Unit, if no national FSC presence exists) or your certification body. International interpretations are available through the FSC Document Centre (<https://fsc.org/en/document-centre>).

## D **Principles\*, criteria\* and indicators\***

### **PRINCIPLE\* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS**

**The Organization\* shall comply with all applicable laws\*, regulations and nationally - ratified\* international treaties, conventions and agreements.**

**1.1 The Organization\* shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration\*, with written authorization from the legally competent\* authority for specific activities.**

1.1.1 Legal registration to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.

**Verifiers:** For the organization that rules: The registration decision or the current excerpt from the court register, Identification number, Unique identification number, Agreement on the use of forests and forest lands. For forest owners: Ownership documentation issued by the competent institution (cadastre data or data from the current forest management basis).

1.1.2 Legal registration is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

**Verifiers:** Agreement on the use of forests and forest lands, Talk to the Legal Service, The registration decision, or the current excerpt from the court registry.

**1.2 The Organization\* shall demonstrate that the legal\* status of the Management Unit\*, including tenure\* and use rights\*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined**

1.2.1 Legal tenure to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

**Verifiers:** For the grazing organization: Agreement on the use of forests and forest lands. For forest owners: Ownership documentation issued by the competent institution (cadastre data or data from the current forest management basis), Solution / approval of the use of forests, Contracts with contractors and interviews with them.

1.2.2 Legal tenure is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes .

**Verifiers:** Registration decision or current excerpt from the court registry, Talk with the Legal Service Chief.

1.2.3 The boundaries of all Management Units within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Cadastre copies, Official gazettes describing the boundaries of forest areas, Topographic maps with the boundaries of forest areas, Bylaws regulating the way of marking the borders, Checking the compliance of field boundaries with data from the documentation.

1.3 ***The Organization\**** shall have ***legal\**** rights to operate in the ***Management Unit\****, which fit the ***legal\**** status of ***The Organization\**** and of the ***Management Unit\**** and shall comply with the associated ***legal\**** obligations in applicable national and local ***laws\**** and regulations and administrative requirements. The ***legal\**** rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ***ecosystem services\**** from within the ***Management Unit\****. ***The Organization\**** shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.

1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the Management Unit are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements
- 2) Legal and customary rights; and
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice.

**Verifiers:** An updated database of applicable laws, by-laws and administrative requirements at all levels of government in Serbia, ratified international treaties, regulations and conventions, available to all interested parties, The findings of the inspection bodies, Conversation with: Employees of forest management / forest owners, Consultations with: Competent inspection authorities, Customers of customary rights, Other interested parties.

1.3.2 Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.

SLIMF 1.3.2 There is no proof of non-payment of fees and charges connected with forest management.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Written evidence on the settlement of fees and obligations, Conversation with: Employees of forest management / forest owners. Consultations with: Competent inspection authorities, Other interested parties.

1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.

**Verifiers:** Forest economic basics, Annual management plans, An updated database of applicable laws, by-laws and administrative requirements at all levels of government in Republic of Serbia available to all interested parties, Findings of inspection bodies, Consultations with: Employees of forest management / forest owners, Competent inspection authorities.

NTPF 1.3.3.1 All applicable legislative requirements for commercializing the use of honey, listed in Annex A, are identified.

**Verifiers:** The list of the applicable laws and regulations, Interview with the forest manger.

NTPF 1.3.3.2 All applicable legislative requirements on commercial use of game listed in Annex A are documented.

**Verifiers:** The list of the applicable laws and regulations, Interview with the forest manger.

**1.4 The Organization\* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit\* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.**

1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide protection from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement, and other unauthorized activities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: The system and procedures for monitoring and protecting forests from unauthorized use, Minutes and reports on observed phenomena and measures undertaken by the organizing authority and other competent institutions. Conversation with: Employees of forest management / forest owners. Consultations with: Competent inspection bodies and public forest administration, Other interested parties, Checking in the field of personnel and technical equipment.

1.4.2 Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Correspondence with other competent institutions, Agreements that define joint cooperation, Implementation records and measures undertaken under these agreements. Conversation with: Services of the forest management organization / owner. Consultations with: Institutions under the jurisdiction of protection.

1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Minutes on illegal activities and reports on undertaken measures by the organizing authority and other competent institutions, Correspondence (notifications) with relevant institutions.

**1.5 The Organization\* shall comply with the applicable national laws\*, local laws, ratified\* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice\*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit\*, and/or up to the point of first sale.**

1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Updated database on applicable laws, by-laws, administrative requirements at all levels of government in Serbia, ratified by international conventions and binding expert instructions, Internal documents and forms that monitor the turnover of forest products. Inspection in the field of labeling products being placed on the market. Conversation with: Professional Services of the forest management organization / owner.

1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.

**Verifiers:** Talk with The Organization or forest owner. Checking the documentation: CITES export licenses, Data on sold products.

**1.6 *The Organization\* shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes\* over issues of statutory or customary law\*, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner\*, through engagement with affected stakeholders\*.***

1.6.1 A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place; developed through culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders.

SLIMF 1.6.1.1 Disputes over property and use rights of the forest are resolved.

SLIMF 1.6.1.2 Disputes or complaints are resolved using locally accepted mechanisms and institutions.

SLIMF 1.6.1.3 Measures are taken to avoid damage to property, rights of use, resources or livelihood of others.

SLIMF 1.6.1.4 Fair compensation is provided in the event of damage.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: A publicly available dispute resolution procedure, Evidence that the procedures are harmonized with representatives of local communities and interest groups (minutes of meetings, participants list, photographs, etc.). Consultations with: Interested groups in dispute. Conversation with: Professional Services of the forest management organization / owner and with local communities.

1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary laws that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Existing disputes. Consultations with: Interested groups in dispute.

1.6.3 Up to date records of disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law, are held including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve disputes;
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Current records on dispute resolution. Consultations with: interested groups in dispute.

1.6.4 Operations cease in areas where disputes exist :

- 1) Of substantial magnitude; or
- 2) Of substantial duration; or
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Commitments to suspend activities in areas where there are disputes. Checking in the field whether activities are being conducted in areas where there are disputes. Consultations with: Interested groups in dispute.

**1.7 *The Organization*\* shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, *The Organization*\* shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the *scale*\* and *intensity*\* of management activities and the *risk*\* of corruption.**

1.7.1 A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Existence of a policy involving the obligation not to offer or receive bribes of any form, Procedure for the reporting of cases of bribery, coercion, and other forms of corruption. Consultations with: Interested groups.

1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Existence of such a business policy, Consultations with: Interested groups.

1.7.3 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Existence of such a business policy, The availability of such a business policy to the public free of charge. Consultations with: Interested groups.

1.7.4 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Court decisions. Consultations with: Interested groups.

1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Court decisions, Take corrective measures. Consultations with: Interested groups.



**1.8** *The Organization\** shall demonstrate a *long-term\** commitment to adhere to the *FSC Principles\** and *Criteria\** in the *Management Unit\**, and to related *FSC Policies and Standards*. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available\** document made freely available.

1.8.1 A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Statement of commitment in written form, Content of the commitment statement in terms of the inclusion of FSC policies and standards. SLIMF: Management plan, Plans (written or informal) for investment, education and sharing of income and other benefits, Previous management plan in accordance with FSC Principles and Criteria.

1.8.2 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

**Verifiers:** Field check of the free availability of the commitment statement. Conversation with: Employees, Consultations with: Interested groups.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 2: WORKERS\* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS**

**The Organization\* shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers\*.**

**2.1 The Organization\* shall uphold\* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions.**

2.1.1 The Organization shall not use child labour.

2.1.1.1 The Organization shall not employ workers below the age of 15, or below the minimum age as stated under national, or local laws or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in 2.1.2.

2.1.1.2 In countries where the national law or regulations permit the employment of persons between the ages of 13 to 15 years in light work such employment should not interfere with schooling nor be harmful to their health or development. Notably, where children are subject to compulsory education laws, they shall work only outside of school hours during normal daytime working hours.

2.1.1.3 No person under the age of 18 is employed in hazardous or heavy work except for the purpose of training within approved national laws and regulation.

2.1.1.4 The Organization shall prohibit worst forms of child labour.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation; Labor law: Rules of Procedure, Findings of inspection bodies; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Management bodies, Inspection bodies, or Trade union organizations

2.1.2 The Organization shall eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labour.

2.1.2.1 Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, without threat of a penalty.

2.1.2.2 There is no evidence of any practise indicative of forced or compulsory labour, including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1) Physical and sexual violence
- 2) Bonded labour
- 3) Withholding of wages /including payment of employment fees and or payment of deposit to commence employment
- 4) Restriction of mobility/movement
- 5) Retention of passport and identity documents; and
- 6) Threats of denunciation to the authorities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Collective agreements, Documentation of trade union organizations; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Trade union organizations.

2.1.3 The Organization shall ensure that there is no discrimination in employment and occupation.

2.1.3.1 Employment and occupation practices are non-discriminatory.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation; Records from trade union meetings; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Trade union organizations.

2.1.4 The Organization shall respect freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.

2.1.4.1 Workers are able to establish or join worker organizations of their own choosing.

2.1.4.2 The Organization respects the rights of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a workers' organization, or to refrain from doing the same; and will not discriminate or punish workers for exercising these rights.

2.1.4.3 The Organization negotiates with lawfully established workers' organizations and/ or duly selected representatives in good faith and with the best efforts to reach a collective bargaining agreement; and

2.1.4.4 Collective bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Minutes and other evidence of informing the workers; Conversation with: Employees.

**2.2 *The Organization\* shall promote gender equality\* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement\* and management activities.***

2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote gender equality and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Internal rules (e.g. Rules of Procedure), Description of jobs and work tasks, Training documents for employees; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Different associations.

2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Description of jobs and work tasks, Employee complaints; Conversation with: Employees.

2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, Non-Timber Forest Product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Training documents for employees; Conversation with: Employees.

2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Contracts, Description of jobs and work tasks; Conversation with: Employees.

2.2.5 Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Wage documentation; Conversation with: Employees.

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Using maternity leave for mothers, Labor laws; Conversation with: Employees.

2.2.7 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Using parental leave for fathers, Labor laws; Conversation with: Employees.

2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Invitations and minutes from meetings, meetings and forums; Conversation with: Employees.

2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood, or sexual orientation.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: written procedures and policies, code of ethics; Conversation with: Employees.

**2.3 *The Organization*\* shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers\* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to *scale*\*, *intensity*\* and *risk*\* of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.**

2.3.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

SLIMF 2.3.1.1 Each worker is informed about the health and safety measures corresponding to his/her activity and these meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

SLIMF 2.3.1.2 There are records under national legislation for own employees and copies of certificates and reports for contractors.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forms prescribed by the by-law, Securing health and safety measures, Risk assessment for critical jobs and work assignments, Instructions for implementation of health and safety measures, Implementation of the education program on the importance and application of health and safety measures; Check in the field whether health and safety are applied; Conversation with: The governing bodies, Employees, Forest workers.

2.3.2 Workers have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Records on the assignment and receipt of personal protective equipment; Checking the status and functionality of personal protective equipment in the field; Conversation with: Employees, Forest workers.

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Commands and instructions, Description of jobs and work tasks; Checking the use of personal protective equipment in the field; Conversation with: Employees, Forest workers.

2.3.4 Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.

SLIMF 2.3.4 The use of health and safety measures by workers is checked and known.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Records on the implementation of the education program on the importance and application of health and safety measures, Record of injuries at work; Conversation with: Employees, Forest workers.

2.3.5 The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest industry averages.

SLIMF 2.3.5 Accident level is low compared to national forest industry averages.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Record of injuries at work, Official statistical data on work injury records; Conversation with: Employees, Forest workers.

2.3.6 The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Record of injuries at work, Protocols on the auditing of health and safety measures.

**2.4 The Organization\* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest\* industry wage agreements or living wages\*, where these are higher than the legal\* minimum wages\*. When none of these exist, The Organization\* shall through engagement\* with workers\* develop mechanisms for determining living wages\*.**

2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed legal minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on salaries of employees in the forest management organization, Official statistical data on salary level; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Trade union organizations.

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:

- 1) Minimum forest industry standards; or
- 2) Other recognized forest industry wage agreements; or
- 3) Living wages that are higher than legal minimum wages.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on salaries of employees in the forest management organization, Official statistical data on salary level, gap analysis; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Trade union organizations.

2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through culturally appropriate engagement with workers and / or formal and informal workers organizations.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Collective agreements; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Trade union organizations.

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on payment orders for employees; Conversation with: Employees.

**2.5 The Organization\* shall demonstrate that workers\* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan\* and all management activities.**

2.5.1 Workers have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.

NTFP 2.5.1.1 Where local communities are involved in honey and game management, ongoing and adequate training are provided to them on the legal and standard requirements.

NTFP 2.5.1.2 Training measures and records are documented.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Records on the implementation and content of the education program in accordance with Annex B, Lists of participants in education programs in accordance with Annex B; Conversation with: Employees, Interview with the local communities, Training plan/program and records.

2.5.2 Up to date training records are kept for all relevant workers.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Lists of participants in education programs in accordance with Annex B.

**2.6 *The Organization\* through engagement\* with workers\* shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation\* to workers\* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases\*, or occupational injuries\* sustained while working for The Organization\*.***

2.6.1 A dispute resolution process or Collective Agreement is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Internal acts or procedures for the dispute settlement procedure, Proof that the workers were involved in the development of these tools or procedures, collective agreement; Conversation with: Employees and workers, representatives' union.

2.6.2 Workers' grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Workers' complaints, Records on complaint handling; Conversation with: Employees and workers.

2.6.3 Up-to-date records of workers grievances related to workers loss or damage of property, occupational diseases or injuries are maintained including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Workers' complaints, Records on complaint handling; Conversation with: Employees and workers.

2.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Records on the settlement of benefits; Conversation with: Employees and workers.

### **PRINCIPLE\* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES\* RIGHTS**

**The Organization\* shall identify and uphold\* Indigenous Peoples'\* legal\* and customary rights\* of ownership, use and management of land, territories\* and resources affected by management activities.**

**Note:** Principle 3 is not applicable because there are no Indigenous Peoples in the territory of Serbia. The Constitution of the republic of Serbia provides equal rights to all citizens. Principles of national, religious and gender equality are defined by the Constitution and laws. Regulations which define those principles are given in Annex J

3.1 *The Organization\* shall identify the Indigenous Peoples\* that exist within the Management Unit\* or those that are affected by management activities. The Organization\* shall then, through engagement\* with these Indigenous Peoples\*, identify their rights of tenure\*, their rights of access to and use of forest\* resources and ecosystem services\*, their customary rights\* and legal\* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit\*. The Organization\* shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.*

3.1.1 [Not applicable to Serbia] Indigenous Peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified.

3.1.2 [Not applicable to Serbia] Through culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples identified in 3.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
- 2) Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services,
- 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities, Intact Forest Landscapes and Indigenous cultural landscapes.

3.2 *The Organization\* shall recognize and uphold the legal\* and customary rights of Indigenous People\* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit\* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories. Delegation by Indigenous People\* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent.*

3.2.1 [Not applicable to Serbia] Through culturally appropriate engagement Indigenous People are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.

3.2.2 [Not applicable to Serbia] The legal and customary rights of Indigenous People are not violated by The Organization.



- 3.2.3 [Not applicable to Serbia] Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.
- 3.2.4 [Not applicable to Serbia] Free, Prior and Informed Consent is granted by Indigenous People prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:
- 1) Ensuring Indigenous People know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
  - 2) Informing the Indigenous People of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
  - 3) Informing the Indigenous People of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories; and
  - 4) Informing the Indigenous People of the current and future planned forest management activities.
- 3.2.5 [Not applicable to Serbia] Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, the Organisation and the affected Indigenous People are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in good faith and with which the community is satisfied.
- 3.3 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a Binding agreement\* between The Organization\* and the Indigenous People\* shall be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent\*. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples\* of The Organization\*'s compliance with its terms and conditions.**
- 3.3.1 [Not applicable to Serbia] Where control over management activities has been granted through Free Prior and Informed Consent based on culturally appropriate engagement, the binding agreement\* contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.
- 3.3.2 [Not applicable to Serbia] Records of binding agreements are maintained.
- 3.3.3 [Not applicable to Serbia] The binding agreement contains the provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of The Organization's compliance with its terms and conditions.
- 3.4 The Organization\* shall recognize and uphold\* the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous People\* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples\* (2007) and ILO Convention\* 169 (1989).**
- 3.4.1 [Not applicable to Serbia] The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous People as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.

- 3.4.2 [Not applicable to Serbia] Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous People, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by The Organization, the situation is documented including steps to restore these rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.
- 3.5 ***The Organization\****, through ***engagement\**** with ***Indigenous People\****, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance and for which these ***Indigenous People\**** hold ***legal\**** or ***customary rights\****. These sites shall be recognized by ***The Organization\**** and their management, and/or ***protection\**** shall be agreed through ***engagement\**** with these ***Indigenous People\****.
- 3.5.1 [Not applicable to Serbia] Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance for which Indigenous People hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement.
- 3.5.2 [Not applicable to Serbia] Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented, and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. When Indigenous Peoples determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or ***protection\**** of the sites, then other means will be used.
- 3.5.3 [Not applicable to Serbia] Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the Indigenous Peoples, and as directed by local and national laws.
- 3.6 ***The Organization\**** shall ***uphold\**** the right of ***Indigenous People\**** to ***protect\**** and utilize their ***Traditional Knowledge\**** and shall compensate ***local communities\**** for the utilization of such knowledge and their ***intellectual property\****. A ***Binding agreement\**** as per ***Criterion\**** 3.3 shall be concluded between ***The Organization\**** and the ***Indigenous People\**** for such utilization through ***Free, Prior and Informed Consent\**** before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the ***protection\**** of ***intellectual property\**** rights.
- 3.6.1 [Not applicable to Serbia] Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement\*.
- 3.6.2 [Not applicable to Serbia] Indigenous Peoples are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS**

**The Organization\*** shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of *local communities\**.

4.1 **The Organization\*** shall identify the *local communities\** that exist within the *Management Unit\** and those that are affected by management activities. **The Organization\*** shall then, through *engagement\** with these *local communities\**, identify their rights of *tenure\**, their rights of access to and use of *forest\** resources and *ecosystem services\**, their customary *rights\** and *legal\** rights and obligations, that apply within the *Management Unit\**.

4.1.1 Local communities that exist in the Management Unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: List and contact information of local communities and interest groups affected by management activities; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.1.2 Through culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities identified in 4.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
- 2) Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services;
- 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between local communities , governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights are addressed by The Organization; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of local communities related to management activities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on legal and customary owner-user rights and obligations of interest groups from the local community in terms of access to forests and use of forest resources (use of wood and non-wood products of forests, hunting, recreation, tourism, gathering, picnic and other cultural and social activities), List and contact information of organizations, institutions and representatives of stakeholders from the local community, Data on areas where conflicting or conflicting legal and customary ownership and user rights and obligations arise; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**4.2 The Organization\* shall recognize and uphold\* the legal\* and customary rights\* of local communities\* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit\* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories\*. Delegation by local communities\* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent\*.**

4.2.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement local communities are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation confirming that the local community was informed of: Adoption and amendments to the planning documentation regarding management activities (forest-economic basis, annual management plans, execution projects and other planning activities), Procedures for submitting comments on planned management activities; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.2.2 The legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities are not violated by The Organization.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Register of proposals and remarks by representatives of local communities and stakeholders related to planning documentation regarding management activities, Minutes from meetings with representatives of local communities and stakeholders, Amendments to the planning documentation regarding management activities that resulted from proposals and objections from representatives of local communities and interest groups; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.2.3 Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of local communities related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Register and other documentation regarding the implementation of the instruments of cooperation and dispute resolution; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.2.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent is granted by local communities prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the local communities of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms.
- 3) Informing the local communities of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and
- 4) Informing the local communities of the current and future planned forest management activities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Confirmation that the local community is informed about the management activities that affect their established rights; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.2.5 Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, the Organization and the affected local communities are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in good faith and with which the community is satisfied.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Confirmation that the local community is informed about the management activities that affect their established rights, Consent or opinion (depending on the provisions of positive legislation) of the local community on planned management activities; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**4.3 The Organization\* shall provide reasonable\* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities\*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale\* and intensity\* of its management activities.**

4.3.1 Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities, local contractors and local suppliers for:

- 1) Employment,
- 2) Training, and
- 3) Other services.

SLIMF 4.3.1 Preference is given to local people and services, or, in the case of group certification, to group members.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Advertisements (tenders) and other evidence regarding employment opportunities, selection of contractors, selection of suppliers, training and other services, Evidence of employment, selection of contractors and suppliers, and training and other services to the local community; Conversation with: Employees; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders, Contractors and suppliers.

**4.4 The Organization\* shall implement additional activities, through engagement\* with local communities\*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale\*, intensity\* and socio-economic impact of its management activities.**

4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and other relevant organizations.

SLIMF 4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Estimation of the socio-economic impact activity of management on local social and economic development; Conversation with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.4.2 Projects and additional activities are implemented and / or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.

SLIMF 4.4.2 Local products and services are used.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Plan activities aimed at supporting local socio-economic development, Agreements, protocols on cooperation, letters of gratitude and other documents confirming material support. The holding company / forest owners to the local community; Conversation with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**4.5 *The Organization\**, through *engagement\** with *local communities\**, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate *significant\** negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risk\** of those activities and negative impacts.**

4.5.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

SLIMF 4.5.1.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities on affected communities.

SLIMF 4.5.1.2 Upon request, these measures are communicated through culturally appropriate engagement to adjacent landowners and local communities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Determined sociological, ecological and economic impacts of management activities and documentation of the measures taken to avoid and mitigate them, Minutes and other evidence of holding meetings with representatives of local communities and stakeholders discussing negative sociological, ecological and economic impacts of management activities; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**4.6 *The Organization\**, through *engagement\** with *local communities\**, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing *fair compensation\** to *local communities\** and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of *The Organization\**.**

4.6.1 A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation; Talk with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Register of complaints and measures taken to resolve them in accordance with dispute resolution procedures and determination of equitable remuneration of affected stakeholders, Minutes from meetings with affected stakeholders; Conversation with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.6.3 An up-to-date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation to local communities and individuals; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Register of complaints and measures taken to resolve them in accordance with dispute resolution procedures and determination of equitable remuneration of affected stakeholders; Conversation with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

- 1) Substantial magnitude;
- 2) Substantial duration; or
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on suspended activities and the reasons that led to this, Field check whether the activities in these areas have been stopped; Conversation with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**4.7 *The Organization\**, through *engagement\** with *local communities\**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these *local communities\** hold *legal\** or *customary rights\**. These sites shall be recognized by *The Organization\**, and their management and/or *protection\** shall be agreed through *engagement\** with these *local communities\**.**

4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which local communities hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement and are recognized by The Organization.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Minutes from meetings with representatives of local communities and stakeholders, Maps and photos of a site of a particular cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for the local community, Field check of the marking and limits of

High Conservation Value (HCV) forests; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. When local communities determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or protection of the sites, then other means will be used.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Measures of protection and management of localities mentioned in 4.7.1, Evidence that the measures of protection and management of localities mentioned in 4.7.1 have been agreed / approved by local communities (e.g. invitations and minutes from public hearings), Field check of the marking and limits of HCV forests; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

4.7.3 Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities, and as directed by local and national laws.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on sites where forest management activities have been stopped and the reasons that led to it, Field check of the marking and limits of HCV forests; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**4.8 *The Organization\* shall uphold\* the right of local communities\* to protect\* and utilize their traditional knowledge\* and shall compensate local communities\* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property\*. A binding agreement\* as per Criterion\* 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization\* and the local communities\* for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent\* before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection\* of intellectual property\* rights.***

4.8.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

**Verifiers:** A binding agreement.

4.8.2 Local communities are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

**Verifiers:** A binding agreement.



**PRINCIPLE\* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST\***

**The Organization\* shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit\* to maintain or enhance long-term\* economic viability\* and the range of social and environmental benefits.**

**5.1 The Organization\* shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services\* existing in the Management Unit\* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale\* and intensity\* of management activities.**

5.1.1 The range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans in terms of identifying wood and non-wood products and ecosystem services, plans for managing protected areas, Fattening grounds; Consultation with interested parties.

5.1.2 Consistent with management objectives, the identified benefits and products are produced by The Organization and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans, Contracts with other business entities and institutions in terms of utilization of forest resources, Checking in the field whether it's about prospective entities and institutions where the local population works, and what resources and services they use; Consultations with: Wood industry enterprises and contractors (contractors), Enterprises engaged in the purchase, processing and trade of non-woven products, Hunting and fishing associations.

5.1.3 When The Organization uses FSC requirements for ecosystem services, The Organization will conform with the applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

**Verifiers:** Records arising from the request FSC-PRO-30-006

**5.2 The Organization\* shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit\* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.**

5.2.1 Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information on growth and yield; inventory of the forest; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans, Data on inventory and taxation of forests, Management reports.

5.2.2 Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans, Data on inventory and taxation of forests.

5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans, Data on inventory and taxation of forests, Management reports, Inspection findings and records; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Inspection bodies.

5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products under The Organization's control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on Best Available Information.

NTFP 5.2.4.1 For honey used commercially, sustainable harvesting level is estimated.

NTFP 5.2.4.2 For game used commercially, sustainable harvesting level is estimated - precisely defined planning documents for the hunting ground and the use of game.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Management plans and use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) Studies on potentials of non-wood forest products (if any), Reports on the use of non-wood forest products, Documentation on protected, endangered and potentially endangered species (Legislation defining protected species, red lists, etc.), Record of harvesting; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

**5.3 *The Organization\* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities\* of operations are included in the management plan\*.***

5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Annual plans for managing forest resources, Detailed design, Reports on management and financial operations, Studies on the social and environmental impact of management activities (if any); Checking the field of activities undertaken to prevent, mitigate or compensate negative social and environmental impacts of management activities (if any); Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.

SLIMF 5.3.2 The implementation of forest management activities demonstrates gradual progress towards economic sustainability.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans, Reports on management and financial operations, Studies on the social and environmental impact of management activities (if any); Conversation with: Employees.

**5.4** *The Organization\** shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of *The Organization\** where these are available, proportionate to *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risk\**. If these are not locally available. *The Organization\** shall make *reasonable\** attempts to help establish these services.

5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Reports on management and financial operations, public procurement reports and documentation, Agreements signed with local companies (suppliers and contractors); Consultations with: Local businesses, Representatives of local communities.

5.4.2 Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing, and value-added facilities are not available.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Minutes from meetings with local companies and representatives of the local community; Consultations with: Local businesses, Representatives of local communities.

**5.5** *The Organization\** shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risk\**, its commitment to *long-term\* economic viability\**.

5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Plans and reports on financial operations; Conversation with: Management bodies and professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Plans and reports on financial operations; Conversation with: Management bodies and professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES\* AND IMPACTS**

**The Organization\* shall maintain, conserve\* and/or restore\* ecosystem services\* and environmental values\* of the Management Unit\*, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.**

**6.1 The Organization\* shall assess environmental values\* in the Management Unit\* and those values outside the Management Unit\* potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale\*, intensity\* and risk\* of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation\* measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.**

6.1.1 Best Available Information is used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit.

**Verifiers:** Checking documentation to determine the availability of information for identifying environmental values (commonly used functions of forest, biodiversity, water, land, landscape values, etc.): Data on inventory and taxation of forests, Data of strategic documents and inventories on the state of biodiversity, water, land and landscape resources, HCV Framework, Plans for managing protected areas, Scientific papers and studies on local environmental values (if any); Conversation with: Management bodies and professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Scientific institutions, Civil Sector (in the field of nature protection).

