



FSC INTERIM FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR TÜRKİYE

FSC-STD-TUR-01-2026 EN



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FSC-certified forest in Kastamonu Region, Türkiye ©Sukran Baycura

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

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¹ The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and the phase-out of the old version of the standard. By the transition period's end date, certificate holders based on the previous version of this Forest Stewardship Standard are expected to have been evaluated against this revised version and any nonconformities that were identified against the revised set of requirements to be closed (this applies only to major non-conformities, if the certification body still operates under FSC-STD-20-007 V4-0). Certificates issued against the previous version of this Forest Stewardship Standard will automatically expire and be considered terminated at the transition period's end date.

Version control

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V1.0	Initial version, FSC-STD-TUR-01-2026 FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Türkiye, based on P&C V5-3, conditionally approved by the Policy and Standards Committee at their 64 th meeting on 23 October 2025, and finally approved by the Policy and Performance Unit on 1 December 2025.	01/12/2025

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A FOREWORD

(Informative section)

A.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 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.

A.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 locally adapted Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS).

B PREAMBLE

B.1 Objective

(Informative section)

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 conformance.
2. FSC accredited certification bodies (CBs) to determine conformity against this standard as the basis for granting, maintaining or renewing forest management certification.

B.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Türkiye
Forest types	All forest types
Ownership types	Public and private
Scale and intensity categories (According to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of Management Units, including provisions for small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs)
Forest products (According to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFPs: Barks; Soil conditioner and substrates for plants; Plants and parts of plants (Excluding Christmas trees); Gum resin; Medicinal plants and plant parts; Nuts, Mushrooms, truffles; Fruits, Honey

B.3 Responsibility for Conformance

(Normative section)

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 certification applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification, this 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.

B.4 Note on the use of normative and non-normative elements in the standard

(Normative section)

Normative elements in the standard are:

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

NOTE: With regard to the auditing of Annexes, when an indicator refers to an Annex, the conformity assessment shall cover both the indicator and the corresponding requirements in the Annex, unless the Annex is explicitly categorised as 'informative'.

Sub-indicators in an Annex contribute to the conformity assessment at the level of criterion in the same way as sub-indicators listed in an indicator within the main body of the standard.

Not-normative elements in the standard that can be used for guidance only, are:

Verifiers, notes, guidelines and examples which are attached to some of the indicators (as well as other guidance/applicability notes which might be produced in association with this standard).

Auditors may use other means for verification where appropriate. The Organization may also use verifiers as a guide to what may be required to demonstrate conformity.

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

"SLIMF" (small or low-intensity managed forest(s)): The Organizations managing Management Units which qualify as SLIMF shall conform with all indicators in the standard, except where specific SLIMF indicators exist (marked as e.g., "SLIMF 1.6.1"), The Organizations above shall conform with them instead.

SLIMF eligibility criteria	National threshold
Small Management Units	Up to 1000 hectares
Low intensity Management Units	<p>The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, AND</p> <p>EITHER the annual harvesting from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic meters,</p> <p>OR the <i>average</i> annual harvesting from the total production forest is less than 5000 m³ / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvesting reports and surveillance audits.</p>

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all indicators in the standard. Where specific NTFP indicators exist with four-digit numbers (marked as e.g., "NTFP 5.2.1.1"), these Organizations shall conform with them in addition. Where NTFP indicators with three-digit numbers exist (marked as e.g., "NTFP 4.3.1"), The Organizations shall conform with these indicators instead.

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

The text of the Principles and the Criteria under section F contains terms that are formatted in italics and marked with an *asterisk*^{*}. These 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 EN Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards>.

B.5 Interpretations and Disputes

(Normative section)

Interpretation requests regarding Interim Forests 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 of Forest Management Interpretations).

Disputes between stakeholders concerning certification requirements are managed by FSC dispute resolution procedure (see <FSC-PRO-01-008-Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme Procedure>).

C CONTEXT

C.1 General description of the forestry sector

(Informative section)

As of 2023, forests cover 23.4 million hectares (29.8%) of Türkiye's land area, including 22.4 million hectares of high forest and 1 million hectares of coppice forest. About 59% of forests are productive, while 41% are classified as degraded, forest soil, or conservation areas.

Türkiye's forests are 97% semi-natural and 3% plantations, with 48% coniferous, 32% broad-leaved, and 20% mixed forests. The country has three main floristic regions:

- Euro-Siberian (north) – humid broad-leaved and coniferous forests.
- Mediterranean (coastal) – Turkish pine, maquis vegetation, cedar, black pine.
- Irano-Turanian (central, east) – sparse oak, juniper, and black pine forests.

Other vegetation types include steppes (30% of Türkiye's land), Mediterranean shrublands (3 million hectares), and wetlands (1.5 million hectares).

99% of Türkiye's forests are state-owned and managed by General Directorate of Forestry (GDF) under Forest Law No. 6831. Private ownership is minimal (~20,000 hectares). Public forest use includes grazing, honey production, and NTFP collection. Urban forests are designated for recreation. GDF licenses timber and NTFP collecting, ensuring sustainable quotas. Mining, energy, and infrastructure projects require special forest use permits.

Türkiye's total tree growing stock has increased significantly over the past five decades, rising from 900 million m³ in 1973 to approximately 1.7 billion m³ by 2021, primarily because of sustained afforestation and reforestation efforts. Over the same period, the mean annual increment (MAI) increased from 28.1 million m³ to 47.4 million m³, reflecting both improved forest management and expanding forest cover.

In 2024, Türkiye's industrial roundwood production was estimated at approximately 32 million m³, with the following distribution by source:

- State forests managed by the General Directorate of Forestry (GDF): ~27.5 million m³ (86%).
- Poplar plantations and Trees Outside Forests (TOF): ~3.6 million m³ (11%).
- Imported roundwood: ~1.0 million m³ (3%).
- Private forests: negligible (less than 0.1%).

The majority of industrial roundwood in Türkiye is sourced from state forests managed by GDF, with minor contributions from poplar plantations, TOF, and imports.

Forest composition:

- 32% broadleaved (oak, beech, alder, chestnut).
- 48% coniferous (Turkish pine, Scotch pine, fir, cedar, spruce).
- 20% mixed forests.

Timber production shifted from pure economic gain to sustainable ecosystem management. 14 million hectares of forest underwent silvicultural treatments from 2008 to 2019.

Forests are managed under approximately 2,000 Forest Management Units, each governed by a forest management plan prepared and renewed on a 10-year cycle, in accordance with national regulations. Management now incorporates economic, ecological, and socio-cultural functions. Timber production is regulated through even-aged, selective cutting, and coppicing methods.

Türkiye has 3,762 protected areas covering 8.1 million hectares. Forest biodiversity is rich, with 31% endemic plant species. Conservation efforts include the National Biodiversity Inventory and CITES agreements. HCV mapping is improving under the ORBIS biodiversity database (31,570 records as of 2022). Threatened species include 600 critically endangered plants and 790 endangered animals.

Türkiye's forestry sector contributed approximately 1.87% to the national GDP in 2019, with employment of 234,000 people and a total production value of 142.5 billion Turkish Liras (TL). This growth was supported by major investments in wood processing industries including furniture, fiberboard, and chipboard industries. The country also experienced a 2.6-fold increase in exports, reaching \$5.5 billion in 2019. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) also play a crucial role, with 2019 NTFP income exceeding 28 million TL and exports reaching \$1.128 billion. Türkiye is a leading global exporter of bay leaves (90% of global demand) and a major supplier of thyme, rosemary, and mushrooms. Wood product exports achieved a trade surplus of \$885 million in 2019.

In the employment sector, public forestry agencies employ 38,552 civil servants, with additional 164,014 individuals in forest-related roles through contracting and community programs. The private sector employs 28,156 forestry workers, covering private afforestation and nurseries.

Türkiye's forestry sector is evolving towards sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and economic diversification. However, enhanced governance, and technological innovation/adoption are keys to ensuring long-term forest resource sustainability.

C.2 Background information on the standard development

(Informative section)

This standard was developed according to the requirements laid out in FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-2 in the period from 1 May 2018 to 20 June 2025. Public consultation was conducted from 9 May 2025 to 9 June 2025. In parallel, two online stakeholder workshops were conducted on 13 May 2025 and 3 June 2025.

NOTE: Further information is available from the Policy and Performance Unit (P&P) upon request.

D REFERENCES

(Informative section)

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard. 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-STD-01-003	<i>SLIMF and Community Forest Eligibility Criteria</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>

NOTE: When applying this standard, consider relevant interpretations by inquiring with local FSC representatives (e.g., National Offices or representatives, or FSC's Policy and Performance 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>).

E PRINCIPLES*, CRITERIA* AND INDICATORS*

(Normative section)

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.
 - 1.1.2 Legal registration is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.
- 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 Documented legal tenure to manage and use forest resources in the Management Unit is issued by a legally competent authority.
 - 1.2.2 Legal tenure is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.
 - 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.
- 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.
 - 1.3.2 Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.
 - 1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.
- 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 A system is in place for The Organization for field monitoring and protection of the Management Unit together with other regulatory agencies to prevent, reveal and address cases of unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

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.

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

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.

1.5.2 The Organization is aware of local species listed under CITES and implements effective measures to ensure ongoing compliance with CITES requirements.

NOTE: Compliance with CITES requirements includes possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species, as applicable.

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.

1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law 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.

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.

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.

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.

SLIMF 1.7.1 A written or verbal declaration not to give or receive bribes (money) or to engage in other forms of corruption is communicated to neighbours, community members and customers.

- 1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.
- 1.7.3 The policy is publicly available at no cost.
- 1.7.4 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.
- 1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

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.
- 1.8.2 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

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 2.1.1.2.

2.1.1.2 Children who have completed compulsory primary education and are at least 14 years old may be employed in light work, provided that such employment does not interfere with their education nor harm their physical, mental, moral, or social development.

NOTE: In accordance with Article 71 of the Turkish Labour Law (Law 4857/2003), the working hours of persons who are 15 years old or younger are defined as follows:

- For school-term periods, children may work only outside school hours, with a maximum of 2 hours per day and 10 hours per week.
- During school holidays, working hours may be up to 7 hours per day and 35 hours per week.
- For children who are 15 years old, these limits may increase to 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.
- For children who do not attend formal education, the maximum is 7 hours per day and 35 hours per week.

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.

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 practices 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
- 6) Threats of denunciation to the authorities.

- 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.
- 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.
 - 2.1.4.4 Collective bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.

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.
- 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.
- 2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, non-timber forest products collecting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.
- 2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.
- 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.
- 2.2.6 Maternity leave is not to be shorter than 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after childbirth.

NOTE: According to Article 74 of the Turkish Labour Law No. 4857, maternity leave consists of 16 weeks in total, 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after childbirth. Pre-birth leave normally begins at the 32nd week of pregnancy, based on a medical report from a licensed physician, which includes the expected date of delivery and confirms the gestational week. If the worker chooses to continue working up to three weeks before the expected date of birth, the unused portion of the pre-birth leave is added to the postnatal period. In cases of multiple pregnancies, two additional weeks are added to the pre-birth leave.

- 2.2.7 Paternity leave is available for 5-10 days and the use of paternity leave has no negative consequences for the worker.

NOTE: According to Article 74 of the Turkish Labour Law No. 4857, male workers are entitled to paid paternity leave of 5 days following the birth of a child. In some collective bargaining agreements and public sector regulations, this period may extend up to ten days. According to Article 104 of the Civil Servants Law No. 657 (for public employees), male workers are entitled to paid paternity leave of ten days following the birth of a child.

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.

2.2.9 Workers are aware of their rights and have easy access to confidential, effective, safe and non-retaliatory procedures for reporting and eliminating cases of violence, sexual harassment, discrimination and mobbing.

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 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.

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

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

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 records are kept when accidents occur.

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 known and reduced over time where above national forest industry averages.

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

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.

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.

NOTE 1: Where living wages are used as a benchmark, they should be determined using recognized methodologies, such as those supported by the Global Living Wage Coalition. FSC's Living Wage Auditor Guidance (FSC-GUI-30-007) may be used as a reference for estimation and documentation requirements.

NOTE 2: In Türkiye, wage determination in the forest sector is guided by several official sources, including:

- Labour Law No. 4857 (2003),
- Minimum Wage Regulation (Official Gazette No. 25540, 2004),
- Collective Bargaining, Strike and Lockout Law No. 6356 (2012),
- Public Procurement Law No. 4734, and
- Annually published Communiqué on the Production of Wood-based Forest Products (No. 310) and Unit Prices announced by the General Directorate of Forestry.