6.1.2 Assessments of environmental values are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that:

- 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values can be assessed as per Criterion 6.2;
- 2) Risks to environmental values can be identified as per Criterion 6.2;
- 3) Necessary conservation measures to protect values can be identified as per Criterion 6.3; and,
- 4) Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle 8.

SLIMF 6.1.2 Socio-environmental impacts of The Organization's activities are assessed at least once every five years.

NTFP 6.1.2.1 Environmental impact regarding honey and game commercial usage is analyzed and minimized based on a defined procedure regarding any honey and game project in the forest.

NTFP 6.1.2.2 Records are maintained of environmental impact assessment(s).

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Procedures for assessing the value of the environment, Forest management plans and implementation projects (in terms of including the assessment of the value of the environment and the impact of the management activity on them, in the process of managing the management at all levels), Checking the conformance of management plans and execution projects (in terms of including the assessment of the value of the environment and the impact of the management activity on the same, into

the management planning process) with the situation on the ground; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, *The Organization\** shall identify and assess the *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risk\** of potential impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values\**.**

6.2.1 An environmental impact assessment identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values, from the stand level to the landscape level.

SLIMF 6.2.1 Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities an assessment is conducted to identify possible adverse impacts from planned management activities every five years.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans and implementation projects (in terms of including the assessment of the environmental value and the impact of the management activity on them, into the management planning process at all levels); Checking the conformance of management plans and execution projects (in terms of including the assessment of the environmental value and the impact of the management activity on the same, into the management planning process) with the state of the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

6.2.2 The environmental impact assessment identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.

SLIMF 6.2.2 The Organization ensures that any management activity is compared with the assessment of the sociological and environmental impact of indicator 6.2.1.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Procedures for assessing the value of the environment, Forest management plans and implementation projects (in terms of including the assessment of the value of the environment and the impact of the management activity on them, in the process of managing the management at all levels); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

**6.3 *The Organization\** shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the *environmental values\**, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risk\** of these impacts.**

6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans and implementation projects (in terms of including the assessment of the environmental value and the impact of the management activity on them into the management planning process at all levels); Checking the conformance of

management plans and implementation projects (in terms of including environmental valuation and impact of management activities on them in the management planning process) with field conditions (focus on: loss and damage to biodiversity, loss of productive land, disturbance of soil and water regimes, etc. .); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Interested groups in dispute (with emphasis on representatives of local communities and environmental NGOs).

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.

NTPF 6.3.2.1 Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) species are protected during harvesting, onsite processing, storage and transport of honey and/or during harvesting, onsite processing, storage and transport of venison.

NTPF 6.3.2.2 Sufficient environmental assessment is conducted, and sufficient consideration is given to the assessment result prior to collecting honey and/or hunting game in conservation areas.

NTPF 6.3.2.3 RTE species are protected during collecting, onsite processing, storage, and transport of honey and/or during hunting, onsite processing, storage and transport of game.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans and implementation projects (in terms of including the assessment of the value of the environment, and the impact of the management activity on them, in the process of managing the management at all levels); Checking the conformance of management plans and implementation projects (in terms of including environmental valuation and impact of management activities on them, in the management planning process) with field conditions (focus on: loss and damage to biodiversity, loss of productive land, disturbance of soil and water regimes, etc.; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of local communities, stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

6.3.3 Where negative impacts to environmental values occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

6.4 **The Organization\* shall protect rare species\* and threatened species\* and their habitats\* in the Management Unit\* through conservation zones\*, protection areas\*, connectivity\* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale\*, intensity\* and risk\* of management activities and to the conservation\* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species\*. The Organization\* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species\* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit\*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit\*.**

6.4.1 Best Available Information is used to identify rare and threatened species, and their habitats, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on inventory and taxation of forests, Data of strategic documents and inventories on the state of biodiversity, HCV Framework, Plans for managing protected areas, Forest management plans (in terms of identifying species under 6.4.1 and their habitats, and their protection in the management planning process); Examination in the field of presence and status of the species identified under 6.4.1; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs; The grazing / forestry organization must have a list of rare and endangered species and have general knowledge of rare and endangered species using the best available information and expertise.

6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species and their conservation status and habitats are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (in terms of adjusting the management activities and avoiding negative impacts on species under 6.4.1 and their habitats), HCV Framework; Field inspection of adaptation of management activities in order to avoid negative impacts; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

6.4.3 The rare and threatened species and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans, Maps and programs for the protection of rare and endangered species and their habitats, HCV Framework; Field inspection of management activities in order to avoid negative impacts on rare and endangered species and their habitats; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of interested groups and environmental NGOs.

6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species is prevented.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Procedures for preventing activities under 6.4.4; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of interested groups and environmental NGOs.

**6.5** *The Organization\* shall identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems\* and/or restore\* them to more natural conditions\*. Where representative sample areas\* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization\* shall restore\* a proportion of the Management Unit\* to more natural conditions\*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration, including within plantations, shall be proportionate to the conservation\* status and value of the ecosystems\* at the landscape\* level, and the scale\*, intensity\* and risk\* of management activities.*

6.5.1 Best Available Information is used to identify native ecosystems that exist, or would exist under natural conditions, within the Management Unit.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans, Maps, and available / existing professional and scientific papers, HCV Framework; Field inspection and ecosystem conditions under 6.5.1.

6.5.2 Representative Sample Areas of native ecosystems are protected, where they exist.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, plans for managing representative samples to ecosystems under 6.5.1, scientific and professional papers (if any); Field visit to representative samples to ecosystems under 6.5.1 (eg, rainforests or reserves).

6.5.3 Where Representative Sample Areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management Unit is restored to more natural conditions.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, plans for managing representative samples to ecosystems under 6.5.1, scientific and professional papers (if any); Field visit to representative samples of ecosystems under 6.5.1 (e.g. rainforests or reserves).

6.5.4 The size of the Representative Sample Areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit and the intensity of forest management.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, plans for managing representative samples to ecosystems under 6.5.1, scientific and professional papers (if any); Field visit to representative samples of ecosystems under 6.5.1 (e.g. rainforests or reserves).



6.5.5 Representative Sample Areas in combination with other components of the conservation areas network comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework and maps, Maps and management plans representative samples to ecosystems under 6.5.1, List of areas and definitions of the ecosystem; Field visit to representative samples of ecosystems under 6.5.1 (e.g. rainforests or reserves).

**6.6** *The Organization\* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species\* and genotypes\*, and prevent losses of biological diversity\*, especially through habitat\* management in the Management Unit\*. The Organization\* shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.*

6.6.1 Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features found within native ecosystems in which the Management Unit is located.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (in terms of maintenance of autochthonous plant communities and habitat characteristics), Scientific and expert works related to the original communities of plants and habitat characteristics (if any); Field inspection of the impact of management activities on indigenous plant communities and habitat characteristics.

6.6.2 Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats are implemented.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Plans for the re-establishment of plant communities and habitats under 6.6.1 (if any), Field visit to these areas (if any).

6.6.3 Management maintains, enhances, or restores habitat features associated with native ecosystems to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Management plans for forest resources (in terms of maintaining the diversity of species that naturally occur and preserving their genetic diversity), Scientific and expert works related to the original communities of plants and habitat characteristics (if any); Field visit to areas where management activities encourage the maintenance of diversity of species that naturally occur and the preservation of their genetic diversity.

6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: hunting management plan, Fishing management plan, Inspection findings and records, Permits for the collection of plants, mushrooms and other by-products of forestry.

6.6.5 Mechanisms for wildlife protection are in place: Applicable national and/or international regulations on protection, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) are known and complied with.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: hunting management plan, Fishing management plan, Inspection findings and records, Permits for the collection of plants, mushrooms and other by-products of forestry.

6.6.6 An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: hunting management plan, Fishing management plan, Inspection findings and records, Permits for the collection of plants, mushrooms and other by-products of forestry.

6.6.7 A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: hunting management plan, Fishing management plan, Inspection findings and records, Permits for the collection of plants, mushrooms and other by-products of forestry.

6.6.8 Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that workers do not increase hunting trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: hunting management plan, Fishing management plan, Inspection findings and records, Permits for the collection of plants, mushrooms and other by-products of forestry.

**6.7 *The Organization\* shall protect\* or restore\* natural watercourses, water bodies\*, riparian zones\* and their connectivity\*. The Organization\* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.***

6.7.1 Protection measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, including water quantity and water quality.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Existence of maps and data on natural watercourses, water surfaces, coastal zones and their connection, including data on the quantity and quality of water, Forest resources management plans and plans (performance projects, forest exploitation plans and plans for forest communication); Field visit to the areas where the management activities are carried out (especially in areas of natural watercourses, water surfaces, coastal zones and their connection); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

6.7.2 Where implemented protection measures do not protect watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest management, restoration activities are implemented.

**Verifiers:** Checking documentation on planned and undertaken activities for the reconstruction of these areas; Field visit to these areas (if there were any such activities); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest

management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

6.7.3 Where natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by The Organization, restoration activities are implemented.

**Verifiers:** Checking documentation on planned and undertaken activities for the reconstruction of these areas; Field visit to these areas (if there were any such activities); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

6.7.4 Where continued degradation exists to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.

**Verifiers:** Checking documentation on planned and undertaken activities for the reconstruction of these areas; Field visit to these areas (if there were any such activities); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

**6.8 *The Organization\* shall manage the landscape\* in the Management Unit\* to maintain and/or restore\* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values\* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience\*.***

6.8.1 A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest cadaster (percentage of increase / decrease of area under forests over time, percentage of clean cuts in relation to total cutting area); Forest management plans: Maps and data on inventory and taxation of forests; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Interested groups in dispute.

6.8.2 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is restored where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape.

**Verifies:** Checking the documentation; Forest management plans: Maps and data on inventory and taxation of forests; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

**6.9** *The Organization\** shall not convert *natural forest\** to *plantations\**, nor *natural forests\** or *plantations\** on sites directly converted from *natural forest\** to non-forest\* land use, except when the conversion:

- 1) Affects a *Very Limited portion\** of the area of the *Management Unit\**, and
- 2) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term *conservation\** benefits in the *Management Unit\**, and
- 3) Does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values\**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values\**.

6.9.1 There is no conversion of natural forest to plantations, nor conversion of natural forests to non-forest land use, nor conversion of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:

- 1) Affects a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and
- 2) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and
- 3) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation; Forest management plans: Maps and data on inventory and taxation of forests, Direct Conversion Plans (if they exist); Field check (if there are areas where a direct conversion has been made).

**6.10** *Management Units\** containing *plantations\** that were established on areas converted from *natural forest\** after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:

- 1) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that *The Organization\** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- 2) The conversion affected a *very limited portion\** of the area of the *Management Unit\** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term *conservation\** benefits in the *Management Unit\**.

6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: The register of all conversions since 1994.

6.10.2 Areas converted from natural forest to plantation since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

- 1) The Organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
- 2) The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and

- 3) The total area of plantation on sites converted from natural forest since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: The register of all conversions since 1994, Analysis of conversion benefits; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

**The Organization\* shall have a *management plan\** consistent with its policies and *objectives\** and proportionate to *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risks\** of its management activities. The *management plan\** shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote *adaptive management\**. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform *affected stakeholders\** and *interested stakeholders\** and to justify management decisions.**

**7.1 The Organization\* shall, proportionate to *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risk\** of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and *objectives\** for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial, and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and *objectives\** shall be incorporated into the *management plan\**, and publicized.**

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Written policies and strategies of the forest management organization; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

7.1.2 Specific, operational management objectives that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

NTPF 7.1.2 Management objectives of commercial honey projects in the forests are clearly documented.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Written policies and strategies of the forest management organization, Forest management plans (focus on forest-economic basis).

7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and publicized.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Summary of management plans for forest resources (focus on forest and economic basis).

**7.2 The Organization\* shall have and implement a *management plan\** for the *Management Unit\** which is fully consistent with the policies and management *objectives\** as established according to *Criterion\** 7.1. The *management plan\** shall describe the natural resources that exist in the *Management Unit\** and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The *management plan\** shall cover *forest\** management planning and social management planning proportionate to *scale\**, *intensity\** and *risk\** of the planned activities.**

7.2.1 The management plan includes management actions, procedures, strategies, and measures to achieve the management objectives.

SLIMF 7.2.1 The organization has a valid forest management plan / program in accordance with applicable laws.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Summary of management plans for forest resources (focus on forest and economic basis); SLIMF: Management plan for private forests.

7.2.2 The management plan addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented.

NTPF 7.2.2.1 Harvesting plan of honey is adjusted to sustain beehive production rate.

NTPF 7.2.2.2 Harvesting plan of game is based on natural growth rate of game stocks in accordance with the annual plan of the hunting ground, shooting plan and projected annual quantities of game meat.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on the elements listed in Annex E).

**7.3 The *management plan*\* shall include *verifiable targets*\* by which progress towards each of the prescribed *management objectives*\* can be assessed.**

7.3.1 Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective.

NTPF 7.3.1 Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring honey production and hunting.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Management plans; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

**7.4 *The Organization*\* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder *engagement*\* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social, and economic circumstances.**

7.4.1 The management plan is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex F to incorporate:

- 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
- 2) Evaluation results;
- 3) Stakeholder engagement results;
- 4) New scientific and technical information, and
- 5) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Validity and verification of the audit of the management plan.

**7.5** *The Organization\* shall make publicly available\* a summary of the management plan\* free of charge. Excluding confidential information\*, other relevant components of the management plan\* shall be made available to affected stakeholders\* on request, and at cost of reproduction.*

7.5.1 A summary of the management plan in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Summary of management plans for forest resources (focal forest-economic basis); Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

7.5.2 Relevant components of the management plan, excluding confidential information, are available to affected stakeholders on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

**Verifiers:** Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

**7.6** *The Organization\* shall, proportionate to scale\*, intensity\* and risk\* of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders\* in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders\* on request.*

7.6.1 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

- 1) Dispute resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
- 2) Definition of living wages (Criterion 2.4);
- 3) Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), Indigenous cultural landscapes (Criterion 3.1) sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5);
- 4) Local communities' socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4);
- 5) High Conservation Values assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4); and
- 6) Provision of common forest functions.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Internal procedure for involvement of stakeholders - (minutes, correspondence and other documents proving conformance with the procedure for cooperation and consultation with stakeholders), Individual collective agreements, evidence of negotiation for minimum labor costs; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.



- 7.6.2 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to:
- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
  - 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
  - 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
  - 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
  - 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
  - 6) Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are shared with those involved.
- 7.6.3 Affected rights holders and affected stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for culturally appropriate engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Internal procedure for involvement of stakeholders, Evidence of the application of the procedure (minutes, correspondence and other documents proving compliance with the procedure for cooperation and consultation with stakeholders), Individual collective agreements, evidence of negotiation for minimum labor costs; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

- 7.6.4 On request, interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

**Verifiers:** Checking of documentation: Internal procedure for stakeholder involvement, Evidence of application of the procedure; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

- 7.6.5. Managing organization (forest manager / forest owner) ensures public and timely availability of his / her plans / programs and monitoring and involves stakeholders in forest management planning and monitoring processes.

**Verifiers:** Check of documentation: Internal procedure for stakeholder involvement, Evidence of application of the procedure.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**

**The Organization\*** shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the *management objectives\**, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the *Management Unit\**, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the *scale\*, intensity\* and risk\** of management activities, in order to implement *adaptive management\**.

**8.1 The Organization\*** shall monitor the implementation of its *Management Plan\**, including its policies and *management objectives\**, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its *verifiable targets\**.

8.1.1 Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the management plan including its policies and management objectives and achievement of verifiable targets.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Existence and content of the procedure for monitoring the implementation of the management plan; Conversation with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner, Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; SLIMF: Checking the documentation.

**8.2 The Organization\*** shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the *Management Unit\**, and changes in its environmental condition.

8.2.1 The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored consistent with Annexes G and H.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Existence of monitoring of sociological and ecological impacts of management activities, Evidence of the implementation of the Monitoring System; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

8.2.2 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annexes G and H.

NTPF 8.2.2.1 Monitoring indicator of honey includes the following items:

- 1) Harvesting rate / level.
- 2) Long term fluctuation of honey yield.

NTPF 8.2.2.2 Monitoring indicator of game includes the following items:

- 1) Harvesting rate / level.
- 2) Long term fluctuation of game yield, monitoring, shooting and quantity of meat game species.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Results on implementation of the monitoring system; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

**8.3 The Organization\* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.**

8.3.1 Adaptive management procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting management plan.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on planning documentation related to the preparation, planning and implementation of management activities), Evidence of updating the planning process based on monitoring results.

8.3.2 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives, verifiable targets and / or management activities are revised.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Analysis of monitoring results, Revised Forest Management plans; Conversation with: Management bodies of the forest management organization / owner, Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

**8.4 The Organization\* shall make publicly available\* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information\*.**

8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex G, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Availability and content of the results of monitoring results on a website or bulletin board; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

**8.5 The Organization\* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale\*, intensity\* and risk\* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit\* that are marketed as FSC certified.**

8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of that:

- 1) Transaction verification is supported by providing FSC transaction data, as requested by the certification body
- 2) Fibre testing is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

NTPF 8.5.1.1 For Honey: It is demonstrated based on best available information or pollen analysis that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from within the FSC certified Management Unit before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

NTPF 8.5.1.2 For other animal products (e.g. venison): It is demonstrated based on best available information or other means (e.g. telemetric data) that the target species spent at least 50% of its lifespan within the FSC certified Management Unit before the products can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Bills, delivery note, field visit; Conversation with: Employees to determine the level of understanding of the system and responsibility.

8.5.2 Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

- 1) Common and scientific species name;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block;
- 5) Logging date;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Documentation accompanying sold products (invoices, invoices, contracts, etc.).

8.5.3 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) The date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific species name;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) Certificate code; and
- 7) The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC certified.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Documentation accompanying sold products (invoices, invoices, contracts, etc.), Documentation dossier for all products sold with FSC label.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES\***

**The Organization\*** shall maintain and/or enhance the **High Conservation Values\*** in the **Management Unit\*** through applying the **precautionary approach\***.

9.1 **The Organization\***, through **engagement\*** with **affected stakeholders\***, **interested stakeholders\*** and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following **High Conservation Values\*** in the **Management Unit\***, proportionate to the **scale\***, **intensity\*** and **risk\*** of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the **High Conservation Values\***:

**HCV 1 – Species diversity.** Concentrations of **biological diversity\*** including endemic species, and **rare\***, **threatened\*** or endangered species, that are **significant\*** at global, regional or national levels.

**HCV 2 – Landscape\*-level ecosystems\*** and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes and large **landscape\*-level ecosystems\*** and **ecosystem\*** mosaics that are **significant\*** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

**HCV 2 – Landscape\*-level ecosystems\*** and mosaics. **Intact Forest Landscapes\*** and large **landscape\*-level ecosystems\*** and **ecosystem\*** mosaics that are **significant\*** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

**HCV 3 – Ecosystems\*** and **habitats\***. **Rare\***, **threatened\***, or endangered **ecosystems\***, **habitats\*** or **refugia\***.

**HCV 4 – Critical\* ecosystem services\***. **Basic ecosystem services\*** in **critical\*** situations, including **protection\*** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

**HCV 5 – Community needs.** Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of **local communities\*** or **Indigenous Peoples\*** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through **engagement\*** with these communities or **Indigenous Peoples\***.

**HCV 6 – Cultural values.** Sites, resources, **habitats\*** and **landscapes\*** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of **critical\*** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of **local communities\*** or **Indigenous Peoples\***, identified through **engagement\*** with these **local communities\*** or **Indigenous Peoples\***.

9.1.1 An assessment is completed using Best Available Information that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon (Annex H - HCV Framework), and their condition.

**Note:** Best available information includes, for example:

- High Conservation Value surveys of the management unit;
- Relevant databases and maps;
- Consultation with relevant local and regional experts;
- Other available sources; and/or
- Review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of the organization.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on inventory and taxation of forests, Data of strategic documents and inventories on the state of biodiversity and cultural values, HCV Framework and maps, Plans for managing protected areas, Scientific and professional studies and works; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Experts, representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

9.1.2 [Not applicable to Serbia] This assessment includes identification of Intact Forest Landscapes, as of January 1, 2017.

9.1.3 The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values (Annex H - HCV Framework).

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: List of experts and stakeholders consulted in the assessment of HCV and the preparation of the HCV study, Evidence of conducted consultations (letters, minutes from public hearings, opinions, etc.); Consultations with: Experts, representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

**9.2 *The Organization\* shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values\*, through engagement\* with affected stakeholders\*, interested stakeholders\* and experts.***

9.2.1 Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information (Annex H - HCV Framework).

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, Reports of threats HCV; Checking in the field whether HCV threats have been correctly identified (if there are such cases); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas (Annex H - HCV Framework) prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, Forest management plans; Checking on the field whether specific management activities are planned in advance in order to maintain and / or improve the identified HCV; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

9.2.3 Affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.

SLIMF 9.2.3 The Organization creates guidance for HCV in consultation with (and also accepted by) conservation organizations and regulatory authorities.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: List of experts and stakeholders consulted and involved in the planning of household activities in order to maintain and / or improve identified HCVs, Evidence of conducted consultations (letters, minutes from public hearings, opinions, etc.); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Experts, representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.

9.2.4 [Not applicable to Serbia] Management strategies are developed to protect core areas.

9.2.5 [Not applicable to Serbia] The vast majority of each Intact Forest Landscape is designated as core area

9.2.6 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, Forest management plans; Checking in the field whether management activities are effective in maintaining and / or improving HCV; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultation with stakeholders

9.2.7 [Not applicable to Serbia] Management strategies allow limited industrial activity within core areas only if all effects of industrial activity including fragmentation:

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

**9.3 The Organization\* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values\*. These strategies and actions shall implement the precautionary approach\* and be proportionate to the scale\*, intensity\* and risk\* of management activities.**

9.3.1 The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed (Annex H - HCV Framework).

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, Forest management plans; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner, Consultation with stakeholders.

9.3.2 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework, Forest management plans; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

- 9.3.3 [Not applicable to Serbia] Core areas are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.
- 9.3.4 [Not applicable to Serbia] Limited industrial activity in core areas is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.
- 9.3.5 Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Evidence of suspension of activities that damage high protective values and undertaking activities for HCV reconstruction and protection; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Consultation with stakeholders.

**9.4 *The Organization\* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values\*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection\*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale\*, intensity\* and risk\* of management activities, and shall include engagement\* with affected stakeholders\*, interested stakeholders\* and experts.***

- 9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring (Annex H - HCV Framework) assesses:
- 1) Implementation of strategies;
  - 2) The status of High Conservation Values including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend; and
  - 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework (part relating to HCV monitoring), Evidence of the conducted periodic HCV monitoring program (procedures, protocols, forms, etc.); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

- 9.4.2 The monitoring program includes engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders and experts.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: List of experts and stakeholders who participated in the development of the HCV monitoring program, Letters, minutes of public hearings, opinions, etc.; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Experts, representatives of stakeholders and environmental NGOs.



9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework (part referring to HCV monitoring), Monitoring records; Examination in the field of implementation of recommendations from HCV monitoring; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

SLIMF 9.4.4 The Organization interacts with nature conservation organizations and government organizations to have access to research developments that could contribute to HCV management.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: HCV Framework (part referring to HCV monitoring), Forest management plans; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

Management activities conducted by or for *The Organization\** for the *Management Unit\** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organization\**'s economic, environmental and social policies and *objectives\** and in compliance with the *Principles\** and *Criteria\** collectively.

**10.1** After harvest or in accordance with the *management plan\**, *The Organization\** shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more *natural conditions\**.

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

- 1) Protects affected environmental values; and
- 2) Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest composition and structure.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on exploitation plan and recovery / reforestation plan); Checking on the field whether the management activities were carried out in accordance with the plans and whether the areas where the cutting was carried out was restored in a timely manner as in the Indicator 10.1.1; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

- 1) For harvest of existing plantations, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions using ecologically well-adapted species;
- 2) For harvest of natural forests, regenerate to pre-harvest or to more natural conditions; or
- 3) For harvest of degraded natural forests, regenerate to more natural conditions.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Management plans for forest resources (focus on exploitation plan and recovery / reforestation plan); Examination in the field of whether the management activities were carried out in accordance with the plans and whether the areas where the cutting was carried out was timely restored in the manner as in the Indicator 10.1.1; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

**10.2** *The Organization\** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives\**. *The Organization\** shall use *native species\** and *local genotypes\** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

10.2.1 Species chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on recovery / afforestation), Evidence of the origin of planting material, Elaborate on justification for the use of aloe planting material (if any); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on recovery / afforestation), Elaborate on justification for the use of aloe planting material (if any); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

**10.3** *The Organization\** shall only use *alien species\** when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

10.3.1 Alien species are used only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on recovery / afforestation), Guidance on the control of the invasive influence of the used aloe plant seed material (if any), Scientific and expert papers that indicate the possibility of controlling the invasive influence of allochthonous species.

10.3.2 Alien species are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on recovery / afforestation), Checking in the field whether effective measures have been implemented to undermine the negative impact of allochthonous species.

10.3.3 The spread of invasive species introduced by The Organization is controlled.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on recovery / afforestation), Program / system for monitoring the spread and spread of invasive species, Evidence of the application of the program / system for monitoring the monitoring and spreading of invasive species; Checking in the field whether there is a spread of invasive species, whether the control measures were taken to monitor and spread invasive species (if any) and whether there are any possible socio-ecological impacts.

10.3.4 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Agreements and evidence of cooperation with regulatory bodies (if any).

**10.4 *The Organization\* shall not use genetically modified organisms\* in the Management Unit\*.***

10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on recovery / afforestation), Evidence of non-use of Genetically Modified Organisms (orders, instructions, etc.); Check in the field whether GMOs are used; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Representatives of stakeholders.

**10.5 *The Organization\* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives\*.***

10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on implementation projects and plans for breeding); Examination on the ground whether ecologically appropriate breeding practices are applied; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

**10.6 *The Organization\* shall minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers\*. When fertilizers\* are used, The Organization\* shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values\*, including soils.***

10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Management plans for forest resources (focus on performing projects and afforestation plans), Evidence of the identity of the forest management organization / forest owners to reduce the use of artificial fertilizers in order to completely stop the use of fertilizers, Register of used fertilizers, including all fertilizer documentation, Results of soil analysis, Expert study explaining the reasons for the use of artificial fertilizers; Field inspection (nurseries, planting stock, areas prepared for afforestation, etc.) using artificial fertilizers; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.6.2 When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans / programs (focus on performing projects and afforestation and cultivation plans), Evidence of the identity of the forest management organization / forest owners to reduce the use of artificial fertilizers in order to completely discontinue the use of fertilizers, Register of used fertilizers, including all fertilizer documentation, Results of soil analysis, Expert study explaining the reasons.

10.6.3 When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans / programs (focus on performing projects and afforestation and cultivation plans), Evidence of the identity of the forest management organization / forest owners to reduce the use of artificial fertilizers in order to completely discontinue the use of fertilizers, register of used fertilizers, including all fertilizer documentation, Results of soil analysis, Expert study explaining the reasons for the use of artificial fertilizers; Field inspection (nurseries, planting stock, areas prepared for afforestation, etc.) using artificial fertilizers; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest.