These legal instruments establish the minimum and standard unit prices for forest work and wage contracts in Türkiye. When assessing conformity with this Indicator, these national references serve to verify that the wages paid meet or exceed the legally required or collectively agreed levels.

NOTE 3: In state forest operations, the General Directorate of Forestry (OGM) annually publishes Unit Prices for specific forestry tasks used in procurements under Public Procurement Law No. 4734.

Where work is paid using these unit prices, compliance with 2.4.2(1) is shown by:

- a) paying at least the applicable OGM unit price for the contracted task; and
- b) demonstrating that piece-rate earnings do not fall below the legal minimum wage for hours worked (or exceed it where a collective agreement/living wage applies).

For private/SLIMF operations not under OGM contracts, unit prices may be used as a benchmark, but compliance can also be shown under 2.4.2(2) (collective agreements) or 2.4.2(3) (living wages).

2.4.3 [Not applicable in Türkiye] When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through culturally appropriate engagement with workers and/or formal and informal workers organizations.

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

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.

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

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 is in place, consistent with Turkish labour legislation, and developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers and/or worker representatives.
- 2.6.2 Workers grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.
- 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.
- 2.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries.

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: An assessment was carried out to determine whether any group in Türkiye meets the FSC Criteria for Indigenous Peoples. The seven FSC Criteria, developed by adapting documents from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2007), UN Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (2009), and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), include:

- Self-identification
- Historical continuity
- Strong territorial connection
- Distinct institutions
- Distinct language/culture/beliefs
- Non-dominance in society
- Collective efforts to maintain ancestral systems

The assessment drew upon international sources (including ILO Convention No. 169, the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and reports of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) and national sources (including Turkish historical records, ethnographic information, stakeholder consultations, and expert inputs).

In Türkiye there are a wide range of ethnic, linguistic, and religious communities, including but not limited to Kurds, Laz, Circassians, Arabs, Armenians, Greeks (Rum Orthodox), Jews, and Assyrians. These groups are recognized under various legal and cultural frameworks, including the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), which identifies non-Muslim minorities. While some groups, such as the Assyrian (Syriac/Aramean) community, maintain distinct cultural and linguistic identities, they mainly concentrated in İstanbul and parts of Mardin/Midyat.

Based on the current Best Available Information, no groups in Türkiye fulfil the seven FSC Criteria for identification as Indigenous Peoples. Accordingly, at present, Principle 3 does not apply in Türkiye.

However, this conclusion is not permanent and may be revised if the situation changes in the future. Such changes could include a group choosing to self-identify as Indigenous or the emergence of new credible evidence demonstrating that a group meets the FSC criteria.

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 Indigenous Peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified.

3.1.2 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 Peoples** 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 Peoples** of control over management activities to third parties requires *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**.

3.2.1 Through culturally appropriate engagement Indigenous Peoples 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 The legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples are not violated by The Organization.

3.2.3 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 Free, Prior and Informed Consent is granted by Indigenous Peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring Indigenous Peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the Indigenous Peoples 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 Peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.
- 3.2.5 Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, the Organisation and the affected Indigenous Peoples 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 Peoples** 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 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 Records of binding agreements are maintained.
 - 3.3.3 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 Peoples** as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of *Indigenous Peoples** (2007) and *ILO Convention** 169 (1989).**
 - 3.4.1 The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.
 - 3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, 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 Peoples**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these *Indigenous Peoples** 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 Peoples**.**
 - 3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which Indigenous Peoples hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement.
 - 3.5.2 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 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 Peoples** 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 Peoples** 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 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 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.

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.

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 ***traditional peoples**** 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.

NOTE: Local communities do not have recognized customary land rights but may have rights to access forest resources granted by the State. Engagement focuses on these use rights and their interests under Forest Law No. 6831, Articles 31–33.

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

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.

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

- 1) Ensuring the traditional peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the traditional peoples of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the traditional peoples 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 traditional peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

4.2.5 Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, The Organisation and the affected traditional peoples are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in good faith and with which the community is satisfied.

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 in employment, training, and provision of goods and services.

NTPF 4.3.1 Preference is given to local people and services in the collection and processing of non-timber forest products.

NOTE: Local services may include transport cooperatives, village-based drying or packaging facilities, community-owned processing units, local storage centres, or small-scale support services directly related to the collection and initial processing of non-timber forest products.

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.

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 preferably used.

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 Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities on affected communities and communicated to them accordingly.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

4.8 *The Organization* shall uphold* the right of traditional peoples* to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall compensate them 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 traditional peoples* 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 of traditional peoples 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.

4.8.2 Traditional 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* 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.

SLIMF 5.1.1 The Organization is aware of the range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy.

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.

5.1.3 When The Organization uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization shall comply with applicable requirements in 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 determined based on national forest inventory, growth and yield studies, mortality rates and silvicultural objectives, in accordance with the Forest Management Plans prepared and approved under the Forest Management Regulation.

NTPF 5.2.1.1 Sustainable collection levels for non-timber forest products are determined based on Best Available Information, including inventory data, growth rates, regeneration capacity, traditional knowledge, and impacts on ecosystem functions. Collecting does not compromise the long-term viability of the species collected or ecosystem integrity.

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.

5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded by compartment number and tree species; over a defined period, the total harvest does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

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

NOTE: Best Available Information may include:

- Inventory studies conducted by General Directorate of Forestry
- Annual and multi-year utilization plans for NTFPs

NTPF 5.2.4.1 Actual annual collection quantities of non-timber forest products are systematically recorded, including information on species collected, collection locations, and quantities collected. Harvest rates remain within the sustainable levels determined in Indicator NTPF 5.2.1.1.

- 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.
- 5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.
- 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.
- 5.4.2 Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities an assessment is conducted to identify and document possible adverse impacts on environmental values from planned management activities.

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.

NOTE for NTFP collection/ processing: Planning and implementation consider seasonal sensitivity, regeneration/harvest cycles, and habitat requirements of the collected NTFPs to prevent negative impacts and protect environmental values.

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.

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.

NTFP 6.3.3.1 Where negative impacts to environmental values from non-timber forest products collection or associated activities occur, corrective actions are adopted to prevent further degradation. Measures to mitigate and/or restore impacted ecosystems are implemented.

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 including national red lists, official databases of the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (DKMP), scientific literature, forest management plans, stakeholder inputs, and the CITES list, is used to identify rare and threatened species and their habitats, that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit.

NOTE: For Türkiye, relevant lists of nationally and internationally recognized rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species are provided in Annex D (List of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species).

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.

SLIMF 6.4.2 Management activities are designed or modified to avoid negative impacts to rare and threatened species, and their habitats.

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 and "Species Conservation Action Plans".

NOTE: Species Conservation Action Plans are implemented under the authority of the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (DKMP). These plans represent direct and proactive protection measures for rare and threatened species, in addition to the spatial designations such as conservation zones and protection areas already applied through forest management and national biodiversity strategies.

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

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 .

NOTE: Best Available Information Sources;

- General Directorate of Forestry Ecosystem-based Functional Planning documents,
- Forest Management Plans

- General Directorate of Forestry Forest Biodiversity Plans and Reports
- General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks habitat and biodiversity data

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

6.6.4 Effective measures are taken, within the authority of The Organization and in cooperation with competent authorities, to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities in the Management Unit, to ensure that naturally occurring native species, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

NOTE 1: In Türkiye, effective control of hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting activities may be supported through:

- Formal cooperation protocols or correspondence with the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (DKMP) or relevant regional offices,
- Seasonal hunting bans and species protection measures issued through Central Hunting Commission Decisions,
- Field-level enforcement or wildlife monitoring records (e.g., camera traps, ranger reports),
- Reference to national biodiversity data and species distribution information managed by DKMP, where available.

NOTE 2 for NTFP collection: Effective measures include tools such as seasonal closures, area/set-aside buffers, species/part-specific prohibitions, quotas or purchase limits, gear/method restrictions, permit and traceability controls, and coordination with competent authorities. Off-take and regeneration are monitored, and measures are adjusted to maintain native species, intraspecific diversity, and natural distribution.

- 6.7 The Organization* shall protect* or restore* natural water courses, 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.
 - 6.7.2 Where implemented protection measures do not protect water courses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest management, restoration activities are implemented.
 - 6.7.3 Where natural water courses, 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
 - 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.
- 6.9 The Organization* shall not convert natural forest* or High Conservation Value Areas* to plantations* or to non-forest land-use*, nor transform plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest land-use*, except when the conversion*:**
- a) **Affects a very limited portion* of the Management Unit*, and**
 - b) **Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* and social benefits in the Management Unit*, and**
 - c) **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 or High Conservation Value Areas to plantations, or to non-forest land-use, nor transformation of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land-use, except when it:
 - 1) Affects a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and
 - 2) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation and social 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.

6.10 *Management Units containing *plantations** that were established on areas converted from *natural forest** between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 shall not qualify for certification, except where:**

- a) The conversion affected a *very limited portion** of the *Management Unit** and is producing clear, substantial, *additional**, secure long-term *conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, or**
- b) *The Organization** which was *directly** or *indirectly** involved in the conversion demonstrates *restitution** of all *social harms** and *proportionate** *remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or**
- c) *The Organization** which was not involved in the conversion but has acquired *Management Units** where conversion has taken place demonstrates *restitution** of *priority social harms** and *partial remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework.**

6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 within the Management Unit

6.10.2 Areas converted from natural forest to plantation between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where:

- 1) The conversion affected a very limited portion of the Management Unit and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit, or
- 2) The Organization which was directly or indirectly involved in the conversion demonstrates restitution of all social harms and proportionate remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or
- 3) The Organization which was not involved in conversion but has acquired Management Units where conversion has taken place demonstrates restitution of priority social harms and partial remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or
- 4) The Organization qualifies as a small-scale smallholder.

6.11 *Management Units shall not qualify for certification if they contain *natural forests** or *High Conservation Value Areas** converted after 31 December 2020, except where the *conversion**:**

- a) Affected a very *limited portion** of the *Management Unit**, and**
- b) Is producing clear, substantial, *additional**, secure *long-term** *conservation** and social benefits in the *Management Unit**, and**
- c) Did not threaten *High Conservation Values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values**.**

6.11.1 Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions of natural forests and High Conservation Value Areas after 31 December 2020 within the Management Unit.

6.11.2 Areas where natural forests or High Conservation Value Areas have been converted after 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where the conversion:

- 1) Affected a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and
- 2) is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation and social benefits in the Management Unit, and
- 3) did not threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

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.

NTPF 7.1.1.1 Where non-timber forest products are collected or managed, The Organization includes the role of non-timber forest products in its policies and management vision, particularly in relation to sustainable use, cultural values, and rural livelihoods.

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

NTPF 7.1.2.1 Specific, operational management objectives are defined for the sustainable use and regeneration of non-timber forest products.

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

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.

NTPF 7.2.1.1 The management plan includes actions, procedures and measures for the sustainable collection, monitoring and regeneration of non-timber forest products.

SLIMF 7.2.1 The management plan includes basic actions and practical measures sufficient to achieve the management objectives, in a format appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations.

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

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.

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.

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 and handling.

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

NOTE: In Türkiye, overview maps shared publicly as part of the management plan summary shall include Management Unit boundaries, land use categories (e.g., productive forest, conservation areas), and basic infrastructure such as access routes. However, compartment-level maps (bölme/bölmecek) and sheet (pafta) maps derived from management plans are not publicly disclosed.

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.

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); and
- 5) High Conservation Values assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).

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.

SLIMF 7.6.3 Culturally appropriate engagement is completed with affected stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities.

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.

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.

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 Annex G.

NOTE for NTFP collection/processing: Monitoring covers, as appropriate and proportionate to scale, intensity and risk, production volumes, regeneration rates, habitat disturbance, and feedback from local collectors/cooperatives, using methods consistent with Annex G.

8.2.2 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex G.

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.

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

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 overview maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

NOTE: In Türkiye, overview maps shared publicly as part of the management plan summary shall include Management Unit boundaries, land use categories (e.g., productive forest, conservation areas), and basic infrastructure such as access routes. However, compartment-level maps (bölme/bölmecek) and sheet (pafta) maps derived from management plans are not publicly disclosed.

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 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%.