10.6.4 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage, such as buffer zones that exclude the use of fertilizers around rare plant communities, riparian zones, watercourses and water bodies.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans / programs (focus on performing projects and afforestation and cultivation plans), Evidence of the identity of the forest management organization / forest owners to reduce the use of artificial fertilizers in order to completely discontinue the use of fertilizers, Register of used fertilizers, including all fertilizer documentation, Results of soil analysis, Expert study explaining the reasons for the use of artificial fertilizers; Field inspection (nurseries, planting stock, areas prepared for afforestation, etc.) using artificial fertilizers; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest.

10.6.5 Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans / programs (focus on performing projects and afforestation and cultivation plans), Evidence of the identity of the forest management organization / forest owners to reduce the use of artificial fertilizers in order to completely discontinue the use of fertilizers, register of used fertilizers, including all fertilizer documentation, Results of soil analysis, Expert study explaining the reasons for the use of artificial fertilizers; Field inspection (nurseries, planting stock, areas prepared for afforestation, etc.) using artificial fertilizers; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest

**10.7** *The Organization\** shall use integrated pest management and *silviculture\** systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical *pesticides\**. *The Organization\** shall not use any chemical *pesticides\** prohibited by FSC policy. When *pesticides\** are used, *The Organization\** shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values\** and human health.

10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid, or aimed to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on forest protection and forest management plans), Integrated program for monitoring and control of pests, Evidence of the implementation and results of the Pest Monitoring and Control Program, A program for reducing and stopping pesticide use, Diagnosis and prognosis reports (if any); Check in the field of applied pest control measures; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.7.2 Chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit unless FSC has granted derogation.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: List of pesticides prohibited by FSC, register of used pesticides; Field inspection (nurseries, storage plants of planting material, etc.) using pesticides; Consultations with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.7.3 Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Register of used pesticides; Consultations with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.7.4 The use of pesticides complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Risk assessment that includes both safety and protection measures during the use of chemicals, Evidence on training of employees in contact with chemicals, Instructions for safety and protective measures during use of chemicals; Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner, Workers who directly handle and / or are responsible for the storage of chemicals.

10.7.5 If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding landscapes.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Integrated program for monitoring and control of pests, Evidence of the implementation and results of the Pest Monitoring and Control Program, Register of used pesticides, Diagnosis and prognosis reports (if any); Field testing of pesticide application; Consultations

with Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.7.6 Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Integrated program for monitoring and control of pests, Evidence of the implementation and results of the Pest Monitoring and Control Program, Register of used pesticides, Register of incidents and applied measures, Diagnosis and prognosis reports (if any); Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner, Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

10.7.7 When pesticides are used:

- 1) The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
- 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Integrated program for monitoring and control of pests, Evidence of implementation and results of the Monitoring and Control Program; Pest: Register of used pesticides, Register of incidents and applied measures, Diagnosis and prognosis reports (if any); Check in the field; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner, Representatives of local.

**10.8 *The Organization\* shall minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of biological control agents\* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols\*. When biological control agents\* are used, The Organization\* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values\*.***

10.8.1 The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Register of used biological agents, A rationale for the used biological agents, Evidence for the application of monitoring and control in case the biological agents are used; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.8.2 Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Internationally accepted scientific protocols on the use of biological agents (e.g. integrated pest and disease strategy), Register of used biological agents, Evidence of respect for internationally accepted scientific protocols when biological agents are used; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.8.3 The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Register of used biological agents; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.8.4 Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

**Verifiers:** Field check; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

**10.9 *The Organization\* shall assess risks\* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards\* proportionate to scale\*, intensity\*, and risk\*.***

10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are assessed.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Documented risk assessment of natural disasters (e.g. floods, winds, avalanches, landslides, etc.) and possible negative impacts on forest infrastructure, resources and local population, including type, frequency, intensity and level of impact of natural disasters, Forest management plans; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner, Representatives of local communities and stakeholders.

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Evidence of planned and implemented measures to mitigate the potential negative impacts of natural disasters, Forest management plans; Check the field application of measures to mitigate potential negative impacts of natural disasters; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.9.3 The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Documented risk assessment for management activities that may increase the frequency, distribution or severity of those natural disasters (e.g.: floods, fires, landslides, etc.) that may be affected by management activities; Inspection in the field of impact of applied forest management activities in relation to natural disasters; Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner.

10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.

**Verifiers:** Checking the field of application of customized management activities and measures to reduce the risk of the negative impact of natural disasters.



**10.10 *The Organization\* shall manage infrastructural development\*, transport activities and silviculture\* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species\*, habitats\*, ecosystems\* and landscape values\* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.***

10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on plans and maps of forest infrastructure, communication and transport), Assessment of the impact on the environment of construction of forest infrastructure and use of forest transport means; Field inspection of application of management measures and activities that satisfy Indicator 10.10.1 (e.g.: to what extent forest roads and trains are endangering aquatic resources, whether there are erosion processes on the ground and on forest transportation infrastructure, whether there are mechanical damages to the existing trees and young plants, etc.).

10.10.2 Silviculture activities are managed to ensure protection of the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Management plans for forest resources (focus on plans for growing and exploiting forests, and tree remittance); Checking on the field of forestry activities and activities (for example, which technologies and techniques are used to minimize damage to roads, soil, habitats and plants, the use of animals and lifts where necessary, etc.); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Consultation with stakeholders.

10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to watercourses, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Plans, projects and programs aimed at preventing, mitigating and correcting negative impacts of management activities on biodiversity, environment and landscape values; Checking the plans, projects and programs implemented (e.g.: prevention of erosion processes, restoration of habitats, rehabilitation of water courses, etc.); Conversation with: Professional services of the forest management organization / owner; Consultations with: Consultation with stakeholders.

**10.11 *The Organization\* shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products\* so that environmental values\* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.***

10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1. and High Conservation Values identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on forest and non-farm product use plans), HCV Framework; Inspection in the field

of damage to environmental values caused by management activities:  
Consultation with stakeholders.

10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Data on employee training regarding the optimal use of forest products and materials that can be sold, Documents showing that the forest exploitation practices are focused on optimizing the use of forest products (e.g. testimonies, dispatch documents, transport documentation, etc.); Checking on the field of the practice of forest exploitation (e.g. whether the timber is harvested from time to time from the cutting and dispatched on time from the warehouse, whether there is damage to the drilling stables, whether there is a cut and unused wood that can be sold in the stands etc.).

10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on forest exploitation plans and remittance data); Field inspection of the left dead tree and trees, and decaying biomass in the stand after cutting; Checking the documentation: Forest management plans (focus on forest exploitation plans); Field check of the intensity of damage on the remaining deforestation trees and other environmental values.

10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values.

NTPF 10.11.4 The waste originating from harvesting and on-site processing of honey and game is minimized.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: Forest management plans / programs (focus on forest use plans); Field inspection of the intensity of damage on the remaining steam and other environmental values; Interview with the forest manager and stakeholders; Onsite visit; List of wastes.

## **10.12 *The Organization*\* shall dispose of *waste materials*\* in an environmentally appropriate manner.**

10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.

**Note:** National legislation, listed in Annex A, fully covers the area of waste management.

**Verifiers:** Checking the documentation: A plan or procedure for the management of waste materials (e.g. fuel, used oils and lubricants, etc.) that prevents soil and water from cleaning waste material, Evidence (minutes, instructions, forms, orders, etc.) on the application of the waste management plan or procedure; Field inspection of the application of the waste management plan or procedure, the presence of waste material in the forest and work sites and the verification of the methods of safe handling, transport and disposal of waste (e.g. equipment and method for waste collection and disposal, oil change and fueling, use of absorbers.)

## E Annexes

(Normative section)

### Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (Principle 1)

The following is the minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators).

**Note:** This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of applicable legislation. If any additional legislation applies, Certificate Holders shall also comply with it.

A.	NATIONAL LEGISLATION – NACIONALNO ZAKONODAVSTVO
	<p><b>Legal Rights to Harvest:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Land tenure and management rights</b> Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses.</li><li>• <b>Concession licenses</b> Legislation regulating procedures for the issuing of forest concession licenses, including use of legal methods to obtain concession license. Especially bribery, corruption and nepotism are well-known issues in connection with concession licenses.</li><li>• <b>Management and harvest planning</b> Any legal requirements for management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, as well as approval of these by competent authorities.</li><li>• <b>Harvesting permits</b> Legislation regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal document required for specific harvesting operations. It includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permit. Corruption is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits.</li></ul>
1.	Law on Forests – Official gazete RS no. 30/10, 93/12, 89/15 Zakon o šumama SG RS 30/10, 93/12, 89/15
2.	Law on planning and building    Zakon o planiranju i izgradnji
3.	Low on spatial planning Zakon o prostornom planu Republike Srbije
4.	Odluka o osnivanju Javnog preduzeća “Vojvodinašume” (“Sl.list APV” br. 7/02, 8/03)
5.	Pravilnik o izmenama Pravilnika o načinu i vremenu vršenja doznake, dodeljivanju, obliku i sadržini doznačnog žiga i žiga za šumsku krivicu, obrascu doznačne knjige, odnosno knjige šumske krivice, kao i uslovima i načinu seče u šumama („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 47/12)
6.	Pravilnik o sadržini osnova i programa gazdovanja šumama, godišnjeg izvođačkog plana i privremenog godišnjeg plana gazdovanja privatnim šumama (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.122/03)

7.	-Pravilnik o obrascu legitimacije čuvara šuma ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.46/92, 56/92-ispr
8.	-Zakon o semenu i sadnom materijalu („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.54/93, 35/94, 43/94, 135/04, 18/05 i 45/05 - delimično prestaje da važi sa 135/04, 18/05, 45/05, 101/05)
9.	Zakon o reproduktivnom materijalu šumskog drveća ("Sl.glasnik RS"135/04, 8/05, 41/09)
10.	Pravilnik o posebnim merama zaštite na radu u šumarstvu ("Sl.glasnik SRS" br.33/88)
11.	Pravilnik o obliku i sadržini šumskog žiga, obrascu propratnice, odnosno otpremnice, uslovima načinu i roku žigosanja posečenog drveta ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.95/92 i 54/00)
12.	Pravilnik o načinu i vremenu vršenja doznake, dodeljivanju, obliku i sadržini doznačnog žiga i žiga za šumsku krivicu, obrascu doznačne knjige, odnosno knjige šumske krivice, kao i uslovima i načinu seče u šumama ("Sl.gl.RS" br.65/2011 i 47/2012)
13.	Pravilnik o bližim uslovima, kao i načinu dodele i korišćenja sredstava iz godišnjeg programa korišćenja sredstava budžetskog fonda za šume republike srbije i budžetskog fonda za šume autonomne pokrajine ("sl. glasnik rs", br. 32/2011)
14.	Pravilnik o šumskom redu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.38/2011)
15.	Strategija razvoja šumarstva Republike Srbije ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.59/06)
16.	Pravilnik o kvalitetu reproduktivnog materijala topola i vrba ("Sl.glasnik RS" br. 76/09)
17.	Pravilnik o izmenama Pravilnika o načinu i vremenu vršenja doznake, dodeljivanju, obliku i sadržini doznačnog žiga i žiga za šumsku krivicu, obrascu doznačne knjige, odnosno knjige šumske krivice, kao i uslovima i načinu seče u šumama („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 47/12)
	<p><b>Taxes and Fees</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</b> Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. It also includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</li> <li>• <b>Value added and sales taxes</b> Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing forest (standing stock sales).</li> <li>• <b>Income and profit taxes</b> Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to the profit derived from sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies or related to salary payments.</li> </ul>
18.	Međunarodni računovodstveni standardi ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.16/08, 31/08)
19.	Zakon o budžetskom sistemu ("Sl. Glasnik RS", br. 54/2009, 73/2010, 101/2010, 101/2011 i 93/2012)
20.	Zakon o računovodstvu i reviziji ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.46/06, 111/09 i 99/11-dr.zakon)

21.	Zakon o poreskom postupku i poreskoj administraciji ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.80/02, 84/02, 23/03, 70/03, 55/04, 61/05, 85/05, 62/06, 63/07, 61/07, 20/09,53/10, br. 2/12, 93/12)
22.	Pravilnik o načinu podnošenja poreske prijave elektronskim putem („Sl.gl. RS“ br. 18/12)
23.	Zakon o porezu na dodatu vrednost ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.84/04, 86/04, 61/05 i 61/07, 93/12)
24.	Pravilnik o utvrđivanju šta se smatra naplatom potraživanja, u smislu Zakona o porezu na dodatu vrednost („Sl.gl.RS“ br 114/12)
25.	Zakon o porezu na dobit pravnih lica ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.25/01, 80/02, 43/03, 84/04,18/10, 119/12)
26.	Zakon o porezu na dohodak građana ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.24/01, 80/02, 135/04, 62/06, 65/06, 10/07, 7/08, 7/09, 31/09, 44/09,18/10, 50/2011, 93/12)
27.	Zakon o porezima na imovinu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.26/01, 42/02, 45/02, 80/02, 135/04, 61/07, 5/09, 101/2010, 24/2011, 78/11 i 57/12 – odluka US)
28.	Zakon o fiskalnim kasama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.135/04, br.93/12)
29.	Zakon o akcizama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.22/01,73/01, 80/02, 43/03, 72/03, 43/04, 55/04, 135/04, 46/05, 101/05- dr.zakon.61/07, 5/09 , 31/09, 101/10, 43/2011, 93/12 i 119/12)
30.	Uredba o određivanju delatnosti kod čijeg obavljanja ne postoji obaveza evidentiranja prometa preko fiskalne kase ("Sl.glasnik RS" br. 61/10, 101/10, 94/11 i 83/12 )
31.	Zakon o doprinosima za obavezno socijalno osiguranje ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.84/04, 61/05, 62/06, 7/08, 5/09,7/09,52/11, 101/11 i 7/12 – usklađeni din.izn.)
32.	Pravilnik o kontnom okviru i sadržini računa u kontnom okviru za privredna društva, zadruge, druga pravna lica i preduzetnike ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.114/06, 119/08, 9/09, 4/10, 3/2011 i 101/12 )
33.	Zakon o Narodnoj banci Srbije ("Sl.glasnik RS" br. 72/2003, 55/2004, 85/2005-dr.zakon, 44/10, 76/12 i 106/12)
34.	Pravilnik o zajedničkim kriterijumima i standardima za uspostavljanje, funkcionisanje i izveštavanje o sistemu finansijskog upravljanja i kontrole u javnom sektoru ""sl. glasnik r"", br. 99/2011)
35.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku obezbeđivanja izvoda podataka iz elektronski vođenih poslovnih knjiga i evidencije poreskih obveznika – pravnih lica ("Sl.gl. RS" br.6/10)
36.	Zakon o Državnoj revizorskoj instituciji ("Sl.gl. RS" 101/2005, 54/2007 i 36/10);
37.	Zakon o privatizaciji ""Sl. glasnik R"", br. 38/2001, 18/2003, 45/2005, 123/2007, 123/2007— dr. zakon, 30/2010— dr. zakon i 93/2012)
38.	Zakon o bankama ("Sl.gl.RS" br. 107/05 i 91/10)
39.	Zakon o porezima na upotrebu, držanje i nošenje dobara ("Sl.gl.RS" br.101/10 i 24/11 i 101/11-usklađeni din.izn.)
40.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku ostvarivanja poreskih oslobođenja kod PDV sa pravom i bez prava na odbitak prethodnog poreza ("Sl.gl.RS" br.24/11 i 79/11)
41.	Pravilnik o određivanju slučajeva u kojima nema obaveze izdavanja računa i računima kod kojih se mogu izostaviti pojedini podaci („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 4/12)
42.	Zakon o Fondu za razvoj Republike Srbije („Sl.gl. RS br.36/09, 88/10 i 119/12)
43.	Zakon o Razvojnom fondu Autonomne pokrajine Vojvodine („Sl.gl.RS“ br.124/12)

44.	Zakon o Narodnoj banci Srbije („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 72/2003, 55/2004, 85/2005 – dr.zakon, 44/10, 76/12 i 106/12)
45.	Pravilnik o utvrđivanju prenosa celokupne ili dela imovine, sa ili bez naknade, ili kao ulog, koji se ne smatra prometom dobara i usluga u smislu Zakona o porezu na dodatu vrednost („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 67/2005 i 76/12)
46.	-Uredba o određivanju delatnosti kod čijeg obavljanja ne postoji obaveza evidentiranja prometa preko fiskalne kase („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 83/12)
47.	Pravilnik o utvrđivanju šta se smatra naplatom potraživanja, u smislu Zakona o porezu na dodatu vrednost („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 114/12)
48.	-Zakon o rokovima izmirenja novčanih obaveza u komercijalnim transakcijama („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 119/12)
49.	Zakon o uslovnom otpisu kamata i mirovanju poreskog duga („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 119/12)
50.	Zakon o zateznoj kamati („Sl.gl.RS br.119/12)
	<p><b>Timber Harvesting Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>Timber harvesting regulations</b></p> <p>Any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from felling site and seasonal limitations etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities and elements that shall be preserved during felling etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges etc. shall also be considered as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Protected sites and species</b></p> <p>Covers legislation related to protected areas as well as protected, rare or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Environmental requirements</b></p> <p>Covers legislation related to environmental impact assessment in connection with harvesting, acceptable level for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g. along water courses, open areas, breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on felling site, seasonal limitation of harvesting time, and environmental requirements for forest machineries.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Health and safety</b></p> <p>Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, use of safe felling and transport practice, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, and safety requirements to machinery used. Legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relate to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations).</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Legal employment</b></p> <p>Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirement for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withhold by employer. Furthermore, the points cover observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and discrimination and freedom of association</p> </li> </ul>
51.	Pravilnik o bezbednosti mašina ( “Sl.gl.RS” br.13/10)

52.	Uredba o proglašenju Specijalnog rezervata prirode "Koviljsko-Petrovaradinski rit" ("Sl.gl.RS" br.44/11)
53.	Pravilnik o biljnim vrstama koje se smatraju međusobno bliskim ("Sl.gl.RS" br.60/11)
54.	Pravilnik o sadržini srednjoročnog plana zaštite šuma od biljnih bolesti i štetočina ("Sl.gl.RS" br.36/11)
55.	Zakon o radu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.24/05, 61/05, 54/09)
56.	Zakon o štrajku ("Sl.list SRJ" br.29/96, "Sl.glasnik RS" br.101/05-dr.zakon, 103/2012-odluka US)
57.	Zakon o zapošljavanju i osiguranju za slučaj nezaposlenosti ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.36/09 i 88/10)
58.	Zakon o stečaju ("Sl. glasnik RS" br.104/09, 99/11-dr.zakon i 71/2012-odluka US)
59.	Zakon o mirnom rešavanju radnih sporova ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.125/04,104/09)
60.	Pravilnik o postupku mirnog rešavanja radnog spora ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.12/05, 84/05)
61.	Zakon o evidencijama u oblasti rada ("Sl.list SRJ" br.46/96, "Sl.glasnik RS" br.101/05, 36/09 – dr.zakon)
62.	Uputstvo za vođenje jedinstvene kadrovske evidencije ("Sl.glasnik SRS" br.7/87)
63.	Zakon o državnim i drugim praznicima u Republici Srbiji ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.43/01, 101/07 i 92/2011)
64.	Zakon o profesionalnoj rehabilitaciji i zapošljavanju osoba sa invaliditetom („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.36/09)
65.	Uputstvo o uslovima i načinu finansiranja troškova prevencije invalidnosti i rehabilitacije zaposlenih sa posebnim uslovima rada ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.89/03)
66.	Pravilnik o prethodnim i periodičnim pregledima zaposlenih na radnim mestima sa povećanim rizikom (Sl.glasnik RS,, br.120/07, 93/08)
67.	Pravilnik o radnoj knjižici ("Sl.glasnik i " br.17/97)
68.	Zakon o bezbednosti i zdravlju na radu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.101/05)
69.	Pravilnik o preventivnim merama za bezbedan i zdrav rad na radnom mestu („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.21/09)
70.	Pravilnik o evidencijama iz oblasti bezbednosti i zdravlja na radu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.62/07)
71.	Pravilnik o preventivnim merama za bezbedan i zdrav rad pri korišćenju sredstava i opreme za ličnu zaštitu na radu ("Sl.list RS" br.92/08)
72.	Pravilnik o programu, načinu i visini troškova polaganja stručnog ispita za obavljanje poslova bezbednosti i zdravlja na radu i poslova odgovornog lica (Službeni glasnik RS", broj 29/06, 62/07 i 91/2012);
73.	Zakon o zaštiti od požara ("Sl.glasnik SRS" br. 111/09)
74.	Zakon o zaštiti stanovništva od izloženosti duvanskog dima ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.30/10)
75.	Pravilnik o obliku i sadržaju znaka zabrane pušenja i znaka da je pušenje dozvoljeno u određenom prostoru, načinu isticanja tih znakova, obrascu izveštaja o povredi zabrane pušenja, vrsti potrebnih dokaza o pušenju i načinu na kome je

	pušenje zabranjeno, kao i obrascu za naplatu novčane kazne na licu mesta ("Sl.gl.RS"br.73/2010)
76.	Pravilnik o postupku pregleda i ispitivanje opreme za rad i ispitivanja uslova radne okoline ("Službeni glasnik RS", br. 94/06, 108/06);
77.	Pravilnik o sadržaju elaborata o uređenju gradilišta ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj 31/92);
78.	Pravilnik o sadržaju i načinu izdavanja obrasca izveštaja o povredi na radu, profesionalnom oboljenju i oboljenju u vezi sa radom ("Službeni glasnik RS", br. 72/06, 84/06);
79.	Pravilnik o opštim merama zaštite na radu od opasnog dejstva električne struje u objektima namenjenim za rad, radnim prostorijama i na radilištu ("Službeni glasnik SRS", broj 21/89);
80.	Pravilnik o posebnim merama zaštite na radu u šumarstvu ("Službeni glasnik SRS", broj 33/88);
81.	Pravilnik o opremi i postupku za pružanje prve pomoći i organizovanju službe spasavanja u slučaju nezgode na radu („Sl.list SFRJ,, br.21/71)
82.	Pravilnik o obezbeđivanju smeštaja i ishrane radnika, odnosno njihovog prevoza od mesta stanovanja do mesta rada i natrag („Sl.list SFRJ,, br.21/71)
83.	Pravilnik o posebnim merama zaštite na radu pri mehaničkoj preradi i obradi drveta i sličnih materijala ("Službeni glasnik SRS", broj 51/88);
84.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku procene rizika na radnom mestu i u radnoj okolini ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.72/06, 84/06, 30/10)
85.	Uredba o bezbednosti i zdravlju na radu na privremenim ili pokretnim gradilištima („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.14/09 i 95/2010)
86.	Pravilnik o utvrđivanju telesnih oštećenja ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.105/03, 120/08)
87.	Pravilnik o utvrđivanju profesionalnih bolesti ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.105/03)
88.	Pravilnik o radnim mestima odnosno poslovima na kojima se staž osiguranja računa sa uvećanim trajanjem ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.105/03, 126/04, 93/05, 3/07, 8/07, 56/07, 23/08, 49/10, 48/11 i 50/2012)
89.	Pravilnik o preventivnim merama za bezbedan i zdrav rad pri ručnom prenošenju tereta ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.106/09)
90.	Zakon o sprečavanju zlostavljanja na radu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.36/10)
91.	Zakon o volontiranju ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.36/10)
92.	Pravilnik o bližem načinu, troškovima i kriterijumima za procenu radne sposobnosti i mogućnosti zaposlenja ili održanja zaposlenja osoba sa invaliditetom ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.36/10)
93.	Pravilnik o sadržini, izdavanju i vođenju putnih naloga i evidenciji o izdatui putnim nalogima ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.20/96, 32/10)
94.	Pravilnik o pravilima ponašanja poslodavaca i zaposlenih u vezi sa prevencijom i zaštitom od zlostavljanja na radu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.62/10)
95.	Pravilnik o polaganju stručnog ispita i uslovima za dobijanje licence i ovlašćenja za izradu Glavnog projekta zaštite od požara i posebnih sistema i mera zaštite od požara („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 21/12)
96.	Strategija zaštite od požara za period od 2012-2017.godine ( „Sl.gl.RS“ br. 21/12)
97.	Uputstvo o metodologiji za izradu procene ugroženosti i planova zaštite i spasavanja u vanrednim situacijama („Sl.gl.RS“ br.96/12)



98.	Zakon o integrisanom sprečavanju i kontroli zagađivanja životne sredine ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 135/04);
99.	Zakon o zaštiti vazduha („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.36/09, br.10/2013)
	Zakon o zaštiti životne sredine ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 135/04, 36/09-dr.zakon, 72/2009- dr.zakon i 43/2011-odluka US);
	Zakonu o integrisanom sprečavanju i kontroli zagađivanja životne sredine („Službeni glasnik RS”, broj 135/04
	Pravilnik o sadržini projekata remedijacije i rekultivacije („Službeni glasnik RS“, broj 35/19)
	Pravilnik o sadržini projekta zaštite i sanacije životne sredine tokom i posle korišćenja prirodnog resursa, postupak i uslovi davanja saglasnosti na projekat („Službeni glasnik RS“, broj 35/19)
100.	Pravilnik o visini troškova dodele prava na korišćenje ekološkog znaka ("Službeni glasnik RS", br. 81/2010)
101.	Pravilnik o bližim uslovima i postupku za dobijanje prava na korišćenje ekološkog znaka, elementima, izgledu i načinu upotrebe ekološkog znaka za proizvode, procese i usluge "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 3/2009
102.	Zakon o upravljanju otpadom ("Sl.glasnik RS", br. 36/2009, 88/2010 и 14/2016)
103.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Bazelske konvencije o kontroli prekograničnog kretanja opasnih otpada i njihovom odlaganju („Sl. list SRJ - Međunarodni ugovori", br. 2/99)
104.	Uredba o proizvodima koji posle upotrebe postaju posebni tokovi otpada, obrascu dnevne evidencije o količini i vrsti proizvedenih i uvezenih proizvoda i godišnjeg izveštaja, načinu i rokovima dostavljanja godišnjeg izveštaja, obveznicima plaćanja naknade, kriterijumima za obračun, visinu i način obračunavanja i plaćanja naknade("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 54/2010, 86/2011, 15/2012 , 41/2013 - dr. pravilnik i 3/2014)
105.	Uredba o vrstama zagađivanja, kriterijumima za obračun naknade za zagađivanje životne sredine i obveznicima, visinu i način obračunavanja i plaćanja naknade ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 113/2005, 6/2007, 8/2010, 102/2010, 15/2012 i 91/2012)
106.	Uredba o vrstama otpada za koje se vrši termički tretman, uslovima i kriterijumima za određivanje lokacije, tehničkim i tehnološkim uslovima za projektovanje, izgradnju, opremanje i rad postrojenja za termički tretman otpada, postupanju sa ostatkom nakon spaljivanja ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 102/2010 i 50/2012)
107.	Uredba o visini i uslovima za dodelu podsticajnih sredstava ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 88/2009, 67/2010, 101/2010, 86/2011 i 35/2012)
108.	Uredba o proizvodima koji posle upotrebe postaju posebni tokovi otpada,obracu dnevne evidencije, o količini i vrsti proizvedenih i uvezenih proizvoda i godišnjeg izveštaja , načinu i rokovima dostavljanja godišnjeg izveštaja, obveznicima plaćanja naknade, kriterijumima za obračun, visinu i način obračunavanja i plaćanja naknade, ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 54/2010, 86/2011, 15/2012 i 3/2014)
109.	Uredba o određivanju pojedinih vrsta opasnog otpada koji se mogu uvoziti kao sekundarne sirovine ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 60/2009)
110.	Uredba o odlaganju otpada na deponije ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 92/2010)
111.	Uredba o listi neopasnog otpada za koji se ne izdaje dozvola, sa dokumentacijom koja prati prekogranično kretanje, ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 102/2010)
112.	Uredba o prestanku važenja uredbe o upravljanju otpadnim uljima ("Sl. glasniku RS", br. 71 od 4. oktobra 2010)