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.

NTPF 8.5.2.1 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) Sourcing date of NTPF;
- 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.

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.

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 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, including Annex J, High Conservation Value Framework, that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1 and Annex J; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon, and their condition.

9.1.2 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.

SLIMF 9.1.3 The assessment of High Conservation Values incorporates culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, using locally adapted methods suitable to the scale and intensity of the operation.

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.
- 9.2.2 Management strategies and actions, including ones consistent with Annex I and Annex J, High Conservation Value Framework, are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.
- 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.
- 9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to protect core areas.
- 9.2.5 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.
- 9.2.7 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.
- 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.
- 9.3.3 Core areas are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.
- 9.3.4 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.

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 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.

SLIMF 9.4.1 Periodic monitoring is carried out to assess the status of any identified High Conservation Values, and to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of management strategies, in a manner proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of operations.

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

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.

SLIMF 9.4.3 The scope and frequency of monitoring are sufficient to detect significant changes in the status of High Conservation Values, based on the initial assessment and traditional knowledge.

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 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other information indicates that High Conservation Values may not be effectively maintained or enhanced.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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 aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

NTFP 10.7.1.1 Integrated pest management is applied in the management of non-timber forest products, aiming to avoid or reduce the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide use, and to support ecological and management objectives.

NOTE: : In line with this indicator, where certain non-timber forest products (e.g., edible fungi or medicinal plants) are subject to management or cultivation, integrated pest management practices are applied. If chemical inputs are used, the same FSC pesticide policy requirements and national laws apply as for timber management.

10.7.2 Prior to using chemical pesticides, the requirements of the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment framework for Organizations (FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0 FSC Pesticides Policy clause 4.12) are met.

10.7.3 Affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in the development of the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment in a culturally appropriate manner.

10.7.4 The Environmental and Social Risk Assessment is reviewed and, if necessary, revised within the certificate cycle.

10.7.5 A decision process and rationale are in place to select the pest, weed or disease control option that demonstrates least social and environmental damages, more effectiveness and equal or greater social and environmental benefits.

- 10.7.6 Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, number and frequency of applications, location and area of use and reason for use.
- 10.7.7 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.
- 10.7.8 If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding landscapes.
- 10.7.9 Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
- 10.7.10 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.
- 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.
 - 10.8.2 Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols such as FAO Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control Agents.
 - 10.8.3 The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
 - 10.8.4 Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
- 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.
 - 10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.
 - SLIMF 10.9.2 Management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of natural hazards or The Organization or manager communicates with government or relevant local organizations about mitigation capacity and possibilities.
 - 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.
 - 10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.

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.

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

10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to water courses, 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.

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.

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

NTFP 10.11.2.1 Collection and extraction practices avoid the selective removal of only the most commercially valuable material and support the regeneration and continued availability of resources.

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

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

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.

G 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, CHs shall also comply with it.

Category	Law/ regulation
1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p>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 legally required licenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Registry Law No. 2644 (22.12.1934) 2644 Sayılı Tapu Kanunu (22.12.1934) Cadastral Law No. 3402 (21.06.1987) 3402 Sayılı Kadastro Kanunu (21.06.1987) Constitution of Türkiye No. 2709 (18.10.1982) 2709 Sayılı Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Anayasası (18.10.1982) Turkish Civil Code No. 4721 (22.11.2001) 4721 Sayılı Türk Medeni Kanunu (22.11.2001) Forest Cadastre and 2B Implementation Regulation (Official Gazette 28473, 20.11.2012) Orman Kadastro ve 2B Uygulama Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 28473, 20.11.2012) Regulation on Private and Public Institution Forests (Official Gazette 29702, 04.05.2016) Hususi Ormanlar ve Hükmi Şahsiyeti Haiz Amme Müesseselerine Ait Ormanlar Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 29702, 04.05.2016) Regulation on Private Forests and Forests Owned by Public Legal Entities (Official Gazette 29702, 04.05.2016) Hususi Ormanlar ve Hükmi Şahsiyeti Haiz Amme Müesseselerine Ait Ormanlar Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 29702, 04.05.2016) Forest Villagers Development & Land Evaluation Law No. 6292 (19.04.2012)

Category	Law/ regulation
	6292 Sayılı Orman Köylülerinin Kalkınmalarının Desteklenmesi ve Hazine Adına Orman Sınırları Dışına Çıkarılan Yerlerin Değerlendirilmesi Hakkında Kanun (19.04.2012)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Villages Law No. 2924 (17.10.1983) 2924 Sayılı Orman Köylülerinin Desteklenmesi Hakkında Kanun (17.10.1983)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Law No. 5543 (26.09.2006) 5543 Sayılı İskân Kanunu (26.09.2006)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Protection and Land Use Law No. 5403 (19.07.2005) 5403 Sayılı Toprak Koruma ve Arazi Kullanımı Kanunu (19.07.2005)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning Law No. 3194 (09.05.1985) 3194 Sayılı İmar Kanunu (09.05.1985)
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Law No. 6831 (08.09.1956) 6831 Sayılı Orman Kanunu (08.09.1956) Regulation on Permits for the Use of Forest Products (Official Gazette 22456, 06.11.1995) Orman Ürünlerinden Faydalanmak İsteyenlere Verilecek İzinlere Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 22456, 06.11.1995) Regulation on the Utilization of Trees on Non-Forest Private Lands (Official Gazette 31330, 10.12.2020) Orman Sayılmayan Tapulu Taşınmazlar Üzerindeki Ağaç ve Ağaççıklardan Faydalanılması Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 31330, 10.12.2020) Presidential Decree No. 1 (Official Gazette 30474, 10.07.2018) 1 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi (Resmi Gazete 30474, 10.07.2018) Presidential Decree No. 4 (Official Gazette 30479, 15.07.2018) 4 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi (Resmi Gazete 30479, 15.07.2018) Declaration of Property, Bribery and Corruption Law No. 3628 (04.05.1990) 3628 Sayılı Mal Bildiriminde Bulunulması, Rüşvet ve Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Kanunu (04.05.1990)

Category	Law/ regulation
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest Management Regulation (Official Gazette 26778, 05.02.2008) Orman Amenajman Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 26778, 05.02.2008) ○ Regulation on Implementation of Article 84 of the Forest Law (08.09.1956) Orman Kanunu'nun 84'üncü Maddesinin Uygulanması (08.09.1956) ○ Regulation on the Implementation of Article 31 of the Forest Law (08.09.1956) Orman Kanununun 31, 32 ve 33'üncü Maddelerinin Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik (08.09.1956) ○ Forest Law No. 6831 (08.09.1956) 6831 Sayılı Orman Kanunu (08.09.1956) ○ Regulation on the Production of Forest Products (Official Gazette 19231, 24.09.1989) Orman Emvalinin İstihsaline Ait Yönetmelik. (Resmi Gazete 19231, 24.09.1989) ○ Regulation on the Trade of Forest Reproductive Materials (1999/105/EC) Orman Yetiştirme Materyallerinin Ticareti Yönetmeliği (1999/105/EC)
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulation on Authorization and Supervision of the Forest Plant Seed Market (Official Gazette 31290, 31.10.2020) Orman Bitkisi Tohumlukları Piyasasında Yetkilendirme, Denetleme ve Orman Bitki Pasaportu Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 31290, 31.10.2020) ○ Regulation on the Production of Forest Products (Official Gazette 22456, 06.11.1995) Orman Ürünlerinden Faydalanmak İsteyenlere Verilecek İzinlere Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 22456, 06.11.1995) ○ Regulation on Marking and Stamping in Forestry Activities (Official Gazette 32620, 02.08.2024) Ormancılık Faaliyetlerinde Kullanılacak Damga veya Damga Yerine Geçecek İşaretlere Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32620, 02.08.2024)

Category	Law/ regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Declaration & Anti-Corruption Law No. 3628 (04.05.1990) 3628 Sayılı Mal Bildiriminde Bulunulması, Rüşvet ve Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Kanunu (04.05.1990)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential Decree No. 1 (Official Gazette 30474, 10.07.2018) 1 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi (Resmi Gazete 30474, 10.07.2018)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential Decree No. 4 (Official Gazette 30479, 15.07.2018) 4 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi (Resmi Gazete 30479, 15.07.2018)
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Law No. 6831 (08.09.1956) 6831 Sayılı Orman Kanunu (08.09.1956) Regulation on the Production of Forest Products (Official Gazette 19231, 24.09.1989) Orman Emvalinin İstihsaline Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 19231, 24.09.1989) Regulation on the Sales Procedures of Forest Products (Official Gazette 31522, 25.06.2021) Orman Ürünlerinin Satış Usul ve Esasları Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 31522, 25.06.2021) Regulation on Marking and Stamping in Forestry Activities (Official Gazette 32620, 02.08.2024) Ormancılık Faaliyetlerinde Kullanılacak Damga veya Damga Yerine Geçecek İşaretlere Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32620, 02.08.2024) Regulation on Transport Permits for Forest Products and Non-Wood Forest Products (Official Gazette 32642, 24.08.2024) Orman Emvali veya Odun Dışı Ürünlere Verilecek Taşıma Belgele Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32642, 24.08.2024) Asset Declaration & Anti-Corruption Law No. 3628 (04.05.1990)

Category	Law/ regulation
	<p>3628 Sayılı Mal Bildiriminde Bulunulması, Rüşvet ve Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Kanunu (04.05.1990)</p> <p>NOTE: Law No. 492 (Fees Law) pertains to general administrative fees such as those related to court, notary, and land registry services. It does not regulate forest harvesting-specific charges and has therefore been excluded from this category.</p>
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest (standing stock sales).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value Added Tax Law (Number: 3065, 02.11.1984) 3065 Sayılı Katma Değer Vergisi Kanunu (02.11.1984) Corporate Tax Law (Number: 5520, 21.06.2006) 5520 Sayılı Kurumlar Vergisi Kanunu (21.06.2006) Tax Procedure Law (Number: 213, 12.01.1961) 213 Sayılı Vergi Usul Kanunu (12.01.1961) Regulation on the Sales Procedures of Forest Products (Official Gazette 31522, 25.06.2021) Orman Ürünlerinin Satış Usul ve Esasları Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 31522, 25.06.2021) Turkish Commercial Code (Number: 6102, 14.02.2011) 6102 Sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanunu (14.02.2011) Fees Law (Number: 492, 17.07.1964) 492 Sayılı Harçlar Kanunu (17.07.1964)
2.3 Income and profit taxes	<p>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the 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 and is not related to salary payments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Tax Law (Number: 193, 06.01.1961) 193 Sayılı Gelir Vergisi Kanunu (06.01.1961) Corporate Tax Law (Number: 5520, 21.06.2006) 5520 Sayılı Kurumlar Vergisi Kanunu (21.06.2006) Tax Procedure Law (Number: 213, 12.01.1961) 213 Sayılı Vergi Usul Kanunu (12.01.1961)

Category	Law/ regulation
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, 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 the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest Law No. 6831(08.09.1956) 6831 Sayılı Orman Kanunu (08.09.1956) ○ Regulation on the Production of Forest Products (Official Gazette 19231, 24.09.1989) Orman Emvalinin İstihsaline Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 19231, 24.09.1989) ○ Forest Management Regulation (Official Gazette 26778, 05.02.2008) Orman Amenajman Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 26778, 05.02.2008) ○ Regulation on the Implementation of Article 84 of the Forest Law (08.09.1956) Orman Kanunu'nun 84'üncü Maddesinin Uygulanması (08.09.1956) ○ Regulation on Grazing in Forests and Forest Meadows (Official Gazette 28350, 11.07.2012) Ormanlarda ve Orman İçinde Bulunan Otlak, Yaylak ve Kışlaklarda Hayvan Otlatılmasına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 28350, 11.07.2012) ○ Soil Protection and Land Use Law (Number: 5403, (19.07.2005)) 5403 Sayılı Toprak Koruma ve Arazi Kullanımı Kanunu (19.07.2005) ○ Regulation on Marking and Stamping in Forestry Activities (Official Gazette 32620, 02.08.2024) Ormancılık Faaliyetlerinde Kullanılacak Damga veya Damga Yerine Geçecek İşaretlere Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32620, 02.08.2024)
3.2 Protected sites and species	<p>International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biosafety Law (Number: 5977, 26.03.2010) 5977 Sayılı Biyogüvenlik Kanunu (26.03.2010)