113.	Uredba o prestanku važenja uredbe o načinu i postupcima upravljanja otpadom koji sadrži azbest ("Sl. glasniku RS", br. 74 od 15. oktobra 2010)
114.	Uredba o listama otpada za prekogranično kretanje, sadržini i izgledu dokumenata koji prate prekogranično kretanje, sadržini i izgledu dokumenata koji prate prekogranično kretanje otpada sa uputstvima za njihovo popunjavanje ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 60/2009)
115.	Uredba o kriterijumima za obračun naknade za ambalažu ili upakovan proizvod i oslobađanje od plaćanja naknade, obveznicima plaćanja, visini naknade, kao i o načinu obračunavanja i plaćanja naknade "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 8/2010
116.	Pravilnik o sadržini dokumentacije koja se podnosi uz zahtev za izdavanje dozvole za uvoz, izvoz i tranzit otpada ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 60/2009, 101/2010, 48/2017, 80/2017, 98/2017 i 38/2018)
117.	Pravilnik o obrascu zahteva za izdavanje dozvole za tretman, odnosno skladištenje, ponovno iskorišćenje i odlaganje otpada („Službeni glasnik RS“ broj 38/18)
118.	Pravilnik o usklađenim iznosima podsticajnih sredstava za ponovnu upotrebu, reciklažu i korišćenje određenih vrsta otpada (Sl.Glasnik RS 44/2016)
119.	Pravilnik o usklađenim iznosima naknade za upravljanje posebnim tokovima otpada (Sl.Glasnik RS 44/2016)
120.	Pravilnik o usklađenim iznosima naknade za zagađivanje životne sredine (Sl.Glasnik RS 44/2016)
121.	Pravilnik o uslovima, načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadnim uljima ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 71/2010)
122.	Pravilnik o uslovima koje moraju da ispunjavaju stručne organizacije za ispitivanje otpada "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 53/2006
123.	Pravilnik o uslovima i načinu sakupljanja, transporta, skladištenja i tretmana otpada koji se koristi kao sekundarna sirovina ili za dobijanje energije ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 98/2010)
124.	Pravilnik o usklađenim iznosima podsticajnih sredstava za ponovnu upotrebu, reciklažu i korišćenje određenih vrsta otpada "Službeni glasnik RS", broj 41/2013
125.	Pravilnik o usklađenim iznosima naknade za zagađivanje životne sredine "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 37/2014
126.	Pravilnik o usklađenim iznosima naknade za upravljanje posebnim tokovima otpada " Sl. glasnik RS", br 41/2013
127.	Pravilnik o upravljanju medicinskim otpadom ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 78/2010)
128.	Pravilnik sadržini, načinu vođenja i izgledu registra izdatih dozvola za upravljanje otpadom ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 95/2010)
129.	Pravilnik o sadržini potvrde o izuzimanju od obaveze pribavljanja dozvole za skladištenje inertnog i neopasnog otpada ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 73/2010)
130.	Pravilnik sadržini i izgledu dozvole za skladištenje, tretman i odlaganje otpada ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 96/2009)
131.	Pravilnik o prestanku važenja pravilnika o kriterijumima za određivanje lokacije i uređenje deponija otpadnih materija („Službeni glasnik RS“, broj 54/92).
132.	Pravilnik o postupanju sa uređajima i otpadom koji sadrži PCB ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 37/2011)
133.	Pravilnik o postupanju sa uređajima i otpadom koji sadrži azbest ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 75/2010)
134.	Pravilnik o obrascu dokumenta o kretanju otpada i uputstva za njegovo popunjavanje ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 114/2013)

135.	Pravilnik o obrascu dnevne evidencije i godišnjeg izveštaja o otpadu sa uputstvom za njegovo popunjavanje ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 95/2010)
136.	Pravilnik o načinu skladištenja, pakovanja i obeležavanja opasnog otpada ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 92/2010)
137.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku za upravljanje otpadnim fluorescentnim cevima koje sadže živu ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 97/2010)
138.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadom od titan-dioksida, merama nadzora i monitoringa životne sredine na lokaciji ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 1/2012)
139.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadnim gumama ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 104/2009 i 81/2010)
140.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja istrošenim baterijama i akumulatorima ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 86/2010)
141.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadnim vozilima ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 98/2010)
142.	Pravilnik o metodologiji za prikupljanje podataka o sastavu i količinama komunalnog otpada na teritoriji jedinice lokalne samouprave ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 61/2010)
143.	Pravilnik o listi POPs materija, načinu i postupku za upravljanje POPs otpadom i graničnim vrednostima koncentracija POPs materija koje se odnose na odlaganje otpada koji sadži ili je kontaminiran POPs materijama ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 65/2011)
144.	Pravilnik o listi električnih i elektronskih proizvoda, merama zabrane i ograničenja korišćenja električne i elektronske opreme koja sadži opasne materije, načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadom od električnih i elektronskih proizvoda ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 99/2010)
145.	Pravilnik o kategorijama, ispitivanju i klasifikaciji otpada ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 56/2010)
146.	Pravilnik o sadržini dokumentacije koja se podnosi uz zahtev za izdavanje dozvole za uvoz, izvoz i tranzit otpada "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 60/2009, 101/2010
147.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu vođenja registra izdatih integrisanih dozvola "Službenom glasniku RS", br. 69/2005 od 9.8.2005. godine.
148.	Pravilnik o tehničkim i drugim zahtevima za plastične kese sa aditivom za oksidacionu razgradnju i biorazgradnju, o ocenjivanju usaglašenosti i uslovima koje mora da ispuni imenovano telo "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 3/2012
149.	Pravilnik o vrstama ambalaže sa dugim vekom trajanju "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 70/2009
150.	Pravilnik o obrascima izveštaja o upravljanju ambalažom i ambalažnim otpadom "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 21/2010
151.	Pravilnik o kriterijumima za određivanje šta može biti ambalaža, sa primerima za primenu kriterijuma i listi srpskih standarda koji se odnose na osnovne zahteve koje ambalaža mora da ispunjava za stavljanje u promet "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 70/2009
152.	Pravilnik o hemikalijama za koje je proizvođač ili uvoznik dužan da utvrdi kauciju za pojedinačnu ambalažu u koju je smeštena ta hemikalija i o visini kaucije za određenu ambalažu prema vrsti ambalaže ili hemikalije koja je u nju smeštena "Sl. Gl. RS", br. 99/2010
153.	Pravilnik o godišnjoj količini ambalažnog otpada po vrstama za koje se obavezno obezbeđuje prostor za preuzimanje, sakupljanje, razvrstavanje i privremeno skladištenje "Sl. glasnik RS", br. 70/2009
154.	Pravilnik o načinu numerisanja, skraćenicama i simbolima na kojima se zasniva sistem identifikacije i označavanja ambalažnih materijala "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 70/2009

155.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu vođenja Registra izdatih dozvola za upravljanje ambalažnim otpadom "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 76/2009
156.	Pravilnik o graničnoj vrednosti ukupnog nivoa koncentracije olova, kadmijuma, žive i šestovalentnog hroma u ambalaži ili njenim komponentama, izuzecima od primene i roku za primenu granične vrednosti "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 70/2009
157.	Pravilnik o vrsti i godišnjoj količini ambalaže korišćene za upakovanu robu stavljenu u promet za koju proizvođač, uvoznik, paker/punilac i isporučilac nije dužan da obezbedi upravljanje ambalažnim otpadom "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 70/2009
158.	Strategija upravljanja otpadom za period 2010-2019. godine ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 29/2010)
159.	Zakon o strateškoj proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 135/2004 i 88/2010)
160.	Ukaz o proglašenju zakona o proglašenju zakona o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 135/2004, 36/2009
161.	Pravilnik o uslovima, načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadnim uljima ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 71/2010)
162.	Pravilnik o sadržini zahteva o potrebi procene uticaja i sadržini zahteva za određivanje obima i sadržaja studije o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 69/2005
163.	Pravilnik o radu tehničke komisije za ocenu studije o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 69/2005
164.	Pravilnik o postupku javnog uvida, prezentaciji i javnoj raspravi o studiji o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 69/2005
165.	Pravilnik o postupanju sa otpadom koji sadrži azbest ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 75/2010)
166.	Pravilnik o načinu skladištenja, pakovanja i obeležavanje opasnog otpada ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 92/2010)
167.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku za upravljanje otpadnim fluorescentnim cevima koje sadrže živu ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 97/2010)
168.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadnim vozilima ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 98/2010)
169.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja istrošenim baterijama i akumulatorima ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 86/2010)
170.	Pravilnik o graničnoj vrednosti ukupnog nivoa koncentracije olova, kadmijuma, žive i šestovalentnog hroma u ambalaži ili njenim komponentama, izuzecima od primene i roku za primenu granične vrednosti "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 70/2009
171.	Pravilnik o sadržini studije o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 69/2005
172.	Zakon o vodama ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 30/2010 i 93/2012)
173.	Uredba o graničnim vrednostima prioritetnih i prioritetnih hazardnih supstanci koje zagađuju površinske vode i rokovima za njihovo dostizanje "Službeni glasnik RS", br. 24/2014
174.	Uredba o graničnim vrednostima zagađujućih materija u površinskim i podzemnim vodama i sedimentu i rokovima za njihovo dostizanje ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 50/2012)
175.	Pravilnik o parametrima ekološkog i hemijskog statusa površinskih voda i parametrima hemijskog i kvantitativnog statusa podzemnih voda ("Sl. glasnik RS", broj 74/2011)
176.	Zakon o zaštiti zemljišta "Službeni glasnik RS", broj 112 od 30. decembra 2015.

177.	Uredba o graničnim vrednostima zagađujućih, štetnih i opasnih materija u zemljištu ("Sl. glasnik RS", broj 30/2018)
178.	Uredba o utvrđivanju kriterijuma za određivanje statusa ugrožene životne sredine i prioriteta za sanaciju i remedijaciju ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 22/2010)
179.	Uredba o programu sistemskog praćenja kvaliteta zemljišta, indikatorima za ocenu rizika od degradacije zemljišta i metodologiji za izradu remedijacionih programa ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 88/2010)
180.	Zakon o zaštiti od buke u životnoj sredini („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.36/09, 88/10)
181.	Zakon o zaštiti prirode („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.36/09, 88/10 i 91/2010-ispr.)
182.	Zakon o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Sl. glasnik RS", broj: 135/04, 36/09);
183.	Zakon o strateškoj proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 135/04, 88/10);
184.	Zakon o upravljanju otpadom ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.36/09, 88/10)
185.	Zakon o ambalaži i ambalažnom otpadu („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.36/09)
186.	Zakon o nacionalnim parkovima („Sl.glasnik RS,,br.36/09)
187.	Zakon o zaštiti Deliblatske peščare ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.6/65)
188.	Odluka o donošenju prostornog plana područja prostorne namene specijalnog rezervata prirode "Deliblatska peščara" ("Sl.list APV" br.8/06)
189.	Odluka o donošenju prostornog plana područja posebne namene specijalnog rezervata prirode "Obedska bara" ("Sl.list APV " br.8/06)
190.	Uredba o zaštiti specijalnog rezervata prirode "Bagremara" ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.12/07) Uredba o zaštiti specijalnog rezervata prirode "Gornje Podunavlje" ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.45/01, 81/08, 107/09) Uredba o zaštiti predela izuzetnih odlika "Subotička peščara" ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.127/03, 113/04)
191.	Zakon o zdravlju bilja („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
192.	Zakon o sredstvima za ishranu bilja i oplemenjivačima zemljišta („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09);
193.	Zakon o zaštiti prava oplemenjivača biljnih sorti („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09 i 88/11)
194.	Zakon o hemikalijama („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.36/09, 88/10 i 93/12)
195.	Zakon o biocidnim proizvodima („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.36/09, 88/10 i 92/2011)
196.	Zakon o zdravlju bilja („Sl.glasnik RS" br. 41/09)
197.	Zakon o sredstvima za zaštitu bilja („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
198.	Zakon o genetički modificovanim organizmima („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
199.	Odluka o stavljanju pod zaštitu biljnih vrsta kao prirodnih retkosti ("Službeni glasnik SRS", broj: 11/90, 49/91);

200.	Zakon o dobrobiti životinja („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
201.	Zakon o zaštiti od jonizujućih zračenja i o nuklearnoj sigurnosti („Sl.gl.RS“ broj 93/12)
202.	Odluka o stavljanju pod zaštitu životinjskih vrsta, kao prirodnih retkosti ("Službeni glasnik SRS", broj: 11/90, 49/91);
203.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu vođenja registra zaštićenih prirodnih dobara ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj:81/2010 );
204.	Pravilnik o načinu obeležavanja zaštićenih prirodnih dobara ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 30/92, 24/94, 17/96.);
205.	Zakon o bezbednosti hrane („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
206.	Zakon o opštoj bezbednosti proizvoda (Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
207.	Odluka o donošenju prostornog plana područja posebne namene Specijalnog rezervata prirode Obedska bara ( "Sl.list APV" br. 8/06)
208.	Pravilnik o postupku javnog uvida, prezentaciji i javnoj raspravi o studiji o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 69/05);
209.	Pravilnik o radu tehničke komisije za ocenu studije o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 69/05);
210.	Pravilnik o sadržaju i načinu vođenja registra zaštićenih prirodnih dobara ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 81/2010)
211.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu vođenja registra izdatih integrisanih dozvola ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 69/05);
212.	Pravilnik o sadržini studije o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Službeni glasnik RS", br. 69/05);
213.	Pravilnik o sadržini zahteva o potrebi procene uticaja i sadržini zahteva za određivanje obima i sadržaja studije o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 69/05);
214.	Pravilnik o sadržini, izgledu i načinu vođenja javne knjige o sprovedenim postupcima i donetim odlukama o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 69/05);
215.	Pravilnik o vrsti opreme i sadržini i izgledu oznake inspektora za zaštitu životne sredine ("Službeni glasnik RS", br. 35/05, 23/06, 7/07, 64/07, 94/08 );
216.	Pravilnik o obrascu legitimacije inspektora za zaštitu životne sredine („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.35/05)
217.	Uredba o stavljanju pod kontrolu korišćenja i prometa divlje flore i faune ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 31/05, 45/05, 22/07, 38/08, 9/10 i 69/2011);
218.	Uredba o utvrđivanju Liste projekata za koje je obavezna procena uticaja i Liste projekata za koje se može zahtevati procena uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 114/08);
219.	Uredba o vrstama aktivnosti i postrojenja za koje se izdaje integrisana dozvola ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj: 84/05);
220.	Uredba o ratifikaciji konvencije / sporazuma o zaštiti bilja između Jugoslavije i Bugarske ("Sl.list FNRJ-Međunarodni ugovori" br.4/58)
221.	Pravilnik o uslovima u pogledu objekata za sladištenje sredstava za ishranu bilja i prostorija za prodaju i smeštaj sredstava za ishranu bilja ("Sl. glasnik RS" br. 78/09 i 38/2011)
222.	Pravilnik o obrascu službene legitimacije čuvara zaštićenog područja ( "Sl. glasnik RS" 84/09)

223.	Pravilnik o izgledu znaka zaštite prirode , postupku i uslovima za njegovo korišćenje ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.84/09)
224.	Pravilnik o uslovima koje mora da ispunjava upravljač zaštićenog područja ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.85/09)
225.	Pravilnik o prekograničnom prometu i trgovini zaštićenim vrstama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.99/09)
226.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadnim gumama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.104/09 i 81/2010)
227.	Pravilnik o izvorima nejonizujućih zračenja od posebnog interesa, vrstama izvora, načinu i periodu njihovog ispitivanja ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.104/09)
228.	Uredba o određivanju aktivnosti čije obavljanje utiče na životnu sredinu ("Sl. glasnik RS" br.109/09, 8/10) Uredba o kriterijumima za utvrđivanje naknade za zaštitu i unapređivanje životne sredine i najvišeg iznosa naknade (" Sl. glasnik RS" br.111/09)
229.	Zaključak o usvajanju Plana akcije za životnu sredinu i zdravlje dece u Republici Srbiji za period od 2009. do 2015. god. ("Sl.gl. RS" br.83/09)
230.	Pravilnik o obrascu i sadržini zahteva za dodeljivanje prava oplemenjivača biljne sorte i dokumentaciji koja se prilaže uz ovaj zahtev, kao i količini i načinu dostavljanja uzoraka reproduktionog materijala sorte ("Sl.gl.RS" br. 82/09)
231.	Pravilnik o usklađenim iznosima naknade za zagađivanje životne sredine ("Sl. Glasnik RS", br. 22/2012)
232.	Pravilnik o proglašenju i zaštiti strogo zaštićenih i zaštićenih divljih vrsta biljaka, životinja i gljiva ( „Sl.gl. RS“ br. 5/10 i 47/11)
233.	Pravilnik o načinu pakovanja sredstava za ishranu bilja ( „Sl.gl.RS“ br. 13/10)
234.	Pravilnik o uslovima u pogledu prevoznih sredstava u kojima se prevoze životinje („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 14/10)
235.	Pravilnik o odštetnom cenovniku za utvrđivanje visine naknade štete prouzrokovane nedozvoljenom radnjom u odnosu na strogo zaštićene i zaštićene divlje vrste ( „Sl.gl. RS“ br. 37/10)
236.	Uredba o bližim kriterijumima, načinu obračuna i postupku naplate naknade za korišćenje zaštićenog područja („Sl.gl. RS“ br. 43/10)
237.	Pravilnik o veterinarsko-sanitarnim uslovima, odnosno opštim i posebnim uslovima za higijenu hrane koje moraju da ispunjavaju objekti za promet odstreljene divljači, kao i načinu vršenja službene kontrole odstreljene divljači („Sl.gl.RS“ br.68/10)
238.	Pravilnik o hrani za životinje s posebnim potrebama („Sl.gl.br. 53/10)
239.	Pravilnik o uslovima za dodelu i korišćenje sredstava fonda za zaštitu životne sredine ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 10/2012)
240.	Uredba o stavljanju pod kontrolu korišćenja i prometa divlje flore i faune („Sl.gl.RS“ br.31/2005, 45/2005-ispr., 22/2007, 38/2008, 9/2010 i 69/2011)
241.	Odluka o osnivanju Agencije za zaštitu od jonizujućih zračenja i nuklearnu sigurnost Srbije ("Sl.gl.RS" br. 76/09)
242.	Pravilnik o obrascu i sadržini zahteva za upis u Registar distributera i uvoznika sredstava za zaštitu bilja i sadržini tog registra ( „Sl.gl. RS“ br. 5/10)
243.	Uredba o uslovima i načinu korišćenja sredstava za regresiranje azotnih mineralnih đubriva za zimsko prihranjivanje i pripremu prolećne setve („Sl.gl. RS“ br.106/09, 9/10 i 24/10)

244.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Međunarodne konvencije o zaštiti novih biljnih sorti („Sl.gl. RS“ br.19/10)
245.	Pravilnik o utvrđivanju Programa mera zdravstvene zaštite životinja za 2012.god. („Sl.gl.RS“ br.21/12)
246.	Pravilnik o Nacionalnoj listi indikatora zaštite životne sredine („Sl.gl.RS“ br.37/11)
247.	Pravilnik o bilansu šumskog reproduktivnog materijala („Sl.gl.RS“ br.46/11)
248.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku upravljanja otpadom od titan-dioksida, merama nadzora i monitoringa životne sredine na lokaciji („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 1/12)
249.	Pravilnik o sadržini deklaracije i uputstva za primenu sredstava za zaštitu bilja, kao i specifičnim zahtevima i oznakama rizika i upozorenja za čoveka i životnu sredinu i načinu rukovanja ispražnjenom ambalažom od sredstava za zaštitu bilja, („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 21/12)
250.	Pravilnik o listama štetnih organizama i listama bilja, biljnih proizvoda i propisanih objekata („Sl.gl.RS“ br.7/2010 i 22/12)
251.	Uredba o režimima zaštite („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 31/12)
252.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu postupanja sa dokumentacijom za procenu sredstava za zaštitu bilja i metodama za ispitivanje sredstava za zaštitu bilja („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 69/12)
253.	Lista biocidnih proizvoda upisanih u Registar biocidnih proizvoda („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 28/12)
254.	Nacionalna strategija održivog korišćenja prirodnih resursa i dobara („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 33/12)
255.	Uredba o načinu pružanja informacija i postupku obaveštenja o primeni sanitarnih, veterinarskih i fitosanitarnih mera u oblasti bezbednosti hrane, veterine i zaštite bilja („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 102/12).
256.	Zakon o zdravstvenom osiguranju (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.107/05, 109/05-ispr.i 57/2011, 119/12)
257.	Zakon o zdravstvenoj zaštiti (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.107/05, 72/09-dr.zakon, 88/10, 99/10 , 57/11 i 119/12)
258.	Zakon o socijalnoj zaštiti (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.24/11)
259.	Zakon o donacijama i humanitarnoj pomoći (“Sl.list SFRJ” br.53/01, 61/01, 36/02, “Sl.glasnik RS” br.101/05)
260.	Zakon o penzijskom i invalidskom osiguranju (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.34/03, 64/04, 84/04, 85/05, 101/05, 63/06, 106/06, 5/09,107/09, 101/10, 93/12)
261.	Zakon o finansijskoj podršci porodici sa decom (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.16/02, 115/05, 107/09)
262.	Zakon o osiguranju (“Sl.glasnik RS” br. 107/09, 119/12)
263.	Rešenje o određivanju osnovice osiguranja na koju se obračunava i plaća doprinos za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje za lica uključena u obavezno osiguranje (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.103/12)
264.	Zakona o izbeglicama (“Sl.gl.RS” br.18/92, Sl.list SRJ br.42/2002 – odluka SUS i “Sl.gl.RS” br.30/10)
265.	Zakon o Centralnom registru obaveznog socijalnog osiguranja (“Sl.gl.RS” br.30/10)
266.	Pravilnik o ispravi o zdravstvenom osiguranju i posebnoj ispravi za korišćenje zdravstvene zaštite („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 98/12)



267.	Pravilnik o Listi lekova koji se propisuju i izdaju na teret sredstava obaveznog zdravstvenog osiguranja („Sl.gl.RS“ br.83/12 i 98/12)
268.	Pravilnik o ispravi o zdravstvenom osiguranju i posebnoj ispravi za korišćenje zdravstvene zaštite („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 98/12)
	<p><b>Third Party Rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Customary rights</b> Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities including requirements covering sharing of benefits and indigenous rights</li> <li>• <b>Free prior and informed consent (FPIC)</b> Legislation covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to the organisation in charge of the harvesting operation</li> <li>• <b>Rights of indigenous peoples</b> Legislation that regulates the rights of indigenous people as far as it's related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, right to use certain forest related resources or practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands</li> </ul>
269.	Uredba o utvrđivanju Programa nacionalne inventure šuma u svojini fizičkih lica kroz Projekat angažovanja stručnih lica za poslove premera šuma u 2012.godini („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 9/12, 31/12)
270.	Zakon o divljači i lovstvu (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.18/10)
271.	Naredba o lovostaju divljači (“Sl.glasnik RS” 55/06)
272.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu izrade planskih dokumenata u lovstvu ("sl. glasnik rs", br. 9/2012)
273.	Pravilnik o visini štete za protivzakonito ulovljenu divljač ili na drugi način uništenu divljač (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.60/06)
274.	Pravilnik o kontroli prelaženja državne granice i o kretanju, boravku, nastanjivanju, lovu i ribolovu u graničnom pojasu (“Sl.list SFRJ” br.14/80, Sl.list SCG br.1/2003-Ustavna povelja)
275.	Pravilnik o lovačkim psima ("sl. glasnik rs", br. 80/2011)
276.	Pravilnik o obliku i sadržini žiga, odnosno potvrde o bezbednosti divljači za ishranu ljudi, kao i o načinu i postupku obeležavanja hrane životinjskog porekla („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.44/07)
277.	Pravilnik o lovočuvarskoj službi ("sl. glasnik rs", br. 84/2011)
278.	Pravilnik o uslovima i načinu organizovanja lova, izgledu i sadržini obrasca lovne karte, izgledu i sadržini obrasca dozvole za lov krupne divljači i dozvole za lov sitne divljači, kao i izgledu i sadržini obrasca izveštaja o izvršenom lovu ( “Sl.gl RS”br.44/10)
279.	Pravilnik o veterinarsko – sanitarnim uslovima, odnosno opštim i posebnim uslovima za higijenu hrane koje moraju da ispunjavaju objekti za promet odstreljene divljači, kao i načinu vršenja službene kontrole odstreljene divljači ( “Sl.gasnik RS” br.68/10)
280.	Pravilnik o izgledu i sadržini službene legitimacije i službene značke lovnog inspektora, kao i o načinu korišćenja zaštitne opreme lovnog inspektora (“Sl.gl.RS” br.60/11)

281.	Pravilnik o merama za sprečavanje štete od divljači i štete na divljači i postupku i načinu utvrđivanja štete („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 2/2012)
282.	Pravilnik o proglašavanju lovostajem zaštićenih vrsta divljači („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 9/12)
283.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu izrade planskih dokumenata u lovstvu („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 9/12)
284.	Pravilnik o uslovima za stavljanje u promet i načinu obeležavanja ulovljene divljači i trofeja divljači, kao i o načinu vođenja evidencije („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 16/2012, 31/12)
285.	Pravilnik o načinu organizovanja stručne službe za gazdovanje lovištem („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 26/12)
286.	Pravilnik o lovačkom ispitu („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 26/12)
287.	Pravilnik o izmeni Pravilnika o uslovima za stavljanje u promet i načinu obeležavanja ulovljene divljači i trofeja divljači, kao i načinu vođenja evidencije („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 31/12)
288.	Pravilnik o kvalitetu usitnjenog mesa, poluproizvoda od mesa i proizvoda od mesa („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 31/12)
289.	Zakon o zaštiti i održivom korišćenju ribljeg fonda („Sl.glasnik RS,, 36/09, 41/09)
290.	Rešenje o određivanju ribarskih područja (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.115/07, 49/10 i 60/12)
291.	Rešenje o ustupanju na korišćenje ribarskih područja (“Sl.list APV br.2/08)
292.	Odluka o visini naknade za korišćenje ribarskog područja (“Sl.list APV” br.18/02)
293.	Uredba o visini naknade za korišćenje ribarskog područja (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.1/03)
294.	Pravilnik o načinu obeležavanja granica ribarskog područja (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.79/09)
295.	Pravilnik o načinu, alatima i sredstvima kojima se obavlja privredni ribolov kao i o načinu, alatima, opremi i sredstvima kojima se obavlja rekreativni ribolov („Sl.gl. RS“ br.73/2010)
296.	Pravilnik o načinu vođenja evidencije o ulovu ribe, kao i o izgledu i sadržini jedinstvenog obrasca evidencije ulova od strane rekreativnog ribolovca („Sl. glasnik RS“ br. 104/09)
297.	Pravilnik o tehničkim uslovima koje mora da ispunjava ribnjak (“Sl.glasnik SRS” br.27/81)
298.	Uredba o ratifikaciji Sporazuma između Jugoslavije i Mađarske o ribarstvu na graničnim vodama (“Sl.list FNRJ-Međunarodni ugovori” br.4/58)
299.	Pravilnik o načinu određivanja i visini naknade štete nanete ribljem fondu (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.84/09 i 86/11)
300.	Pravilnik o visini troškova za izdavanje godišnje dozvole za rekreativni ribolov(“Sl.gl.RS “br.87/12)
301.	Pravilnik o kategorizaciji ribolovnih voda (“Sl.glasnik RS “ br.10/12)
302.	Rešenje o određivanju ribarskih područja(“Sl.glasnik RS “ br.115/07, 49/10 i 60/2010)
303.	Naredba o merama za očuvanje i zaštitu ribljeg fonda (“Sl.glasnik RS “ br. 104/09, 49/10)
304.	Pravilnik o uslovima i načinu organizovanja ribočuvarske službe , obrascu ribočuvarske legitimacije i izgledu ribočuvarske značke (“Sl.glasnik RS“ br.7/10)