Category	Law/ regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage Law (Number: 2863, 23.07.1983) 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu (23.07.1983)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Law (Number: 2872, 11.08.1983) 2872 Sayılı Çevre Kanunu (11.08.1983)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Law No. 6831(08.09.1956) 6831 Sayılı Orman Kanunu (08.09.1956)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation on Forest Parks (Official Gazette 31849, 28.05.2022) Orman Parkları Yönetmeliği (28.05.2022)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Villages Law No. 2924 (17.10.1983) 2924 Sayılı Orman Köylerinin Desteklenmesi Hakkında Kanun (17.10.1983)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation on Grazing in Forests and Forest Meadows (Official Gazette 28350, 11.07.2012) Ormanlarda ve Orman İçinde Bulunan Otlak, Yaylak ve Kışlaklarda Hayvan Otlatılmasına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 28350, 11.07.2012)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Parks Law (Number: 2873, 11.08.1983) 2873 Sayılı Milli Parklar Kanunu (11.08.1983)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation on National Parks (Official Gazette 19309, 12.12.1986) Milli Parklar Yönetmeliği (12.12.1986)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation on the Designation and Management of Protection Forests (Official Gazette 18492, 17.08.1984) Muhafaza Ormanlarının Ayrılması ve İdaresi Hakkında Yönetmelik (17.08.1984)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Implementation of CITES in Forest Products Trade (Circular No. 7246) Nesli Tehlike Altında Olan Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Uluslararası Ticaretine İlişkin Sözleşmenin Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik (No. 7246)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation on the Identification and Management of Pasture Areas in State Forests (Official Gazette 31394, 13.02.2021) Devlet Ormanlarındaki Yayla Alanlarının Tespiti ve İdaresi Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 31394, 13.02.2021)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Promotion Law No. 2634 (16.03.1982) 2634 Sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu (16.03.1982)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Hunting Law No. 4915 (11.07.2003) 4915 Sayılı Kara Avcılığı Kanunu (11.07.2003)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning Law No. 3194 (09.05.1985)

Category	Law/ regulation
	3194 Sayılı İmar Kanunu (09.05.1985)
3.3 Environmental requirements	<p>National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, protection and restoration of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulation on Afforestation and Erosion Control Services (Official Gazette 29945, 11.01.2017) Ağaçlandırma ve Erozyon Kontrolü Hizmetlerine İlişkin Yönetmeli (Resmi Gazete 29945, 11.01.2017) ○ Biosafety Law No. 5977 (26.03.2010) 5977 Sayılı Biyogüvenlik Kanunu (26.03.2010) ○ Constitution of Türkiye No. 2709 (18.10.1982) 2709 Sayılı Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Anayasası (18.10.1982) ○ Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage Law (Number: 2863, 23.07.1983) 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu (23.07.1983) ○ Environmental Law (Number: 2872, 11.08.1983) 2872 Sayılı Çevre Kanunu (11.08.1983) ○ Forest Law No. 6831(08.09.1956) 6831 Sayılı Orman Kanunu (08.09.1956) ○ Regulation on Forest Parks (Official Gazette 31849, 28.05.2022) Orman Parkları Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 31849, 28.05.2022) ○ Forest Villages Law No. 2924 (17.10.1983) 2924 Sayılı Orman Köylerinin Desteklenmesi Hakkında Kanun (17.10.1983) ○ Regulation on Grazing in Forests and Forest Meadows (Official Gazette 28350, 11.07.2012) Ormanlarda ve Orman İçinde Bulunan Otlak, Yaylak ve Kışlaklarda Hayvan Otlatılmasına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmeli (Resmi Gazete 28350, 11.07.2012) ○ Mining Law No. 3213 (15.06.1985) 3213 Sayılı Maden Kanunu (15.06.1985) ○ National Parks Law (Number: 2873, 11.08.1983)

Category	Law/ regulation
	<p>2873 Sayılı Milli Parklar Kanunu (11.08.1983)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Regulation on National Parks (Official Gazette 19309, 12.12.1986)</p> <p>Milli Parklar Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 19309, 12.12.1986)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Pasture Law No. 4342 (28.02.1998)</p> <p>4342 Sayılı Mera Kanunu (28.02.1998)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Regulation on the Designation and Management of Protection Forests (Official Gazette 18492, 17.08.1984)</p> <p>Muhafaza Ormanlarının Ayrılması ve İdaresi Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 18492, 17.08.1984)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Regulation on the Identification and Management of Pasture Areas in State Forests (Official Gazette 31394, 13.02.2021)</p> <p>Devlet Ormanlarındaki Yayla Alanlarının Tespiti ve İdaresi Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 31394, 13.02.2021)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Soil Protection and Land Use Law No. 5403 (19.07.2005)</p> <p>5403 Sayılı Toprak Koruma ve Arazi Kullanımı Kanunu (19.07.2005)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Tourism Promotion Law No. 2634 (16.03.1982)</p> <p>2634 Sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu (16.03.1982)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Turkish Penal Code No. 5237 (12.10.2004)</p> <p>5237 Sayılı Türk Ceza Kanunu (12.10.2004)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Wildlife Hunting Law No. 4915 (11.07.2003)</p> <p>4915 Sayılı Kara Avcılığı Kanunu (11.07.2003)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Zoning Law No. 3194 (09.05.1985)</p> <p>3194 Sayılı İmar Kanunu (09.05.1985)</p>
3.4 Health and safety	<p>Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations).</p> <hr/> <p>○ Regulation on Compensation for Those Who Die or Are Injured During Forest Firefighting Efforts (Official Gazette 25667, 10.12.2004)</p> <p>Orman Yangınlarını Söndürme Çalışmaları Esnasında Ölenlere ve Sakatlananlara Ödenecek Tazminata İlişkin Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 25667, 10.12.2004)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Occupational Health & Safety Law No. 6331 (30.06.2012)</p> <p>6331 Sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu (30.06.2012)</p> <hr/> <p>○ Social Security & General Health Insurance Law No. 5510 (16.06.2006)</p>

Category	Law/ regulation
	5510 Sayılı Sosyal Sigortalar ve Genel Sağlık Sigortası Kanunu (16.06.2006)
3.5 Legal employment	<p>Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and discrimination and freedom of association.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest Engineering, Forest Industry Engineering and Woodworking Industry Engineering Law (Number: 5531, 08.07.2006) 5531 Sayılı Orman Mühendisliği, Orman Endüstri Mühendisliği v Ağaç İşleri Endüstri Mühendisliği Hakkında Kanun (08.07.2006) ○ ILO Convention No. 100 - Equal Remuneration (Number: 100) 100 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Eşit Ücret Sözleşmesi (1951) ○ ILO Convention No. 111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) (Number: 111) 111 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Ayrımcılık (İstihdam ve Meslek) Sözleşmesi (1958) ○ ILO Convention No. 138 - Minimum Age (Number: 138) 138 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Asgari Yaş Sözleşmesi (1973) ○ ILO Convention No. 182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour (Number: 182) 182 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Çocuk İşçiliğinin En Kötü Biçimlerini Yasaklanması ve Ortadan Kaldırılması Sözleşmesi (1999) ○ ILO Convention No. 87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (Number: 87) 87 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Sendika Özgürlüğü ve Örgütlenme Hakkının Korunması Sözleşmesi (1948) ○ ILO Convention No. 98 - Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining (Number: 98) 98 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Örgütlenme ve Toplu Pazarlık Hakkı Sözleşmesi (1949) ○ Income Tax Law No. 193 (06.01.1961) 193 Sayılı Gelir Vergisi Kanunu (06.01.1961) ○ Labour Law No. 1475 (01.09.1971) 1475 Sayılı İş Kanunu (01.09.1971) ○ Labour Law No. 4857 (10/6/2003) 4857 Sayılı İş Kanunu (10/6/2003)

Category	Law/ regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presidential Decree No. 1 (Official Gazette 30474, 10.07.2018) 1 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi (Resmi Gazete 30474, 10.07.2018)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presidential Decree No. 4 (Official Gazette 30479, 15.07.2018) 4 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi (Resmi Gazete 30479, 15.07.2018)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social Security & General Health Insurance Law No. 5510 (16.06.2006) 5510 Sayılı Sosyal Sigortalar ve Genel Sağlık Sigortası Kanunu (16.06.2006)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unions and Collective Bargaining Agreement Law (Number: 6356, 07.11.2012) 6356 Sayılı Sendikalar ve Toplu İş Sözleşmesi Kanunu (07.11.2012)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trade Unions Law No. 2821 (07.05.1983) 2821 Sayılı Sendikalar Kanunu (07.05.1983)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Craftsmen and Artisans Professional Organizations Law (Number: 5362, 21.06.2005) 5362 Sayılı Esnaf ve Sanatkarlar Meslek Kuruluşları Kanunu (21.06.2005)
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights	<p>Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Law on Supporting the Development of Forest Villages and Evaluation of Land Outside Forest Boundaries in the Name of Treasury (Number: 6292, 26.04.2012) 6292 Sayılı Orman Köylülerinin Kalkınmalarının Desteklenmesi ve Hazine Adına Orman Sınırları Dışına Çıkarılan Yerlerin Değerlendirilmesi Hakkında Kanun (26.04.2012)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest Villages Law No. 2924 (17.10.1983) 2924 Sayılı Orman Köylülerinin Desteklenmesi Hakkında Kanun (17.10.1983)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Settlement Law (Number: 5543, 26.09.2006) 5543 Sayılı İskân Kanunu (26.09.2006)
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent	<p>Legislation covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with the transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to The Organization in charge of the harvesting operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not applicable.

Category	Law/ regulation
4.3 Indigenous Peoples' rights	<p>Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous Peoples as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, and rights to use certain forest related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not applicable.
5. Trade and transport NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>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 or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest Cadastre and 2B Implementation Regulation (Official Gazette 28473, 20.11.2012) Orman Kadastro ve 2B Uygulama Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 28473, 20.11.2012) ○ Forest Plant Seed Market Regulation (Official Gazette 31290, 31.10.2020) Orman Bitkisi Tohumlukları Piyasasında Yetkilendirme, Denetim ve Orman Bitki Pasaportu Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 31290, 31.10.2020) ○ ILO Convention No. 100 - Equal Remuneration (Number: 100) 100 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Eşit Ücret Sözleşmesi (1951) ○ Regulation on Classification of Industrial, Commercial, Agriculture and Forestry Work (Official Gazette 26986, 03.09.2008) Sanayi, Ticaret, Tarım ve Orman İşlerinden Sayılan İşlere İlişki Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 26986, 03.09.2008) ○ Regulation on Marking and Stamping in Forestry Activities (Official Gazette 32620, 02.08.2024) Ormancılık Faaliyetlerinde Kullanılacak Damga veya Damga Yerine Geçecek İşaretlere Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32620, 02.08.2024) ○ The Implementation of CITES in Forest Products Trade (Circular No. 7246) Nesli Tehlike Altında Olan Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerini Uluslararası Ticaretine İlişkin Sözleşmenin Uygulanmasına Da Yönetmelik (No. 7246) ○ Turkish Standards Institution Law No. 132 (22.11.1960) 132 Sayılı Türk Standardları Enstitüsü Kanunu (22.11.1960)

Category	Law/ regulation
5.2 Trade and transport	<p>All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation on Authorization and Supervision of the Forest Plant Seed Market (Official Gazette 31290, 31.10.2020) Orman Bitkisi Tohumlukları Piyasasında Yetkilendirme, Denetleme ve Orman Bitki Pasaportu Yönetmeliği (Resmi Gazete 31290, 31.10.2020) Law on Regulation of Trade in Vegetables, Fruits, and Other Goods with Sufficient Supply and Demand (Number: 5957, 26.03.2010) 5957 Sayılı Sebze ve Meyveler ile Yeterli Arz ve Talep Derinliği Bulunan Diğer Malların Ticaretinin Düzenlenmesi Hakkında Kanun (26.03.2010) ILO Convention No. 87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (Number: 87) 87 No'lu ILO Sözleşmesi: Sendika Özgürlüğü ve Örgütlenme Hakkının Korunması Sözleşmesi (1948) Regulation on Permits for the Use of Forest Products (Official Gazette 22456, 06.11.1995) Orman Ürünlerinden Faydalanmak İsteyenlere Verilecek İzinlere Ait Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 22456, 06.11.1995) The Implementation of CITES in Forest Products Trade (Circular No. 7246) Nesli Tehlike Altında Olan Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Uluslararası Ticaretine İlişkin Sözleşmenin Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik (No. 7246) Road Transport Law No. 4925 (19.07.2003) 4925 Sayılı Karayolu Taşıma Kanunu (19.07.2003) Regulation on the Sales Procedures of Forest Products (Official Gazette 31522, 25.06.2021) Orman Ürünlerinin Satış Usul ve Esasları Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 31522, 25.06.2021) Regulation on the Trade of Forest Reproductive Materials (1999/105/EC) Orman Yetiştirme Materyallerinin Ticareti Yönetmeliği (1999/105/EC) Unions and Collective Bargaining Agreement Law (Number: 6356, 07.11.2012) 6356 Sayılı Sendikalar ve Toplu İş Sözleşmesi Kanunu (07.11.2012) Trade Unions Law No. 2821 (07.05.1983) 2821 Sayılı Sendikalar Kanunu (07.05.1983) Regulation on Transport Permits for Forest Products and Non-Wood Forest Products (Official Gazette 32642, 24.08.2024)