305.	Pravilnik o uslovima i postupku izdavanja i oduzimanja licence za ribočuvara i načinu vođenja registra izdatih licenci za ribočuvara ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.7/10)
306.	Pravilnik o uslovima, programu i načinu polaganja stručnog ispita za ribočuvara i stručnog ispita za ribara ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.7/10)
307.	Uredba o preventivnim merama za bezbedan i zdrav rad na plovilima koja obavljaju ribolov ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.70/10)
308.	Pravilnik o formi, sadržaju i obimu finalnog izveštaja o korišćenju ribarskog područja ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.70/10)
309.	Rešenje o određivanju ribarskih područja („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 115/2007, 49/2010 i 60/12)
310.	Pravilnik o visini troškova za izdavanje godišnje dozvole za rekreativni ribolov („Sl.gl.RS“ br.87/12)
311.	Zakon o osnovama svojinskopravnih odnosa ("Sl.list SFRJ br: 6/80,36/90, 29/96, "Sl.glasnik RS" br.115/05)
312.	Zakon o porezima na imovinu ( "Sl.glasnik RS" br.26/2001, Sl.list SRJ br.42/2002-odluka SUS i "Sl.gl.RS" br.80/2002, 80/2002-dr.zakon, 135/2004, 61/2007, 5/2009, 101/2010, 24/2011, 78/2011 i 57/2012-odluka US )
313.	Zakon o eksproprijaciji ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.53/95, 16/01, 23/01, 20/09)
314.	Zakon o hipoteci ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.115/05)
315.	Zakon o založnom pravu na pokretnim stvarima upisanim u registar ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.57/03, 61/05, 64/06-ispr. i 99/2011-dr.zakoni)
316.	Zakon o prometu nepokretnosti ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.42/98, 111/09)
317.	Zakon o vraćanju (restituciji) imovine crkvama i verskim zajednicama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.46/06)
318.	Zakon o prijavljivanju i evidentiranju oduzete imovine ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.45/05 i 72/11 - dr.zakon)
319.	Zakon o vraćanju utrina i pašnjaka selima na korišćenje ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.16/92)
320.	Zakon o načinu i uslovima priznavanja prava i vraćanju zemljišta koje je prešlo u društvenu svojinu po osnovu poljoprivrednog zemljišnog fonda i konfiskacijom zbog neizvršenih obaveza iz obaveznog otkupa poljoprivrednih proizvoda ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.18/91, 20/92, 42/98)
321.	Uredba za sprovođenje Zakona o načinu i uslovima priznavanja prava i vraćanju zemljišta koje je prešlo u društvenu svojinu po osnovu poljoprivrednog zemljišnog fonda i konfiskacijom zbog neizvršenih obaveza iz obaveznog otkupa poljoprivrednih proizvoda ("Sl.gl.RS" br. 41/91, 44/91, 4/92, 8/92 i 103/03-odluka USRS)
322.	Pravilnik o evidenciji prometa robe i usluga ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.45/96, 48/96, 9/97, 6/99, 109/9 i 7/10)
323.	Uputstvo o načinu utvrđivanja zakupnine ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.27/97, 43/2001, 28/2002 i 82/09)
324.	Uredba o uslovima, načinu i postupku otuđenja ili davanja u zakup građevinskog zemljišta u javnoj svojini Republike Srbije, odnosno autonomne pokrajine („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 23/12, 55/12)
325.	Rešenje o davanju saglasnosti na zamenu zemljišta („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 40/12)
326.	Zakon o državnom premeru i katastru ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.72/09, 18/10)

327.	Uredba o visini naknade za korišćenje podataka premera i katastra i pružanju usluga Republičkog geodetskog zavoda ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.45/02, 15/10 i 9/2011)
328.	Pravilnik o planovima i kartama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br. 27/00 i 90/12-dr.pravilnik)
329.	Pravilnik o načinu i postupku podnošenja prijave promene na nepokretnosti i izjave geodetske organizacije ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.56/02)
330.	Pravilnik za katastarsko klasiranje i bonitiranje zemljišta („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 61/12)
331.	Uredba o prestanku važenja Uredbe o načinu čuvanja, korišćenja i razgledanja podataka premera, katastra zemljišta, katastra nepokretnosti i vodovoda („Sl.gl.RS“ br.96/12)
332.	Zakon o javnoj svojini ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.72/2011)
333.	Uredba o rešavanju stambenih potreba izabranih, postavljenih i zaposlenih lica kod korisnika sredstava u državnoj svojini ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.102/10)
334.	Uredba o evidenciji i popisu nepokretnosti i drugih sredstava u državnoj svojini ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.27/96)
335.	Zakon o Agenciji za privredne registre („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.55/04, 111/09 i 99/11)
336.	Zakon o Prostornom planu Republike Srbije od 2010.god. do 2020.god. ("Sl.gl.RS" br.88/10)
337.	Uredba o određivanju opreme veće vrednosti i utvrđivanju slučajeva i uslova pod kojima se pokretne stvari iz javne svojine mogu otuđivati neposrednom pogodbom („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 53/12)
338.	Zakon o postupku registracije u agenciji za privredne registre ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 99/2011)
339.	Zakon o zaštiti konkurencije ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.51/2009)
340.	Zakon o privrednim društvima ("Sl.gl.RS" br.36/2011 i 99/2011)
341.	Zakon o javnim preduzećima ("Sl.gl.RS" br.119/12)
342.	Zakon o javnim nabavkama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.124/12)
343.	Pravilnik o postupku izdavanja sertifikata za službenika za javne nabavke („Sl.glasnik RS,, br. 50/09)
344.	Pravilnik o načinu vođenja evidencije o javnim nabavkama („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.50/09)
345.	Pravilnik o obaveznim elementima konkursne dokumentacije u postupcima javnim nabavki („Sl.glasnik RS,, br. 50/09)
346.	Pravilnik o postupku otvaranja ponuda i obrascu za vođenje zapisnika o otvaranju ponuda („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.50/09)
347.	Pravilnik o postupku javne nabavke male vrednosti („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.50/09)
348.	Pravilnik o određivanju dokaza na osnovu kojih se utvrđuje da je ponudu podneo domaći ponuđač i za određivanje dobara domaćeg porekla („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.50/09)
349.	Pravilnik o kriterijumima za obrazovanje komisije za javne nabavke („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.50/09)
350.	Pravilnik o načinu postupanja sa elektronskim ponudama i načinu sprovođenja elektronske licitacije u postupcima javnih nabavki („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.50/09)

351.	Uredba o visini naknade za upis udruženja u Registar i druge usluge koje pruža Agencija za privredne registre u postupku vođenja Registra udruženja ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.86/09 i 41/2011)
352.	Uputstvo o uslovima, načinu i postupku izdavanja uverenja o domaćem poreklu robe u postupcima javnih nabavki ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.102/09) i Odluka o izmeni i dopuni ( 27.novembar 2009.god.)
353.	Strategija razvoja javnih nabavki u Republici Srbiji ("Sl.gl.RS"br.71/11)
354.	Zakon o javnom dugu ("Sl.gl.RS" br.61/05,107/09 i 78/2011)
355.	Zakon o klasifikaciji delatnosti ("Sl.gl. RS" br. 104/09)
356.	Pravilnik o dodeli poreskog identifikacionog broja pravnim licima, preduzetnicima i drugim subjektima za čiju je registraciju nadležna Agencija za privredne registre ("Sl.gl. RS" br.70/10 i 6/2012)
357.	Pravilnik o sadržini Registra privrednih subjekata i dokumentaciji potrebnoj za registraciju („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 6/12).
358.	Zakon o utvrđivanju maksimalne zarade u javnom sektoru („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 93/12)
359.	Zakon o semenu i sadnom materijalu ( "Sl.gl. RS" br. 54/93, 67/93, 35/94, 43/94, 135/04, 18/05, 45/05, 101/05)
360.	Zakon o semenu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.45/05, 30/10)
361.	Zakon o reproduktivnom materijalu šumskog drveća ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.135/04, 8/05, 41/09)
362.	Zakon o poljoprivredi i ruralnom razvoju („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
363.	Zakon o poljoprivrednom zemljištu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.62/06, 65/08, 41/09)
364.	Zakon o veterinarstvu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.91/05, 30/10, 93/12 )
365.	Zakon o stočarstvu („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09 i 93/2012)
366.	Zakon o vodama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.46/91, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 54/96, 101/05, 30/10, 93/12)
367.	Zakon o pretvaranju društvene svojine na poljoprivrednom zemljištu u druge oblike svojine ( "Sl.gl. RS" br.49/92, 54/96, 62/06);
368.	Zakon o podsticajima u poljoprivredi i ruralnom razvoju ( "Sl.glasnik RS" br.10/13)
369.	Zakon o državnoj pripadnosti i upisa plovila ( "Sl.glasnik RS" br.10/13)
370.	Zakon o poljoprivredi i ruralnom razvoju ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 41/2009
371.	Pravilnik o određivanju područja sa otežanim uslovima rad u poljoprivredi ("Sl. glasnik RS" br. 3/10, 6/10 i 13/10)
372.	Pravilnik o načinu dostavljanja podataka o proizvedenim i u promet stavljenim sredstvima za ishranu bilja ("Sl. glasnik RS" br. 56/10)
373.	Pravilnik o sadržini i načinu vođenja Katastra vodnih objekata ("Sl. glasnik RS" br.34/11)
374.	Pravilnik o obrascu i sadržini službene legitimacije, izgledu i sadržini oznake, vrsti opreme i izgledu službenog odela vodnog inspektora („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 4/12)

375.	Uredba o prodaji mineralnog đubriva („Sl.gl.RS“ broj 22/2012 i 93/12)
376.	Pravilnik o sadržini i obrascu zahteva za izdavanje vodnih akata i sadržini mišljenja u postupku izdavanja vodnih uslova broj („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 116/12).
377.	Zakon o prostornom planu Republike Srbije od 2010.god. do 2020 god. (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.88/2010)
378.	Zakon o planiranju i izgradnji (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.72/09, 81/09-ispr. 64/10-odluka US, 24/11 i 121/12)
379.	Zakon o stanovanju (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.50/92.....26/01, 101/05 i 99/2011)
380.	Zakon o socijalnom stanovanju (“Sl.gl.RS” br.72/09)
381.	Zakon o komunalnim delatnostima (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.88/11)
382.	Zakon o javnim putevima („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.101/05, 123/07, 93/12)
	<p><b>Trade and Transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>Classification of species, quantities, qualities</b> Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce/avoid payment of legality prescribed taxes and fees</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Trade and transport</b> All required trading permits shall exist as well as legally required transport document which accompany transport of wood from forest operation</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Offshore trading and transfer pricing</b> Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and considered as an important generator of funds that can be used for payment of bribery and black money to the forest operation and personal involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.</p> </li> </ul>
383.	Carinski zakon („Sl.gl.RS“ broj 18/10 i 111/12).
384.	Zakon o zaštiti potrošača (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.73/10)
385.	Zakon o trgovini (Sl.list SRJ” br.32/93, 50/93, 41/94, 29/96, 37/02, “Sl.glasnik RS” br.85/05, 101/05, br.53/10)
386.	Zakon o elektronskoj trgovini („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.41/09)
387.	Zakon o spoljnotrgovinskom poslovanju (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.88/2011)
388.	Zakon o turizmu (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.36/09, 88/10, 93/12)
389.	Zakon o energetici („Sl.gl.RS br.124/12)
390.	Pravilnik o bližim uslovima i postupku za izdavanje i oduzimanje licence za obavljanje poslova organizovanja turističkih putovanja (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.109/05)

391.	Posebne uzanse u turizmu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.33/01)
392.	Odluka o osnivanju Agencije za strana ulaganja i promociju izvoza ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.107/09 i 15/10)
393.	Pravilnik o sadržini Registra turizma i dokumentaciji za registraciju i evidenciju ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.55/12)
394.	Pravilnik o načinu izrade planskih dokumenata, kao i studije opravdanosti za proglašenje turističkog prostora ("Sl.gl.RS" br.58/2011)
395.	Pravilnik o registraciji motornih i priključnih vozila („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 22/12)
396.	Pravilnik o kategorizaciji turističkih mesta („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 31 /12)
397.	Pravilnik o sadržini Registra turizma i dokumentaciji potrebnoj za registraciju i evidenciju („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 55/12)
398.	Pravilnik o sadržini zahteva za izdavanje licence i uslovima i načinu izdavanja svečane forme licence za organizovanje i realizovanje turističkih putovanja u zemlji i inostranstvu („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 55/12)
399.	Pravilnik o kategorizaciji turističkih mesta („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 31/12)
400.	<i>Pravilnik o podeli motornih i priključnih vozila i tehničkim uslovima za vozila u saobraćaju na putevima („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 40/12 i 102/12)</i>
401.	Pravilnik o sadržini Registra turizma i dokumentaciji potrebnoj za registraciju i evidenciju („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 55/12)
402.	Pravilnik o sadržini zahteva za izdavanje licence i uslovima i načinu izdavanja svečane forme licence za organizovanje i realizovanje turističkih putovanja u zemlji i inostranstvu („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 55/12)
403.	Odluka o izuzimanju određene robe od plaćanja carinskih dažbina („Sl.gl.RS“ br.96/12)
404.	Pravilnik o obliku, sadržini, načinu podnošenja i popunjavanja deklaracije i drugih obrazaca u carinskom postupku („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 102/12)
405.	Pravilnik o prekograničnom prometu i trgovini zaštićenim vrstama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.99/09)
406.	Pravilnik o uslovima u pogledu prevoznih sredstava u kojima se prevoze životinje („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 14/10)
407.	Uredba o stavljanju pod kontrolu korišćenja i prometa divlje flore i faune („Sl.gl.RS“ br.31/2005, 45/2005-ispr., 22/2007, 38/2008, 9/2010 i 69/2011)
408.	Evropska konvencija o zaštiti životinja u međunarodnom prevozu ("Službeni list SRJ - Međunarodni ugovori", broj: 1/92);
409.	Carinski zakon ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.73/03, 61/05, 85/05, 62/06, 63/06, 9/10 i 18/10, 111/12)
410.	Zakon o trgovini (Sl.list SRJ" br.32/93, 50/93, 41/94, 29/96, 37/02, "Sl.glasnik RS" br.85/05, 101/05, br.53/10)
411.	Zakon o spoljnotrgovinskom poslovanju ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.88/2011)
412.	Odluka o izuzimanju određene robe od plaćanja carinskih dažbina („Sl.gl.RS“ br.96/12)
413.	Pravilnik o obliku, sadržini, načinu podnošenja i popunjavanja deklaracije i drugih obrazaca u carinskom postupku („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 102/12)
414.	Opšte uzanse za promet robe ("Sl.list FNRJ" br.15/54)

	<p><b>Custom regulations</b></p> <p>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses, product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species)</p>
415.	Zakon o carinskoj tarifi ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.62/05, 61/07, 112/07, 9/08, 111/08, 5/09, 10/09)
416.	Zakon o deviznom poslovanju ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.62/06, 31/2011, 119/12)
417.	Odluka o uslovima i načinu obavljanja platnog prometa sa inostranstvom ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.24/07, 31/07, 38/10)
418.	Carinski zakon ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.73/03, 61/05, 85/05, 62/06, 63/06, 9/10 i 18/10, 111/12)
419.	Odluka o obavezi izveštavanja u poslovanju sa inostranstvom ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.87/09)
	<p><b>CITES</b></p> <p>CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention)</p>
420.	included above
	<p><b>Other</b></p>
421.	Odluka o određivanju šuma s posebnom namenom za potrebe odbrane zemlje ("Sl.gl.RS" br.62/2011)
422.	Ustav Republike Srbije ("Sl.glasnik RS" br. 98/06)
423.	Ustavni zakon za sprovođenje Ustava Republike Srbije ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.98/06)
424.	Zakon o utvrđivanju određenih nadležnosti Autonomne pokrajine Vojvodine ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.6/02, 101/07, 51/09, 99/09)
425.	Zakon o izgledu i upotrebi grba, zastave i himne Republike Srbije ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.36/09)
426.	Zakon o zaštiti prava i sloboda nacionalnih manjina ("Sl.list SRJ" br.11/02 i 57/02, Sl.list SCG br.1/03-Ustavna povelja i "Sl.gl.RS" br.72/09)
427.	Zakon o sprečavanju diskriminacije osoba sa invaliditetom ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.33/06)
428.	Zakon o zabrani diskriminacije („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.22/09)
429.	Zakon o službenoj upotrebi jezika i pisma ("Sl.glasnik RS" br. 45/91, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 101/05, 30/10)
430.	Zakon o odgovornosti za kršenje ljudskih prava ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.58/03, 61/03-ispravka)
431.	Zakon o Ustavnom sudu („Sl.glasnik RS,, br. 109/07 i 99/2011)
432.	Zakon o ministarstvima („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 72/12)
433.	Zakon o Narodnoj skupštini („Sl.glasnik RS,, br. 9/10)
434.	Zakon o dopunama Zakona o Vladi („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 72/12)



435.	Poslovnik Narodne skupštine („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.20/2012-prešćen tekst)
436.	Opšta deklaracija o pravima čoveka (Univerzal Declaration of Human Rights) Njujork 10.12.1948. “Sl.list FNRJ” br.0/48)
<b>B.</b>	<b>REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY RELATED TO AND EMERGING FROM NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS:</b>
437.	Zakon o lokalnoj samoupravi (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.129/07)
438.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Evropske povelje o lokalnoj samoupravi “Sl.gl.Međ.ugovori” br. 70/07)
439.	Zakon o finansiranju lokalne samouprave (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.62/06, 47/2011, 93/12)
440.	Uredba o uslovima i načinu pod kojima lokalna samouprava može da otuđi ili da u zakup građevinsko zemljište po ceni, manjoj od tržišne cene, odnosno zakupnine ili bez naknade(“Sl.glasnik RS” br.13/10, 54/2011)
441.	Zakon o upravnim sporovima (“Sl. gl. RS” br.111/09)
442.	Zakon o opštem upravnom postupku (“Sl.list SRJ br.33/97, 31/01, 30/10)
443.	Zakon o pečatu državnih i drugih organa (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.101/07)
444.	Zakon o overavanju potpisa, rukopisa i prepisa (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.39/93)
445.	Zakon o žigovima (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.104/09, 10/13)
446.	Uredba o kategorijama registratorskog materijala s rokovima čuvanja (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.44/93)
447.	Uputstvo o postupku odabiranja arhivske građe, izlučivanju bezvrednog registratorskog materijala i o načinu primopredaje arhivske građe (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.47/81)
448.	Uputstvo o načinu vođenja i korišćenja arhivske knjige (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.47/81)
449.	Uputstvo o kancelarijskom poslovanju organa državne uprave (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.10/93, 14/93-ispr.)
450.	Zakon o oružju i municiji (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.9/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/03, 85/05, 101/05 i 27/2011-odluka US)
451.	Zakon o odbrani („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.116/07, 88/09, 104/09 )
452.	Zakon o bezbednosti saobraćaja na putevima ( “Sl. glasnik RS” br. 53/10, 101/11)
453.	Zakon o vojnoj, radnoj i materijalnoj obavezi ( “Sl.glasnik RS” br.88/09 i 95/10)
454.	Zakon o tajnosti podataka (“Sl.glasnik RS” br. 104/09)
455.	Zakon o vanrednim situacijama (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.111/2009, 92/2011 i 93/2012)
456.	Zakon o Vojsci Srbije (“Sl.gl. RS” br. 116/07,88/09 i 101/2010-dr.zakon)
457.	Zakon o civilnoj službi (“Sl.gl. RS” br.88/09)

458.	Zakon o državnoj upravi ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 20/92, 6/93 - odluka USRS, 48/93, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 49/99 - dr. zakon, 79/2005 - dr. zakon, 101/2005 - dr. zakon i 87/2011 - dr. zakon)
459.	Zakonik o krivičnom postupku ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.72/2011-početak primene 15.01.2012.god. i 15.01.2013god.)
460.	Krivični zakonik ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.85/05, 88/05, 107/05, 72/09, 111/09, 121/12)
461.	Zakon o privrednim prestupima ("Sl.list SFRJ" br.4/77, 36/77, 14/85, 74/87, 57/89, 3/90, "Sl.list SRJ. Br.27/92, 24/94, 28/96, 64/01, "Sl.glasnik RS" br.101/05)
462.	Zakon o prekršajima ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.101/05, 116/08, 111/09)
463.	Zakon o izmenama zakona kojima su određene novčane kazne za privredne prestupe i prekršaje ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.101/05)
464.	Zakon o parničnom postupku ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.72/2011-stupa na snagu 01.02.2012.god.)
465.	Zakon o vanparničnom postupku ("Sl.glasnik SRS" br. 25/82, 48/88, "Sl.glasnik RS" br.46/95, 18/05, 85/12)
466.	Zakon o izvršenju i obezbeđenju ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.31/2011 i 99/11)
467.	Zakon o rešavanju sukoba zakona sa propisima drugih zemalja ("Sl.list SFRJ" br.43/82; 72/82; "Sl.list SRJ" br.46/96 i "Sl.glasnik RS" br.46/2006)
468.	Zakon o uređenju sudova ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 116/2008, 104/2009, 101/2010, 31/2011 - dr. zakon, 78/2011 - dr. zakon i 101/2011)
469.	Zakon o sudijama ("Sl.glasnik RS" br. 116/08, 58/09 i odluka US br.104/09, 101/10, 8/12-odluka US)
470.	Zakon o javnom tužilaštvu ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.116/08, 104/09, 101/10, 78/11-dr.zakon, 101/2011 i 38/12-odluka US)
471.	Zakon o Pravosudnoj akademiji ("Sl.gl.RS" br. 104/09)
472.	Zakon o Visokom savetu sudstva ("Sl.gl.RS" br. 116/08, 101/10 i 88/11)
473.	Pravilnik o upravi u javnim tužilaštvima ("Sl.gl.RS" br. 110/2009, 87/2010 i 5/12)
474.	Zakon o sudskim taksama ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 28/94, 53/95, 16/97, 34/2001 - dr. zakon, 9/2002, 29/2004, 61/2005, 116/2008 - dr. zakon, 31/2009, 101/2011 i 93/2012)
475.	Zakon o obligacionim odnosima ("Sl.list SFRJ" br. 29/78, 39/85, 45/89, 57/89, 31/93, 2/99, 44/99 i br.1/2003-Ustavna povelja)
476.	Uredba o ratifikaciji Bečke konvencije u ugovornom pravu ("Sl.list SFRJ" – Međunarodni ugovori i dr.sporazumi br. 30/72)
477.	Opšte uzanse za promet robe ("Sl.list FNRJ" br.15/54)
478.	Lučke uzanse ("Sl.list FNRJ" br.2/51)
479.	Zakon o kulturi („Sl.glasnik RS,, br.72/09)
480.	Zakon o oglašavanju ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.79/05)
481.	Zakon o javnom informisanju ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.43/03, 61/05, 71/09 89/2010-Olduka US i 41/2011-odluka US)

482.	Zakon o javnom beležništvu („Sl.gl.RS“ br. 31/2011 i 85/12)						
483.	Zakon o kulturnim dobrima (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.71/94 i 99/2011-dr.zakon)						
484.	Zakon o slobodnom pristupu informacijama od javnog značaja (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.120/04, 54/07, 104/09 i 36/10)						
485.	Zakon o autorskom i srodnim pravima (“Sl.glasnik RS” br.104/09, 119/12)						
486.	Zakon o zvaničnoj statistici ( “Sl.glasnik RS” br.104/09)						
487.	Zakon o ravnopravnosti polova ( “Sl.glasnik RS” br.104/09)						
488.	Zakon o rudarstvu i geološkim istraživanjima (“ Sl.gl. RS” br.88/11)						
489.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Ugovora o patentnom pravu ( “Sl.gl. RS”br.19/10)						
490.	Zakon o obaveznom osiguranju u saobraćaju („Sl.gl.RS“ broj 93/12)						
491.	Pravilnik o listama štetnih organizama i listama bilja, biljnih proizvoda i propisanih objekata(“Sl.gl. RS”br.7/10 i 22/12)						
492.	Zakon o zadužbinama i fondacijama (“Sl.gl. RS”br.88/10 i 99/2011)						
493.	Pravilnik o ispitivanju vozila („Sl.gl.RS“ br.8/12)						
494.	Odluka o osnivanju Centra za zaštitu žrtava trgovine ljudima ( „Sl.gl.RS“ br. 35/12)						
495.	Rešenje o korišćenju sredstava za naknadu šteta usled elementarnih nepogoda („Sl.gl.RS“ br.86/12)						
496.	Zakon o vanrednim situacijama ( „Sl.gl.RS“ broj 93/12)						
497.	Zakon o zaštiti podataka ličnosti („Sl.gl.RS“ br.107/12)						
498.	ZAKON O RAVNOPRAVNOSTI POLOVA ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 104/2009)						
<b>C.</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY</b>						
499.	Convention on Biological Diversity						
500.	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)						
501.	International Labour Organisation (ILO) (insert all ILO conventions relevant to the country) See: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102839">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102839</a>  <b>Fundamental</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Convention</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>C029</b> - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</td> <td>24 Nov 2000</td> <td>In Force</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Convention	Date	Status	<b>C029</b> - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
Convention	Date	Status					
<b>C029</b> - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	24 Nov 2000	In Force					

<b>C087</b> - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C098</b> - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C100</b> - Equal Remuneration Convention, (No. 100)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C105</b> - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, (No. 105)	10 2003	Jul	In Force
<b>C111</b> - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C138</b> - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Minimum age specified: 15 years	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C182</b> - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, (No. 182)	10 2003	Jul	In Force
<b>Governance (Priority)</b>			
<b>Convention</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>	
<b>C081</b> - Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C122</b> - Employment Policy Convention, (No. 122)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C129</b> - Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C144</b> - Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)	13 2005	May	In Force
<b>Technical</b>			
<b>Convention</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>	
<b>C002</b> - Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C003</b> - Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3)	24 2000	Nov	Denunciation 02 Dec 2011
<b>C008</b> - Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920 (No. 8)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C009</b> - Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 (No. 9)	24 2000	Nov	In Force
<b>C011</b> - Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)	24 2000	Nov	In Force

<b>C012</b> - Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C013</b> - White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C014</b> - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C016</b> - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C017</b> - Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C018</b> - Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C019</b> - Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C022</b> - Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C023</b> - Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926 (No. 23)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C024</b> - Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927 (No. 24)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C025</b> - Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927 (No. 25)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C027</b> - Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C032</b> - Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C045</b> - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C048</b> - Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935 (No. 48)	24	Nov	Shelved Conventions	2000
<b>C053</b> - Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936 (No. 53)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C056</b> - Sickness Insurance (Sea) Convention, 1936 (No. 56)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C069</b> - Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946 (No. 69)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C073</b> - Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C074</b> - Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946 (No. 74)	24	Nov	In Force	2000

<b>C080</b> - Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946 (No. 80)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C088</b> - Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C089</b> - Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C090</b> - Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C091</b> - Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 91)	24	Nov	Shelved Conventions	2000
<b>C092</b> - Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 92)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C097</b> - Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) <i>Has excluded the provisions of Annex III</i>	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C102</b> - Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) <i>Has accepted Parts II to VI, VIII and X. Part VI is no longer applicable as a result of the ratification of Convention No. 121.</i>	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C103</b> - Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103)	24	Nov	Automatic Denunciation	2000 31 Aug 2010 by C183
<b>C106</b> - Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106) <i>The Government has declared that the Convention also applies to persons employed in the establishments specified in Article 3, paragraph 1.</i>	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C109</b> - Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1958 (No. 109)	24	Nov	Convention not in force	2000
<b>C113</b> - Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 113)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C114</b> - Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959 (No. 114)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C116</b> - Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961 (No. 116)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C119</b> - Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C121</b> - Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 [Schedule I amended in 1980] (No. 121)	24	Nov	In Force	2000
<b>C126</b> - Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966 (No. 126)	24	Nov	In Force	2000

<b>C131</b> - Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C132</b> - Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132) Length of holiday specified: 18 working days. Has accepted the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 1(a) and (b).	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C135</b> - Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C136</b> - Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C139</b> - Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C140</b> - Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C142</b> - Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C143</b> - Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C148</b> - Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C150</b> - Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150)	15 Mar 2013	In Force
<b>C155</b> - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C156</b> - Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C158</b> - Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C159</b> - Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C161</b> - Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C162</b> - Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)	24 Nov 2000	In Force
<b>C167</b> - Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)	16 Sep 2009	In Force
<b>C181</b> - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)	15 Mar 2013	In Force
<b>C183</b> - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183) <i>Period of maternity leave: 16 weeks</i>	31 Aug 2010	In Force

	<p><b>C187</b> - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187) 16 Sep In Force 2009</p> <hr/> <p><b>MLC</b> - Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 In accordance with Standard A4.5 (2) and (10), the 2013 Government has specified the following branches of social security: medical care; sickness benefit; unemployment benefit and employment injury benefit</p>
502.	Nacionalna strategija za uključivanje RS u mehanizam čistog razvoja Kjoto protokola za sektore upravljanja otpadom, poljoprivrede i šumarstva ("Sl.gl.RS" br.8/10)
503.	Bečka konvencija o zaštiti ozonskog omotača, s priložima I i II (" <b>Službeni list SFRJ - Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", broj: 1/90);
504.	Evropska konvencija o zaštiti životinja u međunarodnom prevozu (" <b>Službeni list SRJ - Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", broj: 1/92);
505.	Konvencija o močvarama koje su od međunarodnog značaja, posebno kao prebivalište ptica močvarica - Ramsar (" <b>Službeni list SFRJ - Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", broj: 9/77);
506.	Konvencija o saradnji na zaštiti i održivom korišćenju reke Dunav (" <b>Službeni list SCG-Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", br. 2/2003);
507.	Međunarodna konvencija za zaštitu ptica (" <b>Službeni list SFRJ</b> ", broj: 6/73);
508.	Montrealški amandman na Bečku konvenciju o supstancama koje oštećuju ozonski omotač (" <b>Službeni list SCG-Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", br. 2/2004);
509.	Zakon o ratifikaciji amandmana na Montrealski protokol o supstancama koje oštećuju ozonski omotač (" <b>Službeni list SCG - Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", broj: 24/04);
510.	Uredba o ratifikaciji Konvencije o ustanovljenju Evropske organizacije za zaštitu bilja (" <b>Službeni list FNRJ- Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", br. 12/57);
511.	Zakon o potvrđivanju međunarodne konvencije o zaštiti novih biljnih sorti („Sl.gl.RS“ br.19/2010)
512.	Uredba o Sporazumu o ribarstvu o vodama Dunava između Vlade FNRJ, Narodne Republike Bugarske, Rumunske Narodne Republike i Saveza Sovjetskih Republika (" <b>Službeni list FNRJ"- Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", br. 8/58);
513.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Konvencije o biološkoj raznovrsnosti (" <b>Službeni list SRJ Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", broj: 11/01);
514.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Konvencije o međunarodnom prometu ugroženih vrsta divlje faune i flore - CITES Konvencija (" <b>Službeni list SRJ - Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", broj: 11/01);
515.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Okvirne konvencije Ujedinjenih nacija o promeni klime, sa aneksima (" <b>Službeni list SRJ - Međunarodni ugovori</b> ", broj: 2/97);
516.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Sporazuma između Savezne Vlade Savezne Republike Jugoslavije i Vlade Ruske Federacije o saradnji u oblasti zaštite i unapređenja životne sredine ("Službeni list SRJ"-Međunarodni ugovori, br. 6/96);
517.	Zakon o ratifikaciji Konvencije o zaštiti na radu, zdravstvenoj zaštiti i radnoj sredini (" <b>Službeni list SFRJ"-Međunarodni ugovori</b> , br. 7/87);
518.	Zakon o ratifikaciji Konvencije o zaštiti radnika od profesionalnih rizika u radnoj sredini prouzrokovanih zagađenjem vazduha, bukom i vibracijom (" <b>Službeni list SFRJ-Međunarodni ugovori</b> , br. 14/82);



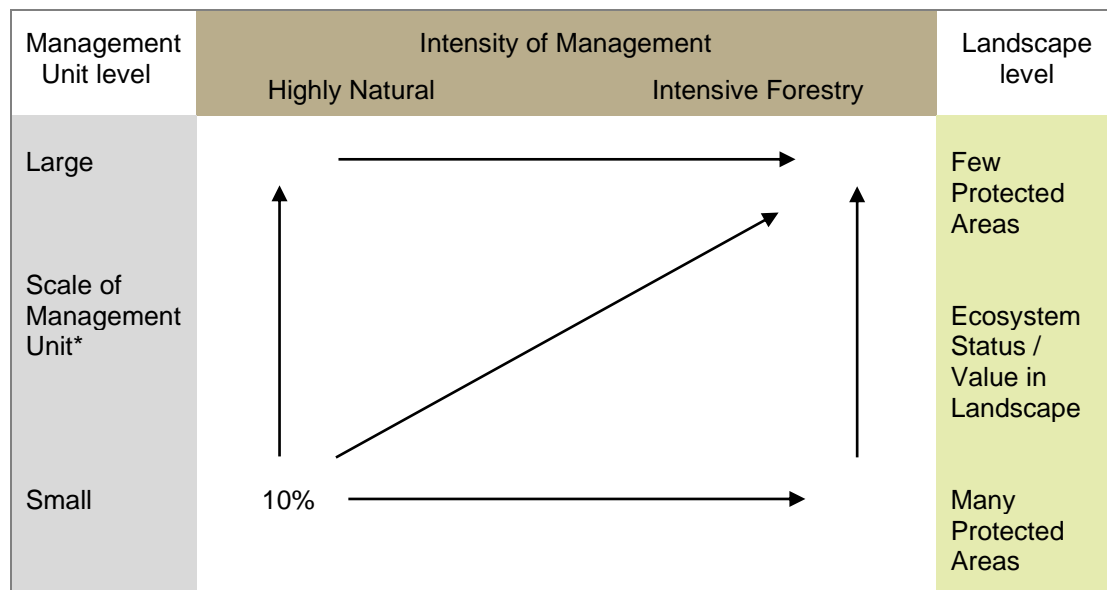
519.	Zakon o ratifikaciji Montrealskog protokola o supstancama koje oštećuju ozonski omotač (" <b>Službeni list SFRJ</b> "- <b>Međunarodni ugovori, br. 16/90, Sl.list SCG, Međunarodni ugovori br.24/2004 – dr.zakon</b> );
520.	Zakono o ratifikaciji amandmana na Montraelski protokol o supstancama koje oštećuju ozonski omotač („Sl.gl.SCG“-Međunarodni ugovori – 24/2004)
521.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Kjoto Protokola uz Okvirnu konvenciju Ujedinjenih nacija o promeni klime („Sl.glasnik RS“ br.88/07 i 38/2009 – dr.zakon)
522.	Zakon o potvrđivanju amandmana na Aneks B Kjoto protokola uz okvirnu konvenciju UN o promeni klime („Sl.gl.RS“ Međunarodni ugovori br.38/2009)
523.	Zakon o potvrđivanju finansijskog ugovora (apeks zajam za mala i srednja preduzeća i preduzeća srednje tržišne kapitalizacije II/A) između Republike Srbije i Evropske investicione banke i Narodne banke Srbije („Sl.glasnik RS – Međunarodni ugovori“, br.5/2011)
524.	Zakon o potvrđivanju finansijskog ugovora (apeks zajam za mala i srednja preduzeća i preduzeća srednje tržišne kapitalizacije II/B) između Republike Srbije i Evropske investicione banke i Narodne banke Srbije („Sl.glasnik RS – Međunarodni ugovori“, br.5/2011)
525.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Sporazuma o izmeni i pristupanju Sporazumu o slobodnoj trgovini u Centralnoj Evropi – CEFTA 2006. („Sl. Glasnik RS br.88/07)
526.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Okvirne Konvencije Ujednjenih nacija o promeni klime sa aneksima („Sl.list SRJ“ „Međunarodni ugovori“ br.2/97)
527.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju između Evropskih zajednica i njihovih država članica, sa jedne strane, i Republike Srbije, sa druge strane („Sl. Glasnik RS“ br.83/2008)
528.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Prelaznog sporazuma o trgovini i trgovinskim pitanjima između Evropske zajednice, sa jedne strane, i Republike Srbije s druge strane („Sl.glasnik RS“ br. 83/2008)
529.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Finansijskog ugovora (apeks zajam za mala i srednja preduzeća i preduzeća srednje tržišne kapitalizacije II/A) između Republike Srbije i Evropske investicione banke i Narodne banke Srbije („Sl.gl.RS – Međunarodni ugovori“ br.5/2011)
530.	Zakon o potvrđivanju Finansijskog ugovora (apeks zajam za mala i srednja preduzeća i preduzeća srednje tržišne kapitalizacije II/B) između Republike Srbije i Evropske investicione banke i Narodne banke Srbije („Sl.gl.RS – Međunarodni ugovori“ br.5/2011)
<b>D.</b>	<b>LOCAL STANDARDS AND BEST OPERATING PRACTICES</b>
531.	Included in FORESTRY REGULATIONS

## **Annex B      Training requirements for workers (Principle 2)**

Workers shall be able to:

- 1) Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
- 2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);
- 3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
- 4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3);
- 5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
- 6) Identify where Indigenous Peoples have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);
- 7) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);
- 8) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
- 9) Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
- 10) Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
- 11) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (Criterion 5.1);
- 12) Handle, apply and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); and
- 13) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

## Annex C Conservation Area Network conceptual diagram (Principle 6)



The diagram shows how the area of the Management Unit included in the Conservation Area Network is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The far-right column titled 'Ecosystems Status/Value in Landscape' signifies the extent to which native ecosystems are protected at the landscape level and the relative requirements for further protection in the Management Unit.

The far-left column titled 'Scale of Management Unit' shows that as the Management Unit area increases, the Management Unit will itself be at the landscape level and so will be expected to have a Conservation Area Network containing functional examples of all of the naturally occurring ecosystems for that landscape.

**Annex D List of rare and threatened species in Serbia (Principle 6)**

**See Rulebook on declaration and protection of protected and strictly protected species of plants, animals and fungi – Rulebook is published in “Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia”, No 5/2010, 47/2011, 32/2016 and 98/2016**

## **Annex E Elements of the management plan (Principle 7)**

**The types of Management Planning, content, process of adoption, public availability, expiry dates are defined in the Forest Law (OG RS 30/10, 93/12, 89/15 - articles 19-31).**

### Chapter 2 - Planning documents in forestry

#### 2.1 Programmes of forestry development

##### Article 19

- 1) Programme of forestry development on the territory of the Republic of Serbia is strategic plan document which determine the directions of forest and forestry development, with the action plan for their implementation.
- 2) The Programmes under paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify particularly: the forest state, the objectives and measures of forest improvement, the plan of implementation of measures and objectives, with the laid down dynamics and the financial resources for their fulfilment.
- 3) The Programme of forestry development on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be laid down by the Government for the period of ten years.
- 4) The drawing up of the Programmes of forestry development on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be financed by the Budget of the Republic of Serbia.
- 5) The Programmes under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be realised based on the forest management plans.
- 6) The Programme under paragraph 3 of this Article shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

#### 2.2. Forest management plans

##### Types of plans

##### Article 20

Forest management plans shall be:

- 1) Forest area development plan;
- 2) Forest management plan;
- 3) Forest management programme.

##### Development Plans

##### Article 21

- 1) Forest area development plan (hereinafter: Development Plan) shall be plan document which determine the directions of forest and forestry development, with the plan of implementation in the forest area.
- 2) The Development Plan shall include particularly: legal, strategic and planned framework, the survey and analysis of the forest state and previous management; forest functions and forest management goals; the measures and activities programme and guidelines for the realization of planned works; anticipated effects projection; indicators for monitoring of Development Plan realization; enclosures and others.

- 3) The Development Plan shall be harmonised with the Programmes under Article 19 of this Law, and with the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia.
- 4) The Development Plan shall be laid down by the Government for the period of ten years.
- 5) The drawing up of the Development Plan shall be financed by the Budget Fund.
- 6) The content of the Development Plan and the method and procedure of its adoption shall be more closely prescribed by the Minister.

### Forest management plan

#### Article 22

- 1) Forest management plan (hereinafter: the Plan) shall be an plan document of forest management, which shall be laid down for a management unit, except for the forests of several forest/natural persons owners.
- 2) The Plan shall specify particularly: the forest state; elaboration of general trends of the Development Plan; the record and analysis of implemented measures of forest management; forest management plans by type and scope of activities, time, place and method of their implementation; forest value.
- 3) The Plan shall be based on the forest state assessed in the field (stand inventory).
- 4) The Plan shall be laid down for a period of ten years.
- 5) In case of any amendments, due to the other institution request or legal act, the cost of amendments shall be borne by that institution.
- 6) The content of the Plan and the method and procedure of its adoption, as well as significant deficiency or altered circumstances which demanded the Plan amendments, shall be more closely prescribed by the Minister.

### Forest management programme

#### Article 23

- 1) Forest Management Programme (hereinafter: the Programme) shall be an plan document of forest management laid down for management units encompassing the forests of several forest/natural persons owners.
- 2) The content of the Programme shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 paragraph 2 of this Law.
- 3) The Programme shall be laid down for the territory of one or more municipalities for the period of ten years.
- 4) The Programme shall be drawn up based on the forest status assessed in the field (stand inventory).
- 5) The content of the Programme and the method and procedure of its adoption, as well as significant deficiency or altered circumstances which demanded the Programme amendments, shall be more closely prescribed by the Minister.

## Conformity of Development Plan, Plans and Programmes

### Article 24

- 1) The Development Plan, the Plans and Programmes shall be mutually harmonised.
- 2) Forest management plans under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be harmonised especially regarding the validity term (of the management period).

## Laying down of the Plans and Programmes

### Article 25

- 1) The Plan shall be laid down by the forest owner, i.e. forest user.
- 2) The Plan shall be laid down with the approval from the Ministry, and on the territory of the Autonomous Province with the approval from the competent organ of the Autonomous Province.
- 3) The Programme shall be laid down by the Ministry, and on the territory of the Autonomous Province by the competent organ of the Autonomous Province with the approval from the Ministry.
- 4) The Plan and Programmes for the forests in the protected areas on the national level shall be laid down with the previous approval from the Ministry competent for environmental affairs.
- 5) If during the implementation of the Plans, i.e. Programmes, occur changes in circumstances or determine sufficient deficiencies on which they are based, their amendments shall be made within one year from the date of determination of changed circumstances or, sufficient deficiencies, in a manner and by the procedure stipulated for their laying down.
- 6) The Plan, referred to in Paragraph 5 of this Article shall be amended by Minister's decision.

## Drawing up of Plans and Programmes

### Article 26

- 1) The Development Plan can be drawn up by a legal person, professionally and technically competent for the activities of forestry planning and fulfils conditions prescribed within this Law and bylaws in accordance with this law.
- 2) The Plan and Programme can be drawn up by a legal person, i.e. entrepreneur, if he employs a licensed professional.

## Validity of Plans and Programmes

### Article 27

- 1) The term of validity of a new Plan, i.e. Programme, starts after the expiration of the term of validity of the previous Plan, i.e. Programme.
- 2) The new Plan, or Programme shall be laid down no later than six months before the expiration of the term of validity of the previous Plan, i.e. Programme.
- 3) In the period from the expiration of the term of validity of the Plan, i.e. Programme until approval for new Plan, i.e. Programme is granted, any forest harvest is prohibited, except from sanitary harvest and harvest foreseen by the sanitary plan.

- 4) In the period from the expiration of the term of validity of the Plan, i.e. Programme until approval for new Plan, i.e. Programme is granted, forest user, i.e. forest owner is obliged to maintain forest protection measures.

## Public Announcement

### Article 28

During the procedure of laying down the Development Programmes, Plans and Programmes, the public shall be informed by public announcement on the Ministry web site, at least 30 days after the day of public announcement.

## Implementation of Plans

### Article 29

- 1) Forest owner, i.e. forest user shall implement the forest management plans within the terms and in a manner determined by the plans.
- 2) The implementation of the Plans and Programmes shall be enforced by:
  - i. Annual forest management plan;
  - ii. Operational project of forest management.

## Annual Forest Management Plan

### Article 30

- 1) Annual forest management plan (hereinafter: Annual Plan) shall be laid down for forests in which forest management activities are implemented in accordance with the Plan laid down by forest user, i.e. forest owner, and for forests of forest owners in which forest management activities are implemented in accordance with the Programme laid down by legal person under Article 70. Paragraph 1. of this Law, no later than November 3th of the current year, for the following year.
- 2) Annual Plan shall define particularly: the scope, place and dynamics of the works on forest protection, silviculture, utilisation and enhancement, production of forest reproductive material, construction of technical infrastructure
- 3) Operational projects shall be the components of Annual Plans, except for the forest for which the Programme is laid down.
- 4) Annual Plan shall be in accordance with the Plan, i.e. Programme and Sanitation Plan.
- 5) Annual Plan can be amended by reason of natural disasters and due to other unpredictable circumstances, pursuant to the same procedure by which it is laid down.
- 6) The content and the method and procedure of the Annual Plan shall be more closely prescribed by the Minister.



## Operational forest management project

### Article 31

- 1) Operational forest management project (hereinafter: Operational Project) shall be drawn up for the forests managed by the Plan.
- 2) Operational Project shall specify particularly: a detailed elaboration of the plans of silviculture, forest protection, utilisation and enhancement covered by the Plans; technological procedures, the conditions, methods, and terms of the execution of all works.
- 3) Operational Project shall be harmonised with the Plan and shall be drawn up based on the assessed forest state in the field and the performed marking and selection of trees for felling, maximally for the period of one calendar year, Operational Project can be valid for a maximum two calendar years.
- 4) Exceptionally from the provision of the paragraph 3. of this Article, in case when planned work have not been completed for the period of
- 5) Operational Project shall be drawn up for a compartment, and exceptionally for several compartments (catchment).
- 6) Operational Project shall be laid down by the forest user, i.e. owner, no later than 31 October of the current year for the following year, except for the Operational Project drawn up based on the sanitation Plan and Operational Project for the realization of the random yield.
- 7) The content and the method and procedure of the Operational Plan shall be more closely prescribed by the Minister.

## Annex F Conceptual framework for planning and monitoring (Principle 7)

Example of Plan	Period of Plan revision	Elements for Monitoring (Partial list)	Period of Monitoring	Person responsible for Monitoring of this element	FSC Principle/ Criteria
Cutting Plan	Annual	Crossing over the brook	when on field and per year	Employees in the field	P 10
		Roads	when on field and per year	Employees in the field	P 10
		Rare and endangered species	per year	Employees in the field, Biologist from the Enterprise or Consultant	P 6
		Annual level of cutting	per year	Director, Department for Management Planning, Internal control, Inspection	C5.2
		Insects' calamity	per sample year,	Employees in the field	
Budget	Per Year	Costs	per year	Head of Accounting Department	P 5
		Local economy contribution	quarterly	Director, Head of Accounting Department	P 5
Hiring Plan of Labour Force / Employee Plan	Per Year	Records of Employees	per year	Director/Manager	P 3, P 4
		Collective arrangements	per year or if it's determined by a plan	Coordinator for cooperation with the union, Union Representative	P 3, P 4
		Complaints	current	Human resources Department,	P2, P 3, P 4

				Legal Department	
Five years Management Plan	5 years	Game population	optionally/when needed	Competent Ministry, Hunting Association, Employees	P 6
		Wood waste and sawdust	Per year	Competent Ministry	P 10
		Growth/ Recovery	Yearly sample		
Forest Management Plan	10 years	Schedule by age classes Schedule by thick classes	10 years	Competent Ministry, Manager of Forest Area	P 6
		10 years old cutting/ logging	Per year, 10 years	Competent Ministry / Manager of Forest Area	C 5.2

## **Annex G      Monitoring Requirements (Principle 8)**

1. Monitoring of social and environmental impacts of management activities (Indicator 8.2.1) is sufficient to identify and describe environmental impact of management activities, including where applicable:
  - i. Results of the forest cultivation activities (Criteria 10.5)
  - ii. Impacts from natural hazards (Criteria 10.9)
  - iii. Impact from infrastructural development, transport activities and cultivation measures on rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soil (Criteria 10.10)
  - iv. Impact from harvesting and extraction of timber on non timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable residual woody debris and other products and services (Criteria 10.11) and
  
2. Monitoring of social and environmental impacts of management activities (Indicator 8.2.1) is sufficient to identify and describe social impact of management activities, including where applicable:
  - i. Programmes and activities related to workers right (Criteria 2.1)
  - ii. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criteria 2.2).
  - iii. Programmes and activities related to health and safety in work (criteria 2.4)
  - iv. Wages paid (criteria 2.4)
  - v. Workers education (Criteria 2.5)
  - vi. Protection of sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for native/autochthonous population and local communities (Criteria 3.5 and 4.7)
  - vii. Comparison of actual and planned harvest of timber and non-timber forest products per year (Criteria 5.2)
  - viii. Long-term economic viability (Criteria 5.5) and
  - ix. High conservation values 5 and 6 identified in Criteria 9.1
  
3. Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
  - i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services);
  - ii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats(Criterion 6.4);
  - iii. Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
  - iv. High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

## **Annex H High Conservation Values Framework (Principle 9)**

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. The objective of this High Conservation Value (HCV) Framework is to provide nationally specific interpretations of HCVs and Best Available Information\* for addressing HCVs.
- 1.2. This National HCV Framework is to be used by accredited Certification bodies and certificate holders.
- 1.3. The HCV interpretations and Best Available Information provided in this Framework are not necessarily exhaustive; additional examples of HCV occurrences may exist and shall be identified at the forest management unit scale.
- 1.4. The national or regional interpretations of the HCV categories and elements apply to all certificate holders, wherever occurrences of those HCVs may exist. Conversely, the Best Available Information for addressing those HCV interpretations may vary, depending on whether the certificate holder is a SLIMF or non-SLIMF, as indicated in the Framework.
- 1.5. Specific sections of this Framework are also applicable to National and Centralized National Risk Assessments for Controlled Wood, and to Certification Bodies and Certificate Holders seeking certification under FSC-STD-30-010 and FSC-STD-40-005. The applicable sections are: The Interpretations and Best Available Information for each HCV category; and the Best Available Information for Assessments for each HCV category.

### **2. Overarching Best Available Information**

- 2.1. The following table shows the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for assessments for all HCVs, specific categories of HCV, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

**A. Overarching Best Available Information for HCV Identification and Assessments**

<b>Best Available Information for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations</b>		<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>All HCV Categories: All Elements</b>	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach.  High Conservation Value surveys of the Management Unit; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate engagement*with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on Free Prior and Informed Consent (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization.	X	X
<b>HCV 2: Element 1, IFLs</b>	Not applicable		
<b>HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities</b>	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
<b>HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples</b>	Not applicable		
<b>HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities</b>	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
<b>HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples</b>	Not applicable		

### 3. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Management Strategies

3.1. The following table shows the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for the development of management strategies all HCVs, specific categories of HCVs, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

**Note:** The standard does not make provision for SLIMF requirements.

Best Available Information for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<b>All HCV Categories, All Elements</b>	Identification of threats, using: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach.  Engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, and experts.	X	X
<b>HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities</b>	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should be determined in collaboration with the local communities.	X	X
<b>HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples</b>	Not applicable		
<b>HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities</b>	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical... importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the local communities	X	X
<b>HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples</b>	Not applicable		

#### 4. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Monitoring Methodologies

4.1. The following table shows the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for the monitoring all HCVs, specific categories of HCVs, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

Best Available Information for Monitoring Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<b>All HCV Categories, All Elements</b>	Engagement with rights-holders, consistent with Criteria 4.5 and 4.7; culturally appropriate engagement with affected and interested stakeholders; information on engaging with representatives of the local communities; monitoring conducted by the local communities; and engagement with experts.	X	

**Note:** Please see the list of references used below in the “References Page”

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:		Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<b>HCV 1: Species diversity - Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels</b>				
<b>A: Interpretations of HCV 1, for HCV Identification</b> (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)				
<b>Element 1: Concentrations of biological diversity that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:</b>				
Protected areas that contribute significantly to the protection of biodiversity, including: “Absolute,” “Sensitive,” and “Controlled” zones of national parks (NP) and protected landscape areas, nature reserves, natural monuments, stricter zones of protected bird areas, RAMSAR areas, Wildlife Development Areas, and forests in protected areas and their protection zones.	For significant protected forest areas in Serbia, refer to: 1. Special environmental areas; see References 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 23, and 24. 2. RAMSAR sites; see Reference 8. 3. NATURA 2000 sites; see References 13 and 14.	X	X	
World Heritage Sites.	There are no World Heritage sites in Serbia designated for their biodiversity. The Đerdap National Park is a pending application.	X		
Most of the National parks are designated for biodiversity values,	See National Parks (References), and References 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33.	X		



<b>HCV 1: Species diversity - Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
e.g. NP Tara, NP Djerdap, NP Fruska Gora, NP Kopaonik.	Regulation on designation and planning of protected areas; see References 30, 34, 41, and 48.		
Special Environmental Protection Areas are designated in order to make the necessary arrangements to ensure that biological diversity reaches future generations and to prepare the conservation and utilization principles and plans and projects to be applied in these areas.	See Special Environmental Protection Areas (References) and References 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 23, and 24. See also special environmental areas, References 8, 13, and 14.	X	
Significant seasonal concentrations of species, i.e., reproductive sites of amphibians, and nesting colonies and mating areas of birds. Significant seasonal concentrations of species, i.e., reproductive sites of amphibians, and nesting colonies and mating areas of birds.	Sites known to stakeholders or experts. For birds IBA, see Reference 14. For plant IPA, see Reference 15. For butterfly PBA, see Reference 17.	X	
Also consider as possible HCV, Bio-centres of Regional Importance and portions of Important Bird Areas (IBAs), where those areas are not already covered by protected areas or other designations.	For Important Bird Areas of Serbia, see Reference 15 for IBAs.	X	
<i>(For protected trees, see HCV 6.)</i>			
<b>Element 2:</b>			
<b>Concentrations of endemic species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:</b>			
Endemics of smaller Phyto and zoogeographical units, including species that are also rarer or endangered species, or that require special attention and methods of forest management listed in database.	For information on endemism, see References 6 and 7. For RTE species, see References 23, 30, 41, 43, 44, 49, 70, 71, 72, and 73 About considering of endemics in Forest Management Plan, see References 6, 7, 35, and 45.	X	X
Other known hotspots for endemic flora or fauna.	For Biodiversity Hotspots of Serbia defined in FMP, see References 31, 35, 44, 57, and 58.		