Category	Law/ regulation
	Orman Emvali veya Odun Dışı Ürünlere Verilecek Taşıma Belgeleri Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32642, 24.08.2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 (14.02.2011) 6102 Sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanunu (14.02.2011)
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>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 is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the forest operations and personnel 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
5.4 Custom regulations	<p>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs Law No. 4458 (04.11.1999) 4458 Sayılı Gümrük Kanunu (04.11.1999)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Implementation of CITES in Forest Products Trade (Circular No. 7246) Nesli Tehlike Altında Olan Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Uluslararası Ticaretine İlişkin Sözleşmenin Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik (No. 7246)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant Quarantine Regulation (Official Gazette No. 28131, 03.12.2011) Bitki Karantinası Yönetmeliği (03.12.2011 tarihli ve 28131 sayılı RG)
5.5 CITES	<p>CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Implementation of CITES in Forest Products Trade (Circular No. 7246) Nesli Tehlike Altında Olan Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Uluslararası Ticaretine İlişkin Sözleşmenin Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik (No. 7246)
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<p>Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.</p>

Category	Law/ regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Declaration of Property, Bribery and Corruption Law (Number: 3628, 04.05.1990) 3628 Sayılı Mal Bildiriminde Bulunulması, Rüşvet ve Yolsuzlukla Mücadele Kanunu (04.05.1990)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulation on Data Processing and Electronic Transactions in the General Directorate of Forestry (Official Gazette 32476, 01.03.2024) Orman Genel Müdürlüğü Verilerinin İşlenmesi ve Elektronik Ortamda Yapılacak İşlemler Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32476, 01.03.2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulation on Processing and Electronic Transactions of Forestry Data (Official Gazette 32476, 01.03.2024) Orman Genel Müdürlüğü Verilerinin İşlenmesi ve Elektronik Ortamda Yapılacak İşlemler Hakkında Yönetmelik (Resmi Gazete 32476, 01.03.2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to Information Law No. 4982 (24.10.2003) 4982 Sayılı Bilgi Edinme Hakkı Kanunu (24.10.2003)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Procurement Law No. 4734 (22.01.2002) 4734 Sayılı Kamu İhale Kanunu (22.01.2002)

7. Ecosystem Services

Legislation covering ecosystem services rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that include the use of legal methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to ecosystem services. National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for ecosystem services. Also includes legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to ecosystem services (including tourism).

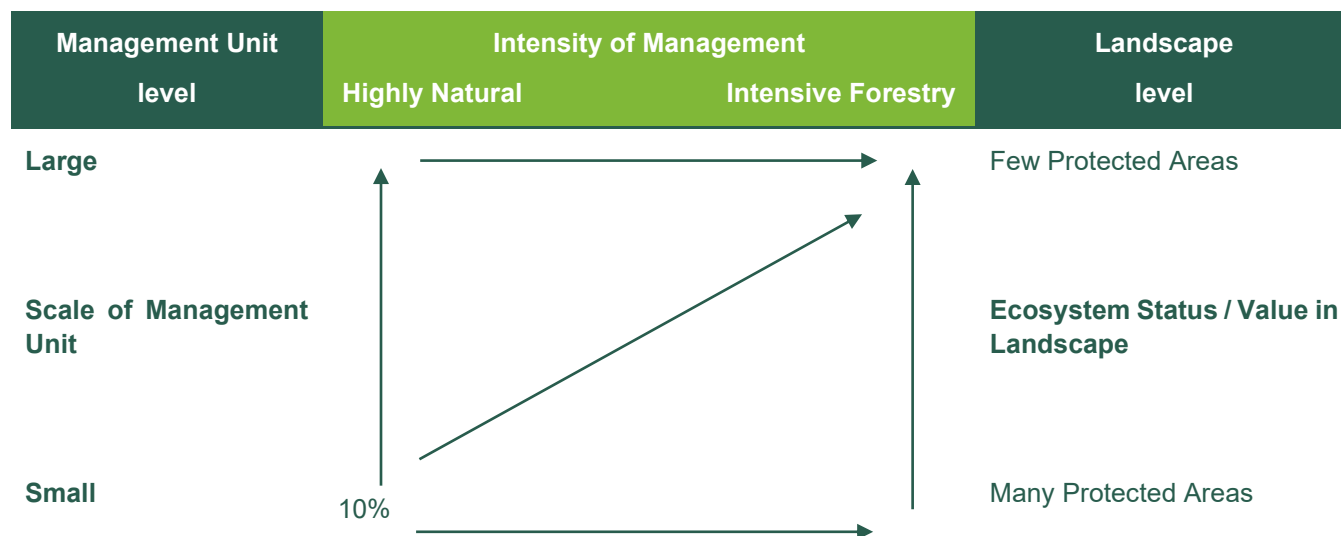
- Not applicable.

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 and traditional peoples 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 the country or region (Principle 6)

This Annex presents the list of rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species occurring in Türkiye. The information is compiled using the most up-to-date national and international databases that are publicly accessible and regularly updated. These sources represent the Best Available Information (BAI) for verifying species status and for following future updates to the lists.

The lists are not exhaustive and users are encouraged to check the following databases to access the latest national and global assessments:

1 Nuh'un Gemisi – Ulusal Biyolojik Çeşitlilik Veri Tabanı (National Biodiversity Database)

Managed by the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (DKMP), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Provides occurrence records and conservation categories for Türkiye's flora and fauna.

<https://nuhungemisi.tarimorman.gov.tr/public/istatistik>

2 Directorate of Nature Protection and Natural Parks (DKMP) Biodiversity Statistics (Biyçeşitlilik İstatistikleri)

Offers annual summaries and species statistics for Türkiye's biodiversity.

<https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Menu/20/Biyocesitlilik-Istatistikleri>

3 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Provides the global conservation status and distribution data for species assessed worldwide.

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search>

4 CITES / Species+ Databases

List species under international trade restrictions in Appendices I–III and provide current taxonomy and listing details.

Official CITES Checklist: <https://checklist.cites.org>

Supplementary Species+ database: <https://www.speciesplus.net>

These platforms are continuously updated by competent authorities and international organizations. Users of this Standard are advised to refer to them regularly to ensure that the species information presented in this Annex reflects the most current knowledge and classifications.

Mammals:

Table 1. List and IUCN red list categories of rare and threatened mammals in Türkiye*

* The IUCN Red List categories are, from lowest to highest: LC-Least Concern, NT: Near Threatened, VU: Vulnerable, EN: Endangered, CR: Critically Endangered, DD: Data Deficient.

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN Red List Categories:		
	Global	European	Mediterranean
Bats (Chiroptera)			
<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	LC	NA	NT
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	LC	NT	NT
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	LC	NT	NT
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	NT	VU	VU
<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i>	VU	VU	VU
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>	LC	VU	NT
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>	VU	DD	NT
<i>Plecotus macrobullaris</i>	LC	NT	NT
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	NT	NT	NT
<i>Plecotus kolombatovici</i>	LC	NT	LC
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	NT	VU	NT
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	NT	VU	NT
<i>Myotis blythii</i>	LC	NT	NT
<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	VU	VU	VU
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	VU	-	-
Carnivores (Carnivora)			
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	EN	CR	CR
<i>Vormela peregusna</i>	VU	VU	VU
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	NT	NT	NT
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	VU	-	CR
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	LC	LC	EN
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	LC	-	NT

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN Red List Categories:		
	Global	European	Mediterranean
<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	NT	-	VU
Rodents (Rodentia)			
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	EN	EN	VU
<i>Spermophilus xanthoprymnus</i>	NT	NT	NT
<i>Myomimus roachi</i>	VU	EN	VU
<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	VU	-	VU
<i>Mesocricetus brandti</i>	NT	-	NT
<i>Prometheomys chaposchnikowi</i>	LC	-	VU
<i>Scarturus euphratica</i>	NT	-	NT
<i>Scarturus williamsi</i>	LC	-	NT
<i>Meriones (meridianus) dahlia</i>	EN	-	EN
Ungulates and whales (Cetartiodactyla)			
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	LC	VU	EN
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	VU	NT	VU
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	VU	VU	EN
<i>Gazella marica</i>	VU	-	-
<i>Gazella gazella</i>	EN	-	-
<i>Capra aegagrus</i>	NT	-	VU
<i>Ovis gmelinii</i>	NT	-	EN
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	LC	DD	EN
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	LC	DD	VU
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	LC	DD	VU
<i>Sousa plumbea</i>	EN	-	-
<i>Dama dama</i>	EN	-	CR

Birds:

Table 2. The rare and threatened bird species of Türkiye

* The IUCN Red List categories are, from lowest to highest: LC-Least Concern, NT: Near Threatened, VU: Vulnerable, EN: Endangered, CR: Critically Endangered, DD: Data Deficient.

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN Red List Category	Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN Red List Category
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	VU	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	NT
<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i>	EN	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	NT
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	NT	<i>Jchthyaetus audouinii</i>	VU
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	VU	<i>Larus armenicus</i>	NT
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	NT	<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	CR
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	VU	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	NT
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	EN	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	NT
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	NT	<i>Lyrurus mlokosiewiczi</i>	NT
<i>Aythyaferina</i>	VU	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	VU
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	VU	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	VU
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	NT	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	NT	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NT
<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>	VU	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	CR
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	NT	<i>Otis tarda</i>	VU
<i>Clanga clanga</i>	VU	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	EN
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	VU	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	NT
<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	NT	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	NT
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	VU	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	VU
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	EN	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	NT
<i>Falco concolor</i>	VU	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	VU
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	NT	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	VU
<i>Gallinago media</i>	NT	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	NT
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	EN	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	VU
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	NT	<i>Terathopus ecaudatus</i>	EN

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	NT	
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	NT	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	CR	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	NT	

Plants:

The Red Data Book of Turkish Plants lists the rare and threatened plant species in Türkiye. Additionally, IUCN Red List has been recently updating and enlarging its database on plants and as of December 2024, the plant species given in Table 4 are the rare and threatened plant species so far included within the Red List.

IUCN Red List Category Abbreviations in Table 4 (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search>):

DD: Data Deficient

LC: Least Concern

NT: Near Threatened

VU: Vulnerable

EN: Endangered

CR: Critically Endangered

EW: Extinct in the Wild

EX: Extinct

NE: Not Evaluated

Table 3. The rare and threatened plant species in Türkiye as listed in IUCN Red List database as of November 2025 (those plant species with NT or higher threat category, including DD category)

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN Red List Category
<i>Abies cilicica</i>	NT
<i>Acer divergens</i>	VU
<i>Acer undulatum</i>	CR
<i>Alchemilla bursensis</i>	NT
<i>Allium atroviolaceum</i>	DD
<i>Allium baytopiorum</i>	CR
<i>Allium bourgeau</i>	DD
<i>Allium calocephalum</i>	NT
<i>Allium czelghauricum</i>	CR
<i>Allium koenigianum</i>	DD
<i>Allium noeanum</i>	EN
<i>Allium peroninianum</i>	EN
<i>Allium pseudoalbidum</i>	EN

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN Red List Category
<i>Allium pustulosum</i>	DD
<i>Allium scabriscapum</i>	DD
<i>Allium trachycoleum</i>	DD
<i>Alnus orientalis</i>	DD
<i>Alyssum artvinense</i>	EN
<i>Amblyopyrum muticum</i>	EN
<i>Amsonia orientalis</i>	CR
<i>Angelica adzharica</i>	EN
<i>Asperula virgata</i>	EN
<i>Astracantha oltensis</i>	DD
<i>Astragalus acmophylloides</i>	CR
<i>Astragalus coarctatus</i>	DD
<i>Astragalus eliasianus</i>	CR

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Astragalus imbricatus</i>	DD	
<i>Astragalus longivexillatus</i>	CR	
<i>Astragalus nigrocalycinus</i>	CR	
<i>Astragalus olurensis</i>	CR	
<i>Astragalus sonamerensis</i>	DD	
<i>Astragalus tatlii</i>	CR	
<i>Astragalus trabzonicus</i>	CR	
<i>Astragalus voronovianus</i>	DD	
<i>Avena hybrida</i>	DD	
<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>	NT	
<i>Barbarea lutea</i>	EN	
<i>Betula medwediewii</i>	DD	
<i>Bupleurum schistosum</i>	EN	
<i>Calamagrostis parsana</i>	EN	
<i>Callitriche mouterdei</i>	DD	
<i>Campanula aghrica</i>	CR	
<i>Campanula choruhensis</i>	EN	
<i>Campanula lazica</i>	CR	
<i>Campanula massalskyi</i>	EN	
<i>Campanula pontica</i>	VU	
<i>Campanula seraglio</i>	CR	
<i>Campanula troegerae</i>	CR	
<i>Carex heleonastes</i>	DD	
<i>Carex iraqensis</i>	NT	
<i>Carex melanorrhyncha</i>	DD	
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	VU	
<i>Celtis planchoniana</i>	DD	
<i>Centaurea demirizii</i>	CR	
<i>Centaurea drabifolioides</i>	CR	
<i>Centaurea leptophylla</i>	CR	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Centaurea rhizocalathium</i>	EN	
<i>Centaurea woronowii</i>	EN	
<i>Cephalanthera epipactoides</i>	DD	
<i>Cephalaria anatolica</i>	CR	
<i>Chaerophyllum astrantiae</i>	NT	
<i>Chaerophyllum karsianum</i>	CR	
<i>Chaerophyllum posofianum</i>	CR	
<i>Cicer bijugum</i>	EN	
<i>Cicer pinnatifidum</i>	DD	
<i>Cicer reticulatum</i>	NT	
<i>Cirsium davisianum</i>	CR	
<i>Cirsium eliasianum</i>	CR	
<i>Cirsium trachylepis</i>	VU	
<i>Colchicum leptanthum</i>	CR	
<i>Corylus maxima</i>	DD	
<i>Cousinia woronowii</i>	CU	
<i>Crataegus meyeri</i>	DD	
<i>Crataegus turcicus</i>	CR	
<i>Crocus aerius</i>	EN	
<i>Crocus boissieri</i>	DD	
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	NT	
<i>Cyclamen intaminatum</i>	NT	
<i>Cyclamen mirabile</i>	NT	
<i>Cyclamen pseudibericum</i>	NT	
<i>Dactylorhiza euxina</i>	NT	
<i>Damasonium alisma</i>	VU	
<i>Delphinium iris</i>	CR	
<i>Delphinium munzianum</i>	CR	
<i>Dianthus andronakii</i>	DD	
<i>Draba narmanensis</i>	CR	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Echinops sintenisii</i>	EN	
<i>Elatine alsinastrum</i>	NT	
<i>Erodium hendrikii</i>	CR	
<i>Erysimum deflexum</i>	CR	
<i>Erysimum leptocarpum</i>	EN	
<i>Ferula mervynii</i>	CR	
<i>Festuca pontica</i>	EN	
<i>Festuca xenophontis</i>	EN	
<i>Flueggea anatolica</i>	EN	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	NT	
<i>Fraxinus pallisiae</i>	DD	
<i>Fritillaria sibthorpiana</i>	DD	
<i>Gagea antakiensis</i>	CR	
<i>Gagea juliae</i>	DD	
<i>Gagea tenuissima</i>	DD	
<i>Galanthus cilicicus</i>	DD	
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	DD	
<i>Galanthus gracilis</i>	DD	
<i>Galanthus koenenianus</i>	VU	
<i>Galanthus peshmenii</i>	VU	
<i>Galanthus trojanus</i>	CR	
<i>Genista flagellaris</i>	VU	
<i>Gonocytisus pterocladus</i>	VU	
<i>Helichrysum artvinense</i>	CR	
<i>Hypericum fissurale</i>	CR	
<i>Iris mesopotamica</i>	DD	
<i>Isatis arenaria</i>	DD	
<i>Isatis glastifolia</i>	VU	
<i>Isatis ornithorhynchus</i>	DD	
<i>Isoetes olympica</i>	CR	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Jacobaea trapezuntina</i>	CR	
<i>Kemulariella colchica</i>	VU	
<i>Lamium tschorochense</i>	CR	
<i>Laserpitium affine</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus armenus</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus belinensis</i>	CR	
<i>Lathyrus boissieri</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus brachypterus</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus cassius</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus chrysanthus</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus cilicicus</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus cyaneus</i>	VU	
<i>Lathyrus czeczottianus</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus elongatus</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus layardii</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus libani</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus lycicus</i>	VU	
<i>Lathyrus nivalis</i>	VU	
<i>Lathyrus phaselitanus</i>	CR	
<i>Lathyrus pygmaeus</i>	DD	
<i>Lathyrus rotundifolius</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus satdaghensis</i>	VU	
<i>Lathyrus stenophyllus</i>	NT	
<i>Lathyrus tauricola</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus trachycarpus</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus tukhtensis</i>	VU	
<i>Lathyrus undulatus</i>	EN	
<i>Lathyrus variabilis</i>	VU	
<i>Lilium ciliatum</i>	EN	
<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	EN	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Lotus armeniacus</i>	CR	
<i>Lupinus pilosus</i>	DD	
<i>Lythrum anatolicum</i>	DD	
<i>Malus florentina</i>	DD	
<i>Malus orientalis</i>	DD	
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	DD	
<i>Malus trilobata</i>	NT	
<i>Medicago papillosa</i>	NT	
<i>Myosotis lazica</i>	NT	
<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i>	DD	
<i>Narthecium balansae</i>	DD	
<i>Noccaea sintenisii</i>	VU	
<i>Nonea karsensis</i>	CR	
<i>Onosma arcuata</i>	CR	
<i>Onosma nigricaulis</i>	CR	
<i>Onosma obtusifolia</i>	EN	
<i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>	NT	
<i>Pilularia minuta</i>	EN	
<i>Pimpinella lazica</i>	VU	
<i>Pistacia vera</i>	NT	
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	DD	
<i>Poa pseudobulbosa</i>	NT	
<i>Polygonum cappadocium</i>	DD	
<i>Populus nigra</i>	DD	
<i>Prunus arabica</i>	NT	
<i>Prunus argentea</i>	DD	
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	DD	
<i>Prunus discolor</i>	DD	
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	DD	
<i>Prunus fenziiana</i>	DD	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Prunus incana</i>	DD	
<i>Prunus korshinskyi</i>	VU	
<i>Prunus microcarpa</i>	NT	
<i>Prunus webbii</i>	DD	
<i>Psephellus appendicigerus</i>	EN	
<i>Psephellus erivanensis</i>	VU	
<i>Psephellus eugenii</i>	DD	
<i>Psephellus gracillimus</i>	CR	
<i>Psephellus pecho</i>	EN	
<i>Psephellus straminecephalus</i>	EN	
<i>Psephellus taochius</i>	EN	
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	VU	
<i>Puccinellia ciliata</i>	DD	
<i>Pyrus anatolica</i>	NT	
<i>Pyrus elaeagrifolia</i>	DD	
<i>Pyrus hakkarica</i>	DD	
<i>Pyrus nivalis</i>	DD	
<i>Pyrus oxyprion</i>	NT	
<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i>	NT	
<i>Pyrus serikensis</i>	VU	
<i>Quercus hartwissiana</i>	DD	
<i>Quercus pontica</i>	EN	
<i>Ranunculus tempskyanus</i>	CR	
<i>Ranunculus vermirrhizus</i>	CR	
<i>Reseda balansae</i>	CR	
<i>Reseda microcarpa</i>	NT	
<i>Rhamphicarpa medwedewii</i>	DD	
<i>Rhododendron ungueri</i>	VU	
<i>Rhodothamnus sessilifolius</i>	CR	
<i>Rosa hemisphaerica</i>	NT	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Rosa rapinii</i>	NT	
<i>Rumex bithynicus</i>	EN	
<i>Salix libani</i>	NT	
<i>Saxifraga artvinensis</i>	CR	
<i>Scrophularia capillaris</i>	CR	
<i>Scutellaria yildirimlii</i>	EN	
<i>Sedum euxinum</i>	CR	
<i>Sideritis gulendamii</i>	EN	
<i>Sideritis scardica</i>	NT	
<i>Silene ispirensis</i>	CR	
<i>Sisymbrium confertum</i>	DD	
<i>Sonchus erzincanicus</i>	CR	
<i>Sorbus kusnetzovii</i>	NT	
<i>Sorbus roopiana</i>	EN	
<i>Sorbus stankovii</i>	DD	
<i>Sorbus takhtajanii</i>	VU	
<i>Sorbus tamamschjanae</i>	VU	
<i>Stachys bayburtensis</i>	CR	
<i>Stachys choruhensis</i>	CR	
<i>Stachys sosnowskyi</i>	CR	
<i>Sternbergia pulchella</i>	DD	
<i>Symphytum ibericum</i>	DD	
<i>Symphytum savvalense</i>	CR	
<i>Tanacetum oltense</i>	DD	
<i>Tanacetum oxystegium</i>	CR	
<i>Thermopsis turcica</i>	CR	
<i>Tragopogon fibrosus</i>	DD	
<i>Tripleurospermum fissurale</i>	EN	
<i>Tripleurospermum heterolepis</i>	DD	
<i>Triticum urartu</i>	DD	

Species Name (Scientific)	IUCN List Category	Red
<i>Tulipa gumusanica</i>	CR	
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	DD	
<i>Ulmus laevis</i>	DD	
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	DD	
<i>Verbascum decursivum</i>	CR	
<i>Verbascum purpureum</i>	DD	
<i>Verbascum transcaucasicum</i>	CR	
<i>Veronica allahuekberensis</i>	CR	
<i>Veronica turrilliana</i>	DD	
<i>Vicia aintabensis</i>	DD	
<i>Vicia assyriaca</i>	DD	
<i>Vicia barbazitae</i>	NT	
<i>Vicia eristalioides</i>	CR	
<i>Vicia erzurumica</i>	CR	
<i>Vicia esdraelonensis</i>	VU	
<i>Vicia hyrcanica</i>	DD	
<i>Vicia incisa</i>	EN	
<i>Vicia michauxii</i>	DD	
<i>Vicia quadrijuga</i>	CR	
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	DD	
<i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>	VU	

Annex E Elements of the management plan (Principle 7)

- 1) The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9;
 - iii. Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas, as identified in Principle 9;
 - iv. Indigenous cultural landscapes, as identified with affected rights holders in Principle 3 & Principle 9;
 - v. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9; and
 - vi. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion 5.1.
- 2) Programs and activities regarding:
 - i. Workers' rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality, as identified in Principle 2;
 - ii. Indigenous Peoples, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in Principle 3, Principle 4 and Principle 5;
 - iii. Stakeholder engagement and the resolution of disputes and grievances, as identified in Principle 1, Principle 2 and Principle 7;
 - iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5.
- 3) Measures to conserve and/or restore:
 - i. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
 - ii. Water bodies and riparian zones;
 - iii. Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
 - iv. Ecosystem services when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - v. Representative Sample Areas, as identified in Principle 6; and
 - vi. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9.
- 4) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - i. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Ecosystem services when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - iii. Social Values and Indigenous cultural landscapes, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9; and
 - iv. Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas, as identified in Principle 9.

- 5) A description of the monitoring program, as identified in Principle 8, including:
- i. Growth and yield, as identified in Principle 5;
 - ii. Ecosystem services when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - iii. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6;
 - iv. Operational impacts, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9;
 - vi. Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement planned or in place, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 7;
 - vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management Unit;
 - viii. Description of the methodology to assess and monitor any development and land use options allowed in Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach;
 - ix. Description of the methodology to assess and monitor any development and land use options allowed in Indigenous cultural landscapes including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach; and
 - x. Global Forest Watch map, or more accurate national or regional map, describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management Unit, including the Intact Forest Landscapes core areas.