<b>HCV 1: Species diversity - Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>Element 3: Concentrations of rare, threatened, or endangered species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:</b>			
Rare and threatened higher plants, butterflies, amphibians, and birds.	For amphibians, see References 53, 54, 57, and 58. For birds, see References 15, 53, 54, and 59. For plants, see References 16, 53, 54, 57, and 58. For mammals, see References 53, 54, 57, and 58. For butterflies, see References 17, 53, 54, 57, and 58.	X	X
Other significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater plant or animal species listed as rare or endangered in IUCN or National Red Lists, especially those newly listed, or relisted with a higher level of endangerment, as VU, EN, CR in IUCN or national Red Lists.	Forest assessments and surveys. IUCN Red List. See References 23 and 52.	X	X
Alliance for Zero Extinction sites if any listed in the future; none currently listed.)	Not registries on Serbia, Alliance for Zero Extinction Areas; see Reference <a href="#">68</a> .		
<b>B: Assessments for HCV 1 National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 1:</b>			
For protected areas: Confirm whether management plans and their implementation effectively protect the area and its HCVs, especially in mountain forests.	Species protection activity plans, monitoring plans of RTE species as to the IUCN categories. For protection of HCVs in management plans, see also References 23, 24, 30, 33, 34, 72 and 73.		
For endemic and rare and endangered species: Consultation with environmental NGOs, experts (mycologists, botanists, entomologists, zoologists, ornithologists).	For stakeholder consultation, see References 55, 56, 57, and 58.		
For rare and endangered species listed in Institute for Nature conservations Database.	For amphibians, see References 53, 54, 57, and 58. For birds, see References 15, 53, 54, and 59.		

<b>HCV 1: Species diversity - Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
	For plants, see References 16, 53, 54, 57, and 58. For mammals, see References 53, 54, 57, and 58. For butterflies, see References 17, 53, 54, 57, and 58.		
For seasonal concentrations: See the thresholds in References.	For seasonal thresholds of concentration of species – NGO. See also References 53, 54, 31, 57 and 58.		
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1)	For identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit. See References 31, 34, 35, 55, and 56.		
<b>C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1</b>			
For all HCV 1: Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats* upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats* and species occurrences.	See References 55, 56, 57, and 58.		
For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species.	Species protection activity plans, monitoring plans of RTE species as to the IUCN categories. Also see References 53, 54, 55, 56, 72 and 73.		
For protected areas: Develop and implement management plans that maintain and enhance the HCVs. Consider restricting salvage logging and other operations that reduce natural forest structure and composition. In mountainous forests, limit	Thinning and other silvicultural programmes, regulation and relevant conservation organizations. Also see References 53, 54, 55, 56, 72 and 73.	X	

<b>HCV 1: Species diversity - Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
harvest to single tree selection or uneven-age management.			
For rare and endangered species listed in Institute for Nature Protection Database.	See References 53, 57, and 58. Also consult stakeholders.	X	
For seasonal concentrations: See the thresholds in References.	For seasonal concentration thresholds of species, see References 53, 54, 31, 57, 58, and 59.  For seasonal concentration thresholds of species, see References 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 58, and 59	X	
<b>D: Monitoring for HCV 1</b>			
<b>Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 1:</b>			
For protected areas: Monitoring of the effectiveness of management strategies in preventing impacts.	Monitoring conducted by The Organization, professional nature conservation organizations, or environmental NGOs, monitoring programme in protection areas.	X	
For endemic species, rare and endangered species, and seasonal concentrations: Monitoring of the effectiveness of management strategies in maintaining species' occurrences and habitat quality.	Consultation with stakeholders. Monitoring programme of The Organization. Monitoring programme of conservation authorities.	X	
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).	See References 31, 35, 55, and 56.		

<b>HCV 2 Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>A. Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification</b>			
<b>Element 1: Intact forest landscapes:</b>			
Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs) as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicators and by Global Forest Watch are not present in Serbia.	Refer <a href="http://intactforests.org">intactforests.org</a> and <a href="http://data.globalforestwatch.org">data.globalforestwatch.org</a>		
<b>Element 2: Large landscape-level ecosystems that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance:</b>			
Larger protected areas, e.g., those over 10,000 ha in size.	See the BAI for HCV 1. See References 1, 2 and 3.	X	
Any other native forests that, in the context of Serbia, are relatively large, relatively unaffected by industrial forest management, and have successional stages, forest structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to native forests that have experienced minimal human disturbance.	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, habitat connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, etc. Also see References 53, 54, 55, 56, and 42.	X	
<b>Element 3: Ecosystem* mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance:</b>			
Habitat connectivity corridors between protected areas, other HCV 1 occurrences, and/or larger forest areas	See References 11, 12, 49, 55, and 56.	X	
<b>B. Assessments for HCV 2 National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information* for assessments for HCV 2:</b>			
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2,	See References 43, 44, 45, 55, 56, and 65.		

<b>HCV 2 Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2).			
<b>C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2</b>			
<b>Management strategies for HCV 2:</b>			
For all HCV 2: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural forest ecosystems. Examples include protection zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low intensity operations that fully maintain forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.	See References 43, 44, 45, 55, 56, and 65.		
For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and reconnect forest ecosystems, their intactness, and habitats that support natural biological diversity are in place.	See References 11, 12, 50, 55, and 56.		
<b>D: Monitoring for HCV 2</b>			
<b>Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 2:</b>			
For guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).	See References 55, 56, 65, and 66.		

<b>HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretation of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>A. Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification</b>			
<b>Element 1:</b>			
<b>Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems:</b>			
Virgin forests, primeval forests and natural forests with virgin or primeval character, e.g., forest areas whose main storey is at or above the lower age limit of the highest age class, 100-160 years for other forest species), that originated and developed naturally without significant apparent human influence, and larger than 3 ha for other forest types.	Inventories and assessments of the forest management unit. Also see References 35, 55, and 56.	X	X
World Heritage sites designated for their primeval (old growth) characteristics, e.g.: Dierdan Geopark; and proposed expansion areas to the “Ancient and Untouched Beech Forests of the Carpathians and other Regions of Europe” World Heritage Site.	Institute for Nature Protection.	X	
Forests with a significant natural occurrence of yew, e.g., stands or portions of stands with more than %10 yews per ha greater than 100 cm.		X	X
Consider as possible HCV any portions of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves that are not also protected areas.	Refer to: <a href="https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/eu-na/golija-studenica">https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/eu-na/golija-studenica</a> See UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in References. See References 19, 20 and 21.	X	
(Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List, if any designated in the future; none currently listed.)	See Reference 23.		X
<b>Element 2:</b>			
<b>Rare, threatened, or endangered habitats</b>			
Rare and endangered habitats, e.g., those of less than 10,000 ha in extent, and/or those whose current extent is significantly lower than their natural extent.	Stakeholders and experts. These habitats designated as Special Environmental Protection Areas. See References 1, 2, and 3.	X	

<b>HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretation of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
(Note that RTE ecosystems listed above may also be RTE habitats.)			
<b>Element 3: Refugia</b>			
Isolated areas where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive.			
(Note that protected areas listed at HCV 1 may also be refugia)			
<b>B. Assessments for HCV 3 National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 3:</b>			
For rare and endangered habitats: Consultation with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NGOs</li> <li>▪ Government Authorities</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Environment protection <a href="https://www.ekologija.gov.rs">https://www.ekologija.gov.rs</a></li> <li>▪ Institute for Biological Research Sinisa Stankovic - <a href="http://www.ibiss.bg.ac.rs">www.ibiss.bg.ac.rs</a></li> <li>▪ Institute for Nature Conservation Serbia - <a href="https://zzps.rs">https://zzps.rs</a></li> <li>▪ Institute for nature protection Provincial Vojvodina - <a href="http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr">www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr</a></li> </ul>	For list of species and distribution, see References 6, 7, 53, and 54.		
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).	See References 55, 56, and 63.		



<b>HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretation of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3 Management strategies for HCV 3:</b>			
For all HCV 3: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia.			
For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia are in place.			
For virgin and primeval forests and natural forests with primeval character and World Heritage sites designated for primeval forest values: Exclude timber harvest, development, and other resource extraction, including salvage harvests. Implement controls to address habitat fragmentation and invasive species.			
For yew forests: Stand level management to maintain or increase the abundance of yew, including protection from deer barking, support for natural regeneration. Generally, protection of yew from harvest.			
For rare and endangered habitats: See References 1, 2, 5,11, and 12. Also consult stakeholders.			
<b>D. Monitoring for HCV 3 Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 3:</b>			
For primeval forests and natural forests with primeval character: Monitor the characteristics and integrity of the forest.			
For yew forests: Monitoring the condition of yew, including regeneration and deer damage, and impact of harvesting.			
For rare and endangered habitats: Monitoring of the status			

<b>HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretation of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
of the habitats, and the effectiveness and impact of management strategies.			
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

<b>HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>A. Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification</b>			
<b>Element 1</b>			
<b>Water catchments in critical* situations:</b>			
Forest areas with unfavorable runoff and water retention properties, e.g., flood prone areas and areas with poor water retention. Examples include: Small river basins with high runoff coefficients and unfavorable shapes; alpine forests; and broadleaved forests normally characterized by rhododendron	Forest inventories and management unit assessments. Consultation with stakeholders and experts.	X	
RAMSAR sites containing forests or that are affected by upstream/upslope forest management.	See RAMSAR sites, Reference 8.	X	
Forests within other wetlands, or that directly influence them.	See the BAI for areas with runoff and retention concerns.	X	
Forests protecting water resources from which villages obtain water			

<b>HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>Element 2</b>			
<b>Control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes in critical situations:</b>			
Forest sites with very shallow soil strongly to extremely endangered by potential erosion, i.e., rubble, rocky ridges and depressions, slopes with shallow soil, continuously protruding parent rock and unpaved alluvium, steep rocky slopes, and shallow soils.	Sites identified through expert and stakeholder consultation. Sites identified in FMP See References 35, 55, and 56.	X	
Forests on slopes endangered by erosion, landslides, slope deformations, movements of earth currents.	See the BAI listed above.	X	
Forests protecting neighbouring land (windbreaks) or shoreline (riparian vegetation).	See the BAI listed above	X	
Forests in mined areas.	See the BAI listed above	X	
Forests protecting the villages or other settlements	See the BAI listed above		
<b>Element 3</b>			
<b>Other ecosystem services in critical situations:</b>			
Recreation trails and access, where especially important to local communities.			
Other ecosystem services* in critical* situations.			
<b>B. Assessments for HCV 4</b>			
<b>National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 4:</b>			
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and	See References 55, 56, 65, and 66.		

<b>HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4).			
<b>C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4 Management strategies for HCV 4:</b>			
For water catchments of importance to local communities* located within or downstream of the Management Unit*, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion: Protection* zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore water quality and quantity are in place.	For additional considerations, see: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 2, including section 2.3.4). Also see References 55 and 56.	X	
For climate regulation: Strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.	See Reference 47.		
For areas with unfavorable runoff and water retention properties: Manage to maintain and increase water retention, e.g., manage to maintain forest presence, natural species composition, resilience, and stability. Limit longitudinal road slopes to 9%, to minimize water diversion. Road density must be minimum.	Refer <a href="#">here</a> for information on the sites and the effects of vegetation on run-off. <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281651283_Effects_of_vegetation_on_runoff_in_small_river_basins_in_Serbia">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281651283_Effects_of_vegetation_on_runoff_in_small_river_basins_in_Serbia</a> See references 66 and 35.		
For stands within wetlands, or that directly influence them:			

<b>HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
Non-intervention regimes. Other measures to prevent deterioration of water flows or water quality.			
For forest sites vulnerable to erosion or landslides, or that provide windbreaks or other buffers: Manage to minimize the risk of erosion or landslides, and to maintain buffer functions. Manage for multi-storey, height-differentiated stands with rich shrub layers.	Refer <a href="#">here</a> for forests and the role they play in mitigating risks. <a href="https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/8/2866/pdf">https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/8/2866/pdf</a> Refer <a href="#">here</a> for information from FOA. <a href="https://www.FAO.ORG/3/l8364EN/i8364en.pdf">https://www.FAO.ORG/3/l8364EN/i8364en.pdf</a> See References 35, 55, and 56.		
<b>D. Monitoring for HCV 4 Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HC</b>			
For forest sites vulnerable to erosion or landslides, or that provide windbreaks or other buffers: Monitor and rate levels of erosion, potholes erosion, landslides, slope deformations and movements and earth currents. Monitor the effectiveness of management strategies.			
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3). See also Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring.			

<b>HCV 5 Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>A. Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification</b>			
<b>Element 1</b>			
<b>Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.)</b>			
Forests in watersheds that are important sources of drinking water for local communities, including forests in Hydrological Function identified as to References 54 and 55, together with stakeholder consultation.	Refer <a href="#">here</a> for information on the sites and the effects of vegetation on run-off. <a href="http://www.researchgate.net/publication/281651283_Effects_of_vegetation_on_runoff_in_small_river_basins_in_Serbia">www.researchgate.net/publication/281651283_Effects_of_vegetation_on_runoff_in_small_river_basins_in_Serbia</a> Forest assessments. Water Management Research Institute, state water administrators, water resource operators, local communities.	X	X
Springs, streams, and other specific water sources important to local communities.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
Other sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: sources of irrigation water for subsistence; NTFP cultivation and harvest; harvest of fuelwood, building materials; growing areas and plants used for subsistence or traditional medicine; hunting grounds and fisheries for subsistence. Not inclusive of illegal or unsustainable harvest or use levels or uses that harm HCV 1 or HCV 3 occurrences.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	
<b>Element 2</b>			
<b>Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of Indigenous Peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.)</b>			
Not applicable. Indigenous Peoples are not present in Serbia.			

<b>HCV 5</b> Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>B. Assessments for HCV 5</b> <b>National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information* for assessments for HCV 5:</b>			
For all HCV 5: Use culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The local communities.	X	X
For all HCV 5: Consider participatory mapping with local communities.			
Consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, fuelwood harvest, NTFP harvest, grazing, and other forest utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity and other HCVs.			
For additional guidance on assessing HCV 5, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5).			
<b>C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5</b> <b>Management strategies for HCV 5:</b>			
For all HCV 5: Strategies to protect the community's needs in relation to the Management Unit* are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities*.	The local communities, per the Overarching BAI.	X	X

HCV 5 Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.			
National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For watersheds that are important sources of drinking water for local communities.	<p>Refer <a href="#">here</a> for a list of the watersheds and the quality of water produced.</p> <p><a href="https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Watersheds-in-Serbia-with-excellent-and-poor-water-quality-based-on-SWQI-for-the-period_fig8_300135731">https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Watersheds-in-Serbia-with-excellent-and-poor-water-quality-based-on-SWQI-for-the-period_fig8_300135731</a></p> <p>Refer <a href="#">here</a> for information related to the Danube River.</p> <p><a href="https://www.icpdr.org/main/danube-basin/serbia">https://www.icpdr.org/main/danube-basin/serbia</a></p> <p>Management plans of the Water Management Research Institute. Management strategies and restrictions specified in decisions of state water administration bodies.</p> <p>Also see References 55 and 56.</p>	X	X
Strategies do not include maintaining specific levels or practices of utilization that do not sustain the resource or that harm biodiversity or other HCVs.			
D. Monitoring for HCV 5 Methodologies and Best Available Information* for monitoring programs for H			
For watersheds that are important sources of drinking water for local communities: Monitoring of compliance with the management decisions of state water administration bodies, and of relevant water quality indicators.			
Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement.			



<b>HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>A. Interpretations of HCV 6, for HCV Identification</b>			
<b>Element 1</b>			
<b>Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance:</b>			
World Heritage sites designated for their cultural and social values.	See World Heritage sites: References	X	
Cultural monuments of Serbia.	Refer <a href="#">here</a> , <a href="http://www.heritage.gov.rs/english/nepokretna_kulturna_dobra.php">http://www.heritage.gov.rs/english/nepokretna_kulturna_dobra.php</a> See Reference 22.	X	X
Natural monuments and protected trees.	Refer <a href="#">here</a> <a href="http://www.serbia.com/8-serbian.wonders-of-nature/">http://www.serbia.com/8-serbian.wonders-of-nature/</a> Monuments of nature – 315 - <a href="https://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/2020%201%20spomenici%20prirode%20botanickog%20karaktera.pdf">https://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/2020%201%20spomenici%20prirode%20botanickog%20karaktera.pdf</a>	X	X
Nature conservation areas	Refer <a href="#">here</a> <a href="http://www.panacomp.net/national-parks-and-nature-reserves-of-serbia/">http://www.panacomp.net/national-parks-and-nature-reserves-of-serbia/</a> Nature Park (Reference 1): <a href="https://www.zzps.rs/wp/parkovi-prirode/">https://www.zzps.rs/wp/parkovi-prirode/</a> Nature Reserves (Reference 2): <a href="https://www.zzps.rs/wp/rezervoati-prirode/">https://www.zzps.rs/wp/rezervoati-prirode/</a> Landscape of outstanding features (Reference 21): <a href="https://www.zzps.rs/wp/predeo-izuzetnih-odlika/">https://www.zzps.rs/wp/predeo-izuzetnih-odlika/</a> <a href="#">National parks (Reference 26-30).</a> <a href="#">Protected habitat (Reference 5):</a> <a href="https://www.zzps.rs/">https://www.zzps.rs/</a>	X	X
Archeological sites declared as monuments.	Consultation with experts and stakeholders. Refer <a href="#">here</a>	X	X

<b>HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
	<a href="http://www.serbia.com/visit-serbia/cultural-attractions/archaeological-sites/">http://www.serbia.com/visit-serbia/cultural-attractions/archaeological-sites/</a>		
<b>Element 2: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities</b>			
Forest sites that contain or provide buffers for natural healing waters, baths, spas, and mineral waters.	Forest assessments. Local communities. Administrators of natural or mineral resources, spas. Also, see References 9, 55, and 56.	X	X
Forest sites that provide important recreational opportunities to local communities, including forest areas designated as special purpose forests.	Forest assessments. Local community representatives, FMP Also, see References 34, 35, 55, and 56.	X	
Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
<b>Element 3 Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of Indigenous Peoples:</b>			
<b>B. Assessments for HCV 6 National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information* for assessments for HCV 6:</b>			
For HCVs important to local communities: Culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	Consult local communities.	X	
For HCVs important to local communities: Consider interactive mapping with the local communities.			

<b>HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
<b>C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6 Management strategies for HCV 6:</b>			
For HCVs important to local communities: Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the local communities.	The local communities, as per the Overarching BAI.	X	
For Element 1 sites, other than World Heritage sites: Establish protection and buffer zones to protect the resource from damage. Protections are based on applicable legislation, and also consider consultation with stakeholders and experts. For protected trees: Buffer zones are reserved to protect the tree. .			
For areas containing or buffering for natural healing waters, baths, spas, and mineral waters: Strategies are based on consultation with administrators of the resource and local residents.			
For sites providing recreational opportunities: Strategies are based on consultation with local governments and other stakeholders.			
<b>D. Monitoring for HCV 6 Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 6:</b>			
For Element 1 sites, other than World Heritage sites: Consultation with stakeholders and experts, e.g., monument offices, nature conservation organizations, parish offices, local authorities.			

<b>HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.</b>			
<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>	<b>BAI &gt;SLIMF</b>	<b>BAI SLIMF</b>
For HCVs important to local communities: Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement.			
For areas containing or buffering for natural healing waters, baths, spas, and mineral waters: Monitoring of compliance with management strategies. Consultation with resource administrators.			
For sites providing recreational opportunities: Monitoring of compliance with management strategies. Monitoring for damage resulting from recreational use. Stakeholder consultation.			
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3)			

<b>Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts</b>
(This is a list of stakeholder and expert organizations likely to be especially relevant to HCV assessments, strategies, and/or monitoring, either in general, or for particular HCV categories or elements. The list is not exhaustive, may need to change over time, and can be updated by standards developers. Where additional stakeholders and experts are relevant to specific management units, they should also be identified and considered by managers.)
<b>Environmental Stakeholders:</b>
1. WWF Serbia - <a href="https://wwf.panda.org/wwf_offices/wwf_adria/">https://wwf.panda.org/wwf_offices/wwf_adria/</a>
2. Society for Protection and study bird of Serbia (Birdlife International) - <a href="http://pticesrbije.rs/projekti/">http://pticesrbije.rs/projekti/</a>
<b>Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:</b>
3. Trade union Forestry and Wood Industry - <a href="https://www.pks.rs/udruzenje/udruzenje-za-sumarstvo-preradu-drveta-industriju-namestaja-i-papira">https://www.pks.rs/udruzenje/udruzenje-za-sumarstvo-preradu-drveta-industriju-namestaja-i-papira</a>
4. Forest association "Šumska zajednica" - <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Udru%C5%BEenje-vlasnika-privatnih-%C5%A1uma-%C5%A0umska-zajednica-Beo%C4%8Din-229624460582008/">https://www.facebook.com/Udru%C5%BEenje-vlasnika-privatnih-%C5%A1uma-%C5%A0umska-zajednica-Beo%C4%8Din-229624460582008/</a>
5. Hunting association of Serbia- <a href="http://www.lss.rs">www.lss.rs</a> ; <a href="https://lovacki-savez-srbije.com/">https://lovacki-savez-srbije.com/</a>
6. Hunting association of Vojvodina - <a href="https://www.lovackisavezvojvodine.com/">https://www.lovackisavezvojvodine.com/</a>
7. BEEKEEPING ASSOCIATION OF SERBIA - <a href="https://spos.info/">https://spos.info/</a>
8. Permanent conference of cities and municipalities - <a href="http://www.skgo.org/">http://www.skgo.org/</a>
<b>Other Expert Organizations:</b>
9. Chamber of Forest Engineers - <a href="https://sumarskakomora.rs/">https://sumarskakomora.rs/</a>
10. Hunting Chamber of Serbia - <a href="https://lovackakomora.rs/">https://lovackakomora.rs/</a>
11. Serbian Biological Society - <a href="http://www.serbiosoc.org.rs/">http://www.serbiosoc.org.rs/</a>
12. Union of ecologists - <a href="http://www.uneco.rs">www.uneco.rs</a>
13. FORNET d.o.o. <a href="https://poslovi.infostud.com/poslodavac/Fornet-d-o-o-/18615#kontakt">https://poslovi.infostud.com/poslodavac/Fornet-d-o-o-/18615#kontakt</a>
14. Agro Club/ Sumarstvo - <a href="https://www.agroklub.rs/sumarstvo/">https://www.agroklub.rs/sumarstvo/</a>
15. Association of Forest Engineers and Technicians of Serbia - <a href="http://www.srpskosumarskoudruzenje.org.rs/">http://www.srpskosumarskoudruzenje.org.rs/</a>
16. Scientific-research society of students of biology and ecology "Josif Pančić" - <a href="http://www.old.dbe.pmf.uns.ac.rs/vesti/obavestjenja/pancic">http://www.old.dbe.pmf.uns.ac.rs/vesti/obavestjenja/pancic</a>
17. Forestry Faculty Belgrade - <a href="http://www.sfb.bg.ac.rs">www.sfb.bg.ac.rs</a>
18. Faculty of Biology Belgrade - <a href="https://www.bio.bg.ac.rs">https://www.bio.bg.ac.rs</a>
19. Institute of Lowland Forestry and Environment - <a href="http://ilfe.org/">http://ilfe.org/</a>
20. Institute for Biological Research Sinisa Stankovic - <a href="http://www.ibiss.bg.ac.rs">www.ibiss.bg.ac.rs</a>
<b>Government Agencies:</b>
21. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (Directorate of Forestry) <a href="https://upravazasume.gov.rs">https://upravazasume.gov.rs</a>
22. Ministry of Environmental Protection - <a href="https://www.ekologija.gov.rs">https://www.ekologija.gov.rs</a>
23. Environmental Protection Agency - <a href="http://www.sepa.gov.rs">www.sepa.gov.rs</a>

24. Institute of forestry Belgrade - <a href="http://www.forest.org.rs">www.forest.org.rs</a>
25. Institute for Nature Conservation Serbia - <a href="https://zzps.rs">https://zzps.rs</a>
26. Institute for nature protection Provincial Vojvodina - <a href="http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr">www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr</a>

## References

(Relevant references may include weblinks or full references for BAI listed above, as well as supporting references for HCV Interpretations.)