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

Sample Management Plan Document (NOTE: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (NOTE: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Consulting Biologist	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands Manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests	
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5
Engagement Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P4, P3
	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Ministry of Environment	P6

Sample Management Plan Document (NOTE: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (NOTE: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
5-Year management plan		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Ministry of Forests	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample		
Sustainable Forestry management plan	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Environment	P6
		10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager	C5.2
Ecosystem Services Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC-PRO-30-006

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Annex G Monitoring requirements (Principle 8)

- 1) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2);
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management Unit (Criterion 10.3);
 - iv. The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of pesticides (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of collecting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).
- 2) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of disputes and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Programs and activities regarding workers' rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - viii. Workers' training (Criterion 2.5);
 - ix. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
 - x. The identification of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
 - xi. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xii. Indigenous Peoples and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xiii. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);

- xiv. The persistence of Indigenous cultural landscapes and associated values of significance to Indigenous Peoples (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 3.5);
 - xv. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - xvi. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
 - xvii. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xix. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xx. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2);
 - xxi. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - xxii. Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); and
 - xxiii. High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 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 uses FSC ecosystem services claims);
 - ii. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criterion 6.3);
 - iii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4);
 - iv. Representative Sample Areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
 - v. Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
 - vi. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7);
 - vii. Landscape values and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore them (Criterion 6.8);
 - viii. Conversion of natural forest to plantations or conversion to non-forest (Criterion 6.9);
 - ix. The status of plantations established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and
 - x. 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 Instructions for Standards Developers to develop indicators for Intact Forest Landscape core areas (Principle 9)

A. Threshold for vast majority

The definition of vast majority is 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 definition of Intact Forest Landscape.

The threshold for vast majority may be established below 80% providing it achieves the greatest amount of conservation gains based on national or eco-regional considerations and still meets or exceeds the definition of Intact Forest Landscape.

Thresholds above 80% shall be considered in nations and/or eco-regions where Intact Forest Landscapes are relatively rare and/or fragmented, and/or where large amounts of Intact Forest Landscapes have been lost since 2000.

In developing nationally or eco-regionally specific thresholds of vast majority Standard Developers shall consider the following:

1. Evidence to demonstrate the relative abundance of Intact Forest Landscapes and the level of risk of degradation to Intact Forest Landscapes from human activities, including:
 - a. Relative scarcity of Intact Forest Landscapes nationally or eco-regionally. The more scarce Intact Forest Landscapes, then the higher the threshold for vast majority;
 - b. The degree to which national or eco-regional Intact Forest Landscapes have been degraded by human activities since 2000 and are therefore, scarce, rare or fragmented. The quicker the degradation of Intact Forest Landscapes, then the higher the threshold for vast majority;
 - c. The types of human activities that have resulted in the degradation of Intact Forest Landscapes since 2000. The more damaging the human activities to the intactness of Intact Forest Landscapes, then the higher the threshold for vast majority;
 - d. The risk of damage to Intact Forest Landscapes from human activities. The greater the risk to Intact Forest Landscapes, then the higher the threshold for vast majority;
 - e. Amount and relative permanence of protection of Intact Forest Landscape core areas comparing different intensities of industrial activity. Protection should maintain or enhance the integrity and other ecological attributes of Intact Forest Landscape core areas. The more permanent the protection of Intact Forest Landscapes, then the lower the threshold for vast majority;
 - f. The nature and distribution of ecological values within and adjacent to Intact Forest Landscapes. The greater the concentration of these values within and adjacent to Intact Forest Landscapes, then the higher the threshold for vast majority;
 - g. The nature and distribution of cultural values and legal and customary rights within and adjacent to Intact Forest Landscapes; and
 - h. The outcomes of culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders affected and interested stakeholders;

B. Developing Indicators for Assessing and Protecting Intact Forest Landscapes

Standard Developers shall consider the following information when developing indicators for Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.

The outcome shall be nationally or eco-regionally appropriate requirements to identify, assess and protect the vast majority of Intact Forest Landscapes as core areas.

Core areas are intended to be protected from activities that impact their intactness including commercial logging, mining, and the construction of roads, dams, and other infrastructure.

1. The Indicators developed for the identification and designation of core areas shall:
 - a. Respect the right to Free Prior and Informed Consent of affected rights holders (Criterion 3.1 and 4.1);
 - b. Ensure the legal and customary rights of affected rights holders to use the core areas are upheld;
 - c. Ensure that core areas contain the most ecologically valuable, contiguous, and intact portions of the Intact Forest Landscapes;
 - d. Ensure the shape of core areas is designed to maximize their interior habitats.
 - e. Ensure that core areas contain habitat for rare, threatened and endangered species and other wildlife that depend on large contiguous areas of unaltered forest;
 - f. Ensure that core areas maintain or restore connectivity between core areas both within and adjacent to the Management Unit; and
 - g. Ensure that core areas are not smaller than 50,000 ha.
2. The Indicators developed for the protection of core areas shall ensure:
 - a. The legal and customary rights of affected rights holders to use the core areas are upheld;
 - b. Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples and forest dependent communities are given priority to design and implement alternative management and conservation activities compatible with protection of core areas;
 - c. Prevention of illegal logging, windthrow, degradation, and other edge effect impacts within core areas;
 - d. Management of road construction and the intensity of other activities adjacent to core areas to prevent illegal logging, windthrow, degradation, and other edge effect impacts within core areas; and
 - e. Identification of appropriate buffer zone widths adjacent to core areas where road construction and other activities are managed to prevent edge effect impacts within the core areas.
3. The Indicators developed for the protection of core areas shall ensure intactness of core areas, considering activities that impact intactness, including commercial logging, mining, and the construction of roads, dams, and other infrastructure. Examples of management that protects the intactness of core areas include conservation zones as well as areas that may or not have legal protection such as set asides, reserves, deferrals, community reserves, and Indigenous protected areas.
4. The Indicators developed for Intact Forest Landscapes shall clarify that the portions of Intact Forest Landscapes not designated as Core Areas shall be managed to protect and/or maintain High Conservation Values Category 2.

Annex I Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values (Principle 9)

Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values may not necessarily preclude harvesting. However, the only way to maintain some High Conservation Values will be through protection of the High Conservation Value Area that supports them.

- **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. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species are in place.
- **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. 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.
- **HCV 3** – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia are in place.
- **HCV 4** – Strategies to protect any 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. Examples may include 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. Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.
- **HCV 5** – Strategies to protect the community's and/or Indigenous Peoples' needs in relation to the Management Unit are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities and Indigenous Peoples.
- **HCV 6** – Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

Annex J High Conservation Values framework (Principle 9)

Introduction

The objective of this High Conservation Value (HCV) Framework is to provide country specific interpretations of HCVs and Best Available Information* for addressing HCVs.

This National HCV Framework is to be used by accredited Certification bodies and certificate holders.

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.

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.

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.

Overarching Best Available Information

The following tables show the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for assessments, strategies, and monitoring for all HCVs, or specific categories of HCVs. 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 Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		SLIMF
All HCV Categories: All Elements	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
HCV 2: Element 1, IFLs	Not applicable.	
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI for these elements.	X

Best Available Information for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		SLIMF
HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable.	
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI for these elements.	X
HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable.	

Best Available Information for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations		SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	<p>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.</p> <p>Engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, and experts.</p>	X
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI for these elements. The “fundamentality” of the resource should also be determined through engagement.	X
HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable.	
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI for these elements. The “critical... importance” of the resource should also be determined through engagement.	X
HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable.	

Best Available Information for Monitoring Regional or National HCV Interpretations		SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	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

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.

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 1, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 1:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Concentrations of biological diversity that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:		
Protected areas including: nature reserves; natural monuments; stricter zones of protected bird areas; RAMSAR areas; Wildlife Development Areas; and forests in protected areas and their protection zones; and “Absolute,” “Sensitive,” and “Controlled” zones of national parks (NP) and protected landscape areas. National Parks designated for biodiversity values include Küre Mountains National Park, and Yumurtalık Lagoon National Park.	For nature reserves, see reference 1. For natural monuments, see reference 61 and 62. For protected bird areas, see 12 and 16. For RAMSAR sites, see reference 3. For Wildlife Development Areas, see reference 67. For National Parks, see reference 68. Consider also the protected areas shown in the IUCN World Database on Protected Areas (reference 65). (For background on some of the areas, the following may also be helpful: regulation on designation and planning of protected areas (references 4, 5, 6, 7) and NATURA 2000 process (references 8 and 9).)	X
Special Environmental Protection Areas.	For Special Environmental Protection Areas, see reference 2. (For background that may also be helpful, see: reference 4.)	
Significant seasonal concentrations of species, i.e., reproductive sites of amphibians, and nesting colonies and mating areas of birds, e.g. Kuş Cenneti National Park, and Kızılırmak Delta.	For seasonal concentration of species, see references 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 68. For amphibians, see references 13, 14, and 41. For birds see references 68, 12, 16, 18. Also consider other sites known to stakeholders or experts.	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 Turkey (IBAs), see references 16. <u>See also references 12, and 18.</u>	
(For protected trees, see HCV 6.)		

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 1:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 2: Concentrations of endemic species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:		
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	See the IUCN Red List (reference 28), any applicable National Red Lists, and Annex D of the Standard. See also Noah's Ark National Biological Diversity Database (reference 18).; the database includes IUCN data on rarity/endangerment (CR,EN,VU) and also GIS locations for some species' occurrences. See also references 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45. For plants, see also the IUCN SSC Turkey Plant Red List Authority.	X
Other known hotspots for endemic flora or fauna.	For Biodiversity Hotspots of Turkey, see references 9, 38, 52. For examples of endemic tree species concentrations, see reference 22, the CNRA for Turkey (page 132 et seq).	
Element 3: Concentrations of rare, threatened, or endangered species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:		
Rare and threatened higher plants, butterflies, amphibians, and birds.	For forest assessment and surveys, see references 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53. For amphibians, see references 13, 14, and 41. For birds, see references 68, 12, 16, 18. For plants, see references 18, 19, 43, and 44. For mammals, see reference 40. For butterflies, see reference 45.	X
Other areas supporting notable concentrations 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, or CR, or occurrences of more than 1% of a listed species' population, or occurrences with several or more listed species.	Forest assessments and surveys. IUCN Red List; see reference 28. For plants, see also the IUCN SSC Turkey Plant Red List Authority. See also references 18, 13, 14, 16, 40, 41, 42, and 64. See also Annex D of the Standard.	X
Alliance for Zero Extinction sites.	For Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, see reference 55.	

B. Assessments for HCV 1

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 1 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 1 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation.	X
For all HCV 1: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	X
For protected areas: Review management plans for HCV-relevant prescriptions and document baseline conditions and key threats especially in mountain forests.	Species protection activity plans, and monitoring plans of RTE species as to the IUCN categories (CR, EN, VU). Regarding protection of HCVs in management plans, see also references 45, 48, 49.	X
For endemic and rare and endangered species: Consultation with environmental NGOs and experts (mycologists, botanists, entomologists, zoologists, ornithologists).	For stakeholder consultation, see references 53, 48, 49.	X
For rare and endangered species.	For amphibians, see references 13, 14, 41. For birds, see references 68, 12, 16, 18. For plants, see references 18, 19, 43, and 44. For mammals, see reference 40. For butterflies, see reference 45.	X
For seasonal concentrations.	For seasonal concentration thresholds of species, see references 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 68.	X
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (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 also references 51, 52, 57.	

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: See the strategies in Annex I.	Information to consider includes references 48, 52, 53, 58, 17, 10, 11 and 15. Consider also species protection activity plans and monitoring plans of RTE species as to the IUCN categories (CR, EN, VU). See also reference 5.	X
For protected areas: Also 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, consider limiting harvest to single tree selection or uneven-age management.	Thinning and other silvicultural programmes, regulation and relevant conservation organizations. Also, see references 46, 47.	
For rare and endangered species.	For species listed in Noah's Ark National Biological Diversity Database, see reference 18. Also consult with stakeholders.	X
For endemics of smaller Phyto and zoogeographical units.	For additional forest management considerations, see references 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54.	
For seasonal concentrations.	For seasonal concentration thresholds of species, see references 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 68.	X

D. Monitoring for HCV 1

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 1 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For protected areas: Monitoring of the effectiveness of management strategies in preventing impacts. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	Monitoring conducted by The Organization, professional nature conservation organizations, or environmental NGOs, and monitoring programmes in protection areas. See also references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	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 programmes of conservation authorities. See also references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	X
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1, and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2).	See also references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	

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.