1. Nature Park - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/parkovi-priode/>
2. Nature Reserves – <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/rezervoati-priode/>
3. Landscape of outstanding features - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/predeo-izuzetnih-odlika/>
4. Monuments of nature – <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/2020%201%20spomenici%20priode%20botanickog%20karakterera.pdf>
5. Protected habitat - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/zasticena-stanista/>
6. Strictly protected wild species - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/%d1%81%d1%82%d1%80%d0%be%d0%b3%d0%be-%d0%b7%d0%b0%d1%88%d1%82%d0%b8%d1%9b%d0%b5%d0%bd%d0%b5-d0%b4%d0%b8%d0%b2%d1%99%d0%b5-%d0%b2%d1%80%d1%81%d1%82%d0%b5/>
7. Protected wild species – <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%88%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%9B%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B5-%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B2%D1%99%D0%B5-%D0%B2%D1%80%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B5/>
8. RAMSAR sites of Serbia. [https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f%5b0%5d=regionCountry\\_en\\_ss%3ASerbia&pagetab=1](https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f%5b0%5d=regionCountry_en_ss%3ASerbia&pagetab=1)
9. Biodiversity - GEODIVERSITY
  - GEOLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/geologija/?lang=en>
  - PALEONTOLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/paleontologija/?lang=en>
  - SPELEOLOGICAL SITES - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/speleologija/?lang=en>
  - HYDROLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/HIDROLOGIJA-ops%CC%8Cti-tekst-final-1.jpg>
  - GEOMORPHOLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/geomorfologija/?lang=en>
10. Red Lists and Red Books - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/crvene-liste-crvene-knjige/?lang=en>
11. Ecological network - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/ekoloska-mreza/?lang=en>
12. Emerald Ecological network - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/emerald/?lang=en>

13. NATURA 2000 - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/2000-2/?lang=en>
14. NATURA 2000 - <https://natura-2000.euzatebe.rs/en/about-project>
15. Internationally Important Bird Areas – IBA - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/iba/?lang=en>
16. Internationally Important Plant Areas – IPA - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/ipa/?lang=en>
17. Prime Butterfly Areas – PBA - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/pba/?lang=en>
18. Ramsar Areas - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/ramsarska/?lang=en>
19. Biosphere Reserves - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/rezervoati-biosfere/?lang=en>
20. "Golija - Studenica" Biosphere Reserve - <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/serbia/golija-studenica/>; <http://golija-studenica.srbijasume.rs/>
21. "Bačko Podunavlje" Biosphere Reserve- <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/serbia/backo-podunavlje/>; <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/mab/item/599-rezervat-biosfere-backo-podunavlje.html>
22. UNESCO World Heritage - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/unesco-svetska-bastina/?lang=en>
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25. Protected Area - <http://www.vojvodinasume.rs/zastita-zivotne-sredine/>
26. National Park Tara - <https://nptara.rs/en/>
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28. National Park Kopaonik - <https://www.kopaonik.rs/nacionalni-park-kopaonik/>
29. National Park Fruška Gora - <https://www.npfruskagora.co.rs/>
30. National Park Šarplanina - <http://www.geografija.rs/zasticena-podrucja/zasticena-podrucja-zasticena-podrucja/nacionalni-parkovi/sar-planina/nacionalni-park-sar-planina-polozej-proglasenje-nacionalnog-parka-i-zone-zastite/>
31. Forest Law Official Gazette no. Official Gazette no. 30/10 , 93/12 , 89/15 - <https://upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Zakon-o-sumama-2015.docx>
32. Hunting Law - <https://upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/ZAKON-O-DIVLJACI-I-LOVSTVU-SI-qlasnik-Republike-Srbije-18-10.doc>
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34. Regulations of Regulations about forest works - <https://upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Pravilnik-o-izmeni-Pravilnika-o-sumskom-redu.pdf>

35. Regulations about making FMP - <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/pravilnik-o-sadrzini-nacinu-i-postupku-izrade-i-nacinu-vrsenja-kontrole-tehnicke-dokumentacije-prema-klasi-i-nameni-objekata.html>
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37. Directorate for Forestry – Domestic projects - <https://www.upravazasume.gov.rs/domaci-projekti/>
38. National Sustainable Development Strategy - [http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/S\\_prirodnih%20resursa.pdf](http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/S_prirodnih%20resursa.pdf)
39. National strategy for sustainable use of natural resources and good - [http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/S\\_prirodnih%20resursa.pdf](http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/S_prirodnih%20resursa.pdf)
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41. Environmental protection law Official Gazette no. 135/2004, 36/2009, 36/2009, 72/2009, 43/2011- YC, 14/2016, 76/2018, 95/2018 - <http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/Zakon%20o%20zastiti%20zivotne%20sredine.pdf>
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43. Regulation on the valuation of protected natural assets ("Official Gazette ", no. 97/2015) <http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/Pravilnik%20o%20kriterijumima%20vrednovanja%20i%20post%20kategorizacije%20zastic%20priir%20dobara.pdf>
44. Regulation on criteria for selection of habitat types, on habitat types, sensitive, endangered, rare and for protection priority habitat types and on protection measures for their preservation – Official Gazette no. 35/2010 <http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/Pravilnik%20o%20kriterijumima%20za%20izdvajanje%20tipova%20stanista%20Slu%C5%BEbeni%20glasnik%20RS%20br.35-2010.pdf>
45. Regulation on the proclamation and protection of strictly protected and protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi 5/2010, 47/2011, 32/2016 и 98/2016 <http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/Pravilnik%20o%20proglasenju%20i%20zastiti%20strogo%20zasticenih%20i%20zasti%20divljih%20vrsta%20biljaka,%20zaivotinja%20i%20gljiva.pdf>
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47. Law on strategic environmental impact assessment - [https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon\\_o\\_strateskoj\\_proceni\\_uticaja\\_na\\_zivotnu\\_sredinu.html](https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_strateskoj_proceni_uticaja_na_zivotnu_sredinu.html)
48. Climate changes - [https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/dokumenti/?wpfb\\_cat=109#wpfb-cat-109](https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/dokumenti/?wpfb_cat=109#wpfb-cat-109)
49. Law on national parks - <http://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/Zakon%20o%20nacionalnim%20parkovima.pdf>
50. PZZP Project - <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/projekti/završeni-projekti/item/141-projekat->



[primena-principa-odrzivog-koriscenja-podrucja-znacajnih-za-ocuvanje-biodiverziteta-u-okviru-ekoloske-mreze-u-apv.html](http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/projekti/zavrzeni-projekti/item/142-projekat-stanje-osetljivih-ekosistema-i-ugrozenih-biljnih-i-zivotinjskih-vrsta-na-podrucju-ap-vojvodine.html)

51. PZZP Project - <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/projekti/zavrzeni-projekti/item/142-projekat-stanje-osetljivih-ekosistema-i-ugrozenih-biljnih-i-zivotinjskih-vrsta-na-podrucju-ap-vojvodine.html>
52. PZZP Project - <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/component/jdownloads/finish/23/110.html>
53. Institute for Nature Protection Serbia - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/>
54. Institute for Nature Protection Serbia - <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/>
55. Srbijasume - <https://srbijasume.rs/sertifikacija-suma/>
56. Vojvodinasume - <http://www.vojvodinasume.rs/fsc-sertifikacije/>
57. Hunting association of Serbia- [www.lss.rs](http://www.lss.rs); <https://lovacki-savez-srbije.com/>
58. Hunting association of Vojvodina - <https://www.lovackisavezvojvodine.com/>
59. Society for Protection and study bird of Serbia (Birdlife International) - <http://pticesrbije.rs/projekti/>
60. FSC. 2016. FSC Glossary of Terms. FSC-STD-01-002. (Use subsequent versions when available.)
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64. FSC. 2018b. FSC International Generic Indicators. FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN. (Use subsequent versions when available.)
65. FSC. 2020. High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/422>.
66. HCVRN. 2017. Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017. <https://hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-identification-of-high-conservation-values/>
67. HCVRN. 2018. Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018. <https://hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-management-and-monitoring-of-hcv/>
68. Alliance for Zero Extinction. <https://zeroextinction.org/site-identification/2018-global-aze-map/>

69. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281651283\\_Effects\\_of\\_vegetation\\_on\\_runoff\\_in\\_small\\_river\\_basins\\_in\\_Serbia](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281651283_Effects_of_vegetation_on_runoff_in_small_river_basins_in_Serbia)
70. Vasić, V., G. Džukić, D. Janković, N. Simonov, B. Petrov, and I. Savić. 1991. Preliminary List of Species of Serbian Vertebrate Red Book. Protection of Nature, Belgrade.
71. Stevanović V. (ed.). 1999. The Red Data Book of Flora of Serbia 1 – Extinct and Critically Endangered Taxa. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Serbia, Faculty of Biology – University of Belgrade, Institution for Protection of Nature of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade.
72. Jakšić, P. (ed.). 2003. Red Data Book of Serbian Butterflies. Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Belgrade.
73. Jakšić, P. (ed.). 2008. Prime Butterfly Areas: A Tool for Nature Conservation in Serbia. HabiProt, Belgrade

#### Additional Information on Protected Areas and Special Sites

##### RAMSAR Sites:

For an overview map and list of sites, see [here](#) for more information

[https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f%5b0%5d=regionCountry\\_en\\_ss%3ASerbia&pagetab=1](https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f%5b0%5d=regionCountry_en_ss%3ASerbia&pagetab=1)

74. GORNJE PODUNAVLJE - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1737>
75. KOVILJSKO-PETROVARADINSKI RIT - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2028>
76. LABUDOVO OKNO - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1655>
77. LUDASKO JEZERO - <http://palic.org/ludoskojezero>; <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/137>
78. OBEDSKA BARA - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/136>
79. SLANO KOPOVO - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1392>
80. STARI BEGEJ - CARSKA BARA SPECIAL NATURE RESERVE - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/819>
81. VLASINA - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1738>
82. ZASAVICA - <https://www.zasavica.org.rs/>; <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1783>
83. PESTERSKO POLJE - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1656>
84. DJERDAP - <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2442>

##### UNESCO Biosphere Reserves:

85. Golija-Studenica Reserve: <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/eu-na/golija-studenica>
86. Bačko Podunavlje" Biosphere Reserve- <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/serbia/backo-podunavlje/>
- <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/mab/item/599-rezervat-biosfere-backo-podunavlje.html>

##### World Heritage Sites:

87. No forest associated sites at present in Serbia

Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (5) – cultural

- 88. Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius (2007)
- 89. Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (2004,2006)
- 90. Stari Ras and Sopoćani (1979)
- 91. Stećci Medieval Tombstone Graveyards (2016)
- 92. Studenica Monastery (1986)

Sites on the Tentative List (12)

- [Djerdap National Park \(2002\)](#)
- [The Deliblato Sands Special Natural Reserve \(2002\)](#)
- [Mt. Sara National Park \(2002\)](#)
- [The Tara National Park with the Drina River Canyon \(2002\)](#)
- [The Djavolja Varos \(Devil's Town\) Natural Landmark \(2002\)](#)
- [Fortified Manasija Monastery \(2010\)](#)
- [Negotinske Pivnice \(2010\)](#)
- [Smederevo Fortress \(2010\)](#)
- [Caričin Grad – Iustiniana Prima, archaeological site \(2010\)](#)
- [Cultural landscape of Bač and its surroundings \(2019\)](#)
- [Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe - extension \(2019\)](#)
- [Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes \(2020\)](#)

**National Parks:**

National Park Name	City
National Parks - 5 <a href="https://www.zzps.rs/wp/nacionalni-parkovi/">https://www.zzps.rs/wp/nacionalni-parkovi/</a> 1. National Park Đerdap 2. National Park Tara 3. National Park Kopaonik 4. National Park Fruška Gora 5. National Park Šarplanina	Donji Milanovac Bajina Bašta Kopaonik Sremska Kamenica Štrpce

**Special Environmental Protection Areas:**

Nature Park – 18 - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/parkovi-prirode/>

Nature Reserves – 70 - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/rezervoati-prirode/>

Landscape of outstanding features – 21 - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/predeo-izuzetnih-odlika/>

Monuments of nature – 315 - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/2020%201%20spomenici%20prirode%20botanickog%20karakte%20ra.pdf>

Protected habitat – 6 - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/zasticena-stanista/>

Strictly protected wild species - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/%d1%81%d1%82%d1%80%be%d0%b3%d0%be-%d0%b7%d0%b0%d1%88%d1%82%d0%b8%d1%9b%d0%b5%d0%bd%d0%b5-%d0%b4%d0%b8%d0%b2%d1%99%d0%b5-%d0%b2%d1%80%d1%81%d1%82%d0%b5/>

Protected wild species <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%88%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%9B%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B5-%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B2%D1%99%D0%B5-%D0%B2%D1%80%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B5/>

**GEODIVERSITY**

GEOLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/geologija/?lang=en>

PALEONTOLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/paleontologija/?lang=en>

SPELEOLOGICAL SITES - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/speleologija/?lang=en>

HYDROLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/HIDROLOGIJA%20-%20Cti-tekst-final-1.jpg>

GEOMORPHOLOGY - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/geomorfologija/?lang=en>

Red Lists and Red Books - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/crvene-liste-crvene-knjige/?lang=en>

Ecological network - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/ekoloska-mreza/?lang=en>

Emerald Ecological network - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/emerald/?lang=en>

NATURA 2000 - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/2000-2/?lang=en>

Internationally Important Bird Areas – IBA - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/iba/?lang=en>

Internationally Important Plant Areas – IPA - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/ipa/?lang=en>

Prime Butterfly Areas – PBA - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/pba/?lang=en>

Ramsar Areas - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/ramsarska/?lang=en>

Biosphere Reserves - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/rezervoati-biosfere/?lang=en>

1. "Golija - Studenica" Biosphere Reserve - <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/serbia/golija-studenica/>

<http://golija-studenica.srbijasume.rs/>

2. "Bačko Podunavlje" Biosphere Reserve- <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/serbia/backo-podunavlje/>

<http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/mab/item/599-rezervat-biosfere-backo-podunavlje.html>

UNESCO World Heritage - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/unesco-svetska-bastina/?lang=en>

- Special Nature Reserve "Deliblatska peščara" - <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1692/>
- Monument of Nature "Đavolja varoš" - <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1700/>
- National Park "Tara" with Drina river canyon - <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1693/>
- National Park "Đerdap" - <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1693/>
- Nature Park "Stara planina" - <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1697/>

The Red Books - <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/crvene-knjige/?lang=en>

<https://srbijasume.rs/zasticena-podrucja/pregled-zasticenih-podrucja/>

<http://www.vojvodinasume.rs/zastita-zivotne-sredine/>

National Park Tara - <https://nptara.rs/en/>

National Park Đerdap - <https://npdјerdap.rs/>

National Park Kopaonik - <https://www.kopaonik.rs/nacionalni-park-kopaonik/>

National Park Fruška Gora - <https://www.npruskagora.co.rs/>

National Park Šarplanina - [http://www.geografija.rs/zasticena-podrucja/zasticena-podrucja-zasticena-podrucja-zasticena-podrucja/nacionalni-parkovi/sar-planina/nacionalni-park-sar-planina-polozaj-proglasenje-nacionalnog-parka-i-zone-zastite/](http://www.geografija.rs/zasticena-podrucja/zasticena-podrucja-zasticena-podrucja/nacionalni-parkovi/sar-planina/nacionalni-park-sar-planina-polozaj-proglasenje-nacionalnog-parka-i-zone-zastite/)

### National Parks and Protected Areas – Additional Background:

The national park management system is regulated by the Law on National Parks, which regulates the objectives, values, areas, boundaries and protection regimes, management and sustainable use of national parks. In this sense, the basics of forest management in the national park should adhere to the protection regime, including a specific methodological approach to planning the use of each resource separately. National parks in Serbia are managed by special public companies, but they are also, in their structure and management, very similar to public companies in charge of forest management.

In Serbia, use of PAs is regulated through three levels of protection. PAs in Serbia covers 520.099 ha, representing 5.89% of the total territory (Djordjević et al., 2013). In accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection (2009) seven basic categories of PAs are defined: strict nature reserve (StNR), Special Nature Reserve (SNR), National Park (NP), nature monument (NM), protected habitat (PH), area of outstanding feature (AOF) and nature park (NaP)

*(Management of protected areas in Serbia: Types and structure of managers Djordjević et al., 2013)*

The total area of protected areas currently amounts to 678,237 ha, which represents 7.66% of the territory of the Republic of Serbia. Under protection are 5 national parks, 18 nature parks, 21 landscapes of exceptional features, 70 nature reserves, 6 protected habitats, 315 natural monuments and 36 areas of cultural and historical importance that are protected under the previous Law on Environmental Protection and the Law on the protection of cultural monuments, ie a total of 471 protected areas.

In protected goods, the total area under the first degree is 33,753 ha or 4.98%, in the second degree it is 169,915 ha or 25%, under the third degree 454,255 ha or 67%, while the rest is uncategorized about 3%.

Currently, a notice of the procedure for initiating protection for 16 landscapes of exceptional features, 5 nature parks, 8 special nature reserves, 1 strict nature reserve, 1 protected habitat and 18 nature monuments has been published on the website of the Ministry.

The total area of natural areas for which the Ministry published the Notice on initiating the protection procedure is 212,170 hectares. If the protection of these areas were declared, the area under protection would increase by 2.40%.

## Annex I Glossary of Terms

Normative definitions for terms are given in *FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms* apply. This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Program of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used, they are referenced accordingly.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

**Adaptive management:** A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Affected stakeholder:** Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbours
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labour unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Affected Rights Holder:** Persons and groups, including Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples and local communities with legal or customary rights whose free, prior and informed consent is required to determine management decisions.

**Affirmative action:** A policy or a program that seeks to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment.

**Alien species:** A species, subspecies, or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Program. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

**Applicable law:** Means applicable to The Organization as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Aquifer:** A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

**Best Available Information:** Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach.

**Binding Agreement:** A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

**Biological diversity:** The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

**Biological control agents:** Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Child:** any person under the age of 18 (C182, Article 2).

**Collective bargaining:** a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and workers' organization, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (C98, Article 4).

**Confidential information:** Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk The Organization, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

**Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws:** Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Connectivity:** A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements. Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of

aquatic ecosystems of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

**Conservation/Protection:** These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Conservation Areas Network:** Those portions of the Management Unit for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include representative sample areas, conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity areas and High Conservation Value Areas.

**Conservation zones and protection areas:** Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies legal or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Core area:** The portion of each Intact Forest Landscape designated to contain the most important cultural and ecological values. Core areas are managed to exclude industrial activity. Core Areas meet or exceed the definition of Intact Forest Landscape.

**Critical:** The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principle 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Criterion (pl. Criteria):** A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

**Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]:** Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

**Customary law:** Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso



and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812).

**Customary rights:** Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

**Discrimination:** includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from C111, Article1).

**Dispute:** for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to The Organization, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

**Dispute of substantial duration:** Dispute that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

**Dispute of substantial magnitude:** For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a dispute of substantial magnitude is a dispute that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the legal or customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against forest\* workers and stakeholders.

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

**Due consideration:** To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Black's Law Dictionary, 1979).

**Economic viability:** The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic, or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

**Eco-regional:** Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions (Source: WWF Global 200. [http://wwf.panda.org/about\\_our\\_earth/ecoregions/about/what\\_is\\_an\\_ecoregion/](http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/)).

**Ecosystem:** A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

**Ecosystem function:** An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

**Ecosystem services:** The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:

- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling and
- cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

**Employment and Occupation:** includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (C111, Article1.3).

**Engaging/engagement:** The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Environmental values:** The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value:** refers to rates of remuneration established without discrimination \_based on sex (C100 Article, 1b)

**Externalities:** The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Fair compensation:** Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

**Fertilizer:** Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

**Focal species:** Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that landscape is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. *Conservation Biology* vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

**Forced or compulsory labor:** work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (C 29, Article 2.1)

**Forest:** A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVISE-20-007-01).

**Formal and informal worker's organization:** association or union of workers, whether recognized by law or by The Organization or neither, which have the aim of promoting workers' rights and to represent workers in dealings with The Organization particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

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

**Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC):** A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations

Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

**Gender equality:** Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on ‘Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty’, Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

**Genetically modified organism:** An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

**Genotype:** The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Good faith:** A process of engagement where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and reach agreement to the satisfaction of both parties.

**Good Faith in negotiation:** The Organization (employer) and workers’ organizations make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid unjustified delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and give sufficient time to discuss and settle collective disputes (Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), Collective Bargaining: ILO Standards and the Principles of the Supervisory Bodies. International Labour Office, Geneva).

**Grassland:** Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various stakeholders).

**Habitat:** The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

**Habitat features:** Forest stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

**Hazardous work (in the context of child labour):** any work which is likely to jeopardize children’s physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous child labour is work in dangerous, or

unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child labour referred to under (article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the *child*\* is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

**Heavy work (in the context of child labour):** refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children’s health.

**High Conservation Value (HCV):** Any of the following values:

- **HCV 1** - Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- **HCV 2** - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes, large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- **HCV 3** - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.
- **HCV 4** - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- **HCV 5** - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.
- **HCV 6** - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

(Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**High Conservation Value Areas:** Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified High Conservation Values.

**High grading:** High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading

stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

**ILO Core (Fundamental) Conventions:** these are labour standards that cover fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

**ILO Committee on Freedom of Association:** A Governing Body Committee set up in 1951, for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had ratified the relevant conventions. Is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers, and *workers*\*. If it decides to receive the case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government concerned. If it finds that there has been a violation of freedom of association standards or principles, it issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Governments are subsequently requested to report on the implementation of its recommendations.

**ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18th June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010):** is a resolute reaffirmation of ILO principles (art 2) which declares that all Members, even if they have not ratified the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership in the organization, to respect, to promote and to realize, in good faith and in accordance with the Constitution, the principles concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of those Conventions, namely:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- The effective abolition of child labour; and
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

**Indicator:** A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a Management Unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the Management Unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

**Indigenous cultural landscapes:** Indigenous cultural landscapes are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute environmental, social, cultural and

economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An Indigenous cultural landscape is characterized by features that have been maintained through long-term interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for stewardship.

NOTE: The adoption of the term Indigenous cultural landscapes is voluntary by Standard Development Groups. Standard Development Groups may choose not to use it. Through Free Prior and Informed Consent Indigenous Peoples may choose to use different terminology

**Indigenous Peoples:** People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources
- Distinct social, economic or political systems
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs
- Form non-dominant groups of society
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

**Industrial activity:** Industrial forest and resource management activities such as road building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting.

**Infrastructure:** In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the management plan.

**Intact Forest Landscape:** a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km<sup>2</sup> (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest [website](#). 2006-2014).

**Intellectual property:** Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E).

**Intensity:** A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Interested stakeholder:** Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs

- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs
- Local development projects
- Local governments
- National government departments functioning in the region
- FSC National Offices
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

**Internationally accepted scientific protocol:** A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Invasive species:** Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Lands and territories:** For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.)

**Landscape:** A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Landscape values:** Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

**Legal:** In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). ‘Legal’ also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Legally competent:** Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Legal registration:** National or local legal license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for



unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Legal status:** The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Light work:** national laws \_or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programs approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (C138, Article7).

**Living wage:** The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

**Local communities:** Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Local laws:** The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Long-term:** The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

**Management objective:** Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

**Management plan:** The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Management plan monitoring:** Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the management objectives. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of adaptive management.

**Management Unit:** A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a management plan. This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Managerial control:** Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Minimum age (of employment):** is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 15 years. However, a country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. National laws may also permit the employment of 13-15 year olds in light work which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a child's health or development. The ages 12-13 can apply for light work in countries that specify a minimum age of 14 (C 138, Article 2)

**National laws:** The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Native species:** Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

**Natural conditions/native ecosystem:** For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Natural forest:** A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as plantations.

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration.
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas.
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savannah

The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

'Natural forest' does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses. FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Natural Hazards:** disturbances that can present risks to social and environmental values in the Management Unit but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

**Non-timber forest products (NTFP):** All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Objective:** The basic purpose laid down by The Organization for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. The Management of Forests. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. Forest Planning. Faber & Faber, London).

**Obligatory code of practice:** A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Occupational accident:** An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

**Occupational disease:** Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

**Occupational injuries:** Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

**Organism:** Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

**The Organization:** The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Peatland:** Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

**Pesticide:** Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvacides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

**Plantation:** A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Precautionary approach:** An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, The Organization will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

**Pre-harvest [condition]:** The diversity, composition, and structure of the forest or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

**Principle:** An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

**Protection:** See definition of Conservation.

**Protection Area:** See definition of Conservation Zone.

**Publicly available:** In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

**Rare species:** Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

**Ratified:** The process by which an international law, convention, or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Reasonable:** Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

**Reduced impact harvesting:** Harvesting (Harvesting or logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: Based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

**Refugia:** An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

**Remuneration:** includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the workers employment (C100, Article1a)

**Representative Sample Areas:** Portions of the Management Unit delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

**Resilience:** The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.)

**Restore / Restoration:** These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases, 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases, 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

**Riparian zone:** Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

**Risk:** The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Scale:** A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Scale, intensity and risk:** See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

**Significant:** For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International.
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity.
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.
- Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Silviculture:** The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

**Stakeholder:** See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

**Statutory law or statute law:** The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

**Tenure:** Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

**Threat:** An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

**Threatened species:** Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have legal

significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

**Timber harvesting level:** The actual harvest quantity executed on the Management Unit, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

**Timely manner:** As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices.

**Traditional Knowledge:** Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

**Traditional peoples:** Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

**Uphold:** To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Use rights:** Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

**Vast majority:** 80% of the total area of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit as of January 1, 2017. The vast majority also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of Intact Forest Landscape.

**Verifiable targets:** Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the management objectives. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

**Very Limited portion:** The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the Management Unit in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the Management Unit (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

**Very limited portion of core area:** The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the core area in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the core area.

**Waste materials:** unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and



- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

**Water bodies** (including watercourses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

**Water scarcity:** A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group*. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

**Water stress:** Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. *Water Benefits Standard*).

**Wetlands.** Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, [IUCN Definitions – English](#)).

**Workers:** All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

## **Annex J      Legal framework for Indigenous Peoples and local communities**

### CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia at the First Special Session of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in 2006, held on September 30, 2006 and finally adopted in the republican referendum held on October 28 and 29, 2006. <https://www.srbija.gov.rs/dokument/330350/ustav-republike-srbije.php>

#### Article 1

The Republic of Serbia is a state of the Serbian people and all citizens living in it, based on the rule of law and social justice, the principles of civil democracy, human and minority rights and freedoms, and belonging to European principles and values.

#### Article 10

In the Republic of Serbia, the Serbian language and the Cyrillic alphabet are in official use.

The official use of other languages and scripts is regulated by law, on the basis of the Constitution.

#### Article 11

The Republic of Serbia is a world country.

Churches and religious communities are separated from the state.

No religion can be established as state or mandatory.

#### Article 14

The Republic of Serbia protects the rights of national minorities.

The state guarantees special protection to national minorities in order to achieve full equality and preserve their identity.

#### Article 75

Members of national minorities, in addition to the rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution, are guaranteed additional, individual or collective rights. Individual rights are exercised individually, and collectively in community with others, in accordance with the Constitution, law and international treaties.

Through collective rights, members of national minorities, directly or through their representatives, participate in decision-making or decide on certain issues related to their culture, education, information and official use of language and script, in accordance with the law.

## MINORITY POLICIES

Ministry of State Administration and local governments <http://mduls.gov.rs>

- o The Republic of Serbia resolves and implements the issue of the status of national minorities in accordance with the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the protection of national minorities, and on the basis of generally accepted international standards, and in line with the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, Law on the Protection of the Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities, Law on National Councils of National Minorities, Law on the Official Use of Languages and Scripts, and other laws regulating the rights and status of national minorities.
- o The legislative framework relating to the status of national minorities in the Republic of Serbia is broad and reaches a high level of standard in this field on a European scale. According to experts of the international community, the legislative framework of the Republic of Serbia in this field is above the European average. Serbia was, in the EU accession process, obliged to adopt the Action Plan for exercise of the rights of national minorities under the Negotiating Chapter 23, which has received support and positive responses from the European Commission and certain EU Member States.
- o The Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, in accordance with its responsibilities and Action Plan, conducts a number of activities with a series of affirmative measures aimed at improving the status of national minorities, mostly with regard to the following areas: Personal status; Non-discrimination; Culture and media; Use of language and script; Democratic participation; Adequate representation of persons belonging to national minorities in the public sector; National councils of national minorities.
- o According to the 2011 census, national minorities constitute about 13% of the population of the Republic of Serbia. The most numerous national minorities are Hungarians (most numerous in the Region of Vojvodina), followed by Roma (Region of Southern and Eastern Serbia and the Region of Vojvodina) and Bosniaks (mostly in the Region of Šumadija and Western Serbia). There is also a significant number of Slovaks – 52,750, Croats – 57,900, Montenegrins 38,527, Vlachs – 35,330, Romanians – 29,332, Macedonians – 22.755, while the following minorities have numbers under 20,000: Bulgarians, Ruthenians, Bunjevci; a few thousand – Germans, Slovenians, Albanians, Ukrainians, and a few hundred – Poles, Ashkali and Greeks.
- o Regardless of the fact that the percentage of minorities is not large, the social and political system of the Republic of Serbia is structured according to the principle of full protection of national minorities, with many new and original solutions which are not found in other countries
- o Currently, the Hungarian language and script are in official use in 27 municipalities, Slovak in 10, Romanian in 8, Russian in 5, Croatian in one municipality, and Czech in the municipality of Bela Crkva. It can be said that in Vojvodina there is a constantly developed system for exercising the right to the official use of the language. Unlike Vojvodina in central Serbia, this right has only been partially implemented. Albanian language and script are in official use in Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, Bulgarian in Bosilegrad and Dimitrovgrad, Bosnian language in three municipalities in which they have a majority - Sjenica, Tutin and Novi Pazar. So, in Vojvodina, 7 languages are in official use (Serbian, Croatian, Romanian, Russian, Hungarian, Slovak and Czech), and in central Serbia four (Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Bulgarian).

- o The Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, in accordance with its responsibilities and action plan, implements a number of activities with a number of affirmative measures aimed at improving the status of national minorities, mainly in the following areas: Personal status; Non-discrimination; Culture and media; Use of language and script; Democratic learning; Adequate accessibility of persons belonging to national minorities in the public sector; National Councils of National Minorities.



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