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 2:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Intact forest landscapes:		
Not applicable. Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs) as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicators and by Global Forest Watch are not present in Türkiye.		
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:		
Larger protected areas, e.g., those over 10,000 ha in size.	See the BAI for HCV 1. See also references 1, 2, 3, 69.	
Any other native forests that, in the context of Türkiye, 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. For examples of relatively intact areas, including buffer zones for protected areas, see reference 22, the CNRA for Türkiye (page 129 et seq). See also references 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54.	
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:		
Habitat connectivity corridors between protected areas, other HCV 1 occurrences, and/or larger forest areas.	See reference 59. See also Key Biodiversity Areas, as discussed in reference 22, the CNRA for Türkiye (page 129 et seq).	
Forest ecosystems forming a landscape-level mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of most native species.	See references 48, 52, and 53.	

B. Assessments for HCV 2

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 2: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 2 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 2 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation.	X
For all HCV 2: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	X
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2).	See references 48, 52, and 53.	

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 2 Interpretations: See the strategies in Annex I.	See also references 48, 52, 53, 4, 8, and 15. For enhancement, see also reference 46.	
For connectivity corridors: Also maintain natural vegetation, minimize new impediments to wildlife passage, and reduce existing impediments where practicable.	See the Overarching BAI.	
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2), including with regard to the overall process for developing strategies.		

D. Monitoring for HCV 2

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 2 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 2 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	X
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1, and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2).	See also references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	

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

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 3:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems:		
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 (60 years for Calabrian pine, and 100-160 years for other forest species), that originated and developed naturally without significant apparent human influence, and that are larger than 3 ha.	Inventories and assessments of the forest management unit. For some examples of old growth forests and also some “relict” forests, see reference 22, the CNRA for Turkey (page 132 et seq). See also references 48,52, and 53.	X
World Heritage sites designated for their primeval (old growth) characteristics.	Not available.	
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 tall in Küre Mountain National Park and Yenice (Karabük) Forests.	See reference 69.	X
Floodplain forests.	For examples, see reference 22, the CNRA for Turkey (page 132 et seq).	
Consider as possible HCV any portions of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves that are not also protected areas.	See UNESCO Biosphere Reserves reference 70.	
(Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List, if any designated in the future; none currently listed.)	<u>See IUCN Red List Ecosystems reference 67.</u>	
Element 2: Rare, threatened, or endangered habitats:		
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. Habitats designated as Special Environmental Protection Areas; see reference 2.	

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 3:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 3: Refugia:		
Isolated or inaccessible areas or features (e.g., inselbergs) where significant human disturbance has been precluded, or that are especially resilient to climate change, enabling the survival of native biodiversity.	See reference 69.	
(Note that protected areas listed at HCV 1 may also be refugia)		

B. Assessments for HCV 3

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 3: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 3 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 3 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation.	X
For all HCV 3: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	X
For rare and endangered habitats: Also consult with Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks.	See also references 48, 52, 53, and 58. For the Ministry of Environment, see https://ockb.csb.gov.tr/ . For the Ministry of Agriculture, General Directorate, see http://www.tabiat.gov.tr/ .	
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).	See also references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 3 Interpretations: See the strategies in Annex I.	See references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	X
For virgin and primeval forests and natural forests with primeval character and World Heritage sites designated for primeval forest values: Also exclude timber harvest, development, and other resource extraction, including salvage harvests. Implement controls to address habitat fragmentation and invasive species.	See references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	X
For yew forests: Also use stand level management to maintain or increase the abundance of yew, including protection from deer barking, support for natural regeneration, and generally, protection of yew from harvest.	Consider also the strategies in reference 46.	
For rare and endangered habitats.	Also see references 46, 48, 52, and 53. Also consult stakeholders.	

D. Monitoring for HCV 3

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 3 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	
For primeval forests and natural forests with primeval character: Monitor the characteristics and integrity of the forest.	See references 48, 52, 53, 58, and 66.	
For yew forests: Monitoring the condition of yew, including regeneration and deer damage, and impact of harvesting.	See references 48, 52, 53, 58, and 66.	
For rare and endangered habitats: Monitoring of the status of the habitats, and the effectiveness and impact of management strategies.	See references 48, 52, 53, 58, and 66.	
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1 and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2).		

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.

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 4:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Water catchments in critical situations:		
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 reference 3.	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 villagers provide water (see also HCV 5).	See the BAI for HCV 5. See also references 52 and 53.	X
Element 2: Control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes in critical situations:		
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.	See references 46, 48, 52, and 53. Other sites identified through expert and stakeholder consultation.	X
Forests on slopes endangered by erosion, landslides, slope deformations, movements of earth currents.	See the preceding BAI.	X

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 4:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Forests protecting neighbouring land (windbreaks) or shoreline (riparian vegetation).	See the preceding BAI.	X
Forests in mined areas.	See the preceding BAI.	X
Forests protecting villages or other settlements (see also HCV 5).	See the BAI for HCV 5. See also the preceding BAI.	X
Element 3: Other ecosystem services in critical situations:		
Recreation trails and access, where especially important to local communities.	See references 52 and 53. Also engagement with local communities.	X
Other ecosystem services in critical situations.	See references 52 and 53.	X

B. Assessments for HCV 4

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 4: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 4 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 4 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation.	X
For all HCV 4: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	X
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4).	See references 48, 52, 53, and 58.	X

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 4 Interpretations: See the strategies in Annex I.	See references 46, 47. For climate regulation, see references 52 and 53.	X
For areas with unfavorable runoff and water retention properties: Also 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 10%, to minimize water diversion. Also minimize road density.	See reference 60.	
For stands in wetlands or that directly influence them: Also non-intervention regimes. Other measures to prevent deterioration of water flows or water quality.	See references 52 and 53.	
For forest sites vulnerable to erosion or landslides, or that provide windbreaks or other buffers: Also manage to minimize the risk or erosion or landslides, and to maintain buffer functions. Manage for multi-storey, height-differentiated stands with rich shrub layers.	See references 46, 48, 52, and 53.	X
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2), including re. the overall process for developing strategies.		

D. Monitoring for HCV 4

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 4 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	X
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.	See references 52 and 53.	X
For water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services: See Annex B of FSC (2025) for basic factors to consider monitoring.	For FSC (2025), see reference 23.	
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1, and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2). See also Annex D of FSC (2017) for basic factors to consider monitoring.		

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.

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 5:	Best Available Information (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):		
Forests in watersheds that are important sources of drinking water for local communities, including forests in	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. Also Hydrological Function areas, see references 48, 52, and 53. Also forest assessments. Also the Water Management Research Institute, state water administrators, and water resource operators.	X
Springs, streams, and other specific water sources important to local communities.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. Also, see references 48, 52, and 53.	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 collection; 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
Element 2: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.)		
Not applicable. Indigenous Peoples are not present in Türkiye.		

B. Assessments for HCV 5

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 5 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 5: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 5 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 5 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments. Use culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	X
For all HCV 5: Other assessment elements include: engaging with stakeholders interested in HCV conservation, and identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs.	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	X
For all HCV 5: Consider participatory mapping with local communities.	The local communities.	X
For additional guidance on assessing HCV 5, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: See the strategies in Annex I.	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI; see the Overarching BAI for more detail. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	X
Also, for watersheds that are important sources of drinking water for local communities.	Management plans of the Water Management Research Institute. Management strategies and restrictions specified in decisions of state water administration bodies.	X
Consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, fuelwood harvest, NTFP collection, grazing, and other forest utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity and other HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI. See also references 52 and 53 for forest planning.	X

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
(Note that strategies do not include maintaining specific levels or practices of utilization that do not sustain the resource or that harm biodiversity or other HCVs.)	Stakeholder consultation and references 52 and 53.	X

D. Monitoring for HCV 5

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 Interpretations:	Best Available Information (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	X
For all HCV 5: Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement.	See the Overarching BAI.	X
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.	Stakeholder consultation. Also State Water Affairs Institutions; see https://www.dsi.gov.tr/ and https://suen.gov.tr/ . Also, see references 52 and 53.	X
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3 and the resources in Annex 1).		

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.

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 6, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 6:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance:		
World Heritage sites designated for their cultural and social values.	See the list of World Heritage sites, at reference 70.	X
Cultural monuments of Türkiye.	See reference 64.	X
Natural monuments and protected trees.	For natural monuments, see reference 62. For protected (monument) trees, see reference 61 and the General Directorate for Protection of Natural Assets.	X
Nature conservation areas.	See reference 63.	
Archeological sites declared as monuments.	Consultation with experts and stakeholders.	X
Element 2: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities:		
Forest sites that contain or provide buffers for natural healing waters, baths, spas, and mineral waters.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. Also forest assessments. Also consultation with administrators of natural or mineral resources, spas. See also references 48, 52, and 53.	X
Forest sites that provide important recreational opportunities to local communities, including forest areas designated as special purpose forests.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities and their representatives. Also forest assessments. Also, see references 48, 52, and 53.	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
Element 3: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of Indigenous Peoples:		

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 6:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Not applicable. Based on the current BAI, Indigenous Peoples are not present in Türkiye.		

B. Assessments for HCV 6

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 Interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 6: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 6 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 6 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	For Element 2, HCVs important to local communities, culturally appropriate engagement with the communities is the primary BAI. For Element 1 and supplemental BAI for Elements 2, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	X
For all HCV 6: Other assessment elements include: engaging with stakeholders interested in HCV conservation; and identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs.	The BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI.	X
For Element 2: Consider participatory mapping with local communities.	The local communities. See also references 52 and 53 for forest planning.	X
For additional guidance on assessing HCV 6, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, Identification of HCV 6).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 Interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For Element 2 Interpretations, HCVs important to local communities: See the Strategies in Annex I.	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI; see the Overarching BAI for more detail. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	X
For Element 1 Interpretations, 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.	See the Overarching BAI.	X
For areas containing or buffering for natural healing waters, baths, spas, and mineral waters: Strategies are also based on consultation with administrators of the resource and local communities.	Representatives of the local communities. See also references 48, 52, 53, and 65.	X
For sites providing recreational opportunities: Strategies are also based on consultation with local governments and other stakeholders.	Representatives of the local communities. See also references 48, 52, 53, and 65.	X

D. Monitoring for HCV 6

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 6 Interpretations:	Best Available Information*for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 6 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	X
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.	See references 48, 52, and 53.	X
For Element 2, 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.	See the Overarching BAI. See also references 48, 52, and 53.	X
For areas containing or buffering for natural healing waters, baths, spas, and mineral waters: Monitoring of compliance with management strategies. Consultation with resource administrators.	See the Overarching BAI. See also references 48, 52, and 53.	X
For sites providing recreational opportunities: Monitoring of compliance with management strategies. Monitoring for damage resulting from recreational use. Stakeholder consultation.	See the Overarching BAI. See also references 48, 52, and 53.	X
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, and the resources in Annex 1.)		

Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts

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.

Environmental Stakeholders:

1. WWF Turkey <https://www.wwf.org.tr/>
2. Nature Society <https://www.dogadernegi.org/>
3. Nature Protection Association
4. The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Forest Restoration and the Protection of Natural Habitats <https://www.tema.org.tr/>
5. Ege Orman Vakfi <https://www.egeorman.org.tr/>
6. Food and Agriculture Organisation of UN (FAO) www.fao.org
7. The Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage (ÇEKÜL) <https://www.cekulvakfi.org.tr/we-exist-through-nature-and-culture>
8. Turkey's Nature Protection Association <http://www.ttkder.org.tr/>
9. Greenpeace Turkey <https://www.greenpeace.org/turkey/>
10. Environmental Protection and Packaging Waste Evaluation Association (ÇEVKO) <https://www.cevko.org.tr/index.php?lang=tr>
11. Türkiye Environment Training Foundation (TÜRÇEV) <https://turcev.org.tr/V2/Default.aspx>

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

12. Forestry Cooperatives Central Union of Turkey <http://www.orkoop.org.tr/eng/index.html>
13. Turkey Mukhtar (Village Leaders) Confederation <http://www.tmuhk.org/>
14. Tarım Orman İş Sendikası <https://www.tarimorman-is.org/>
15. Agriculture and Forest Workers Union (TOÇBİRSEN) <https://www.tocbirsen.org.tr/>

Other Expert Organizations:

16. Chamber of Forest Engineers <https://ormuh.org.tr/>
17. The Foresters' Association of Türkiye <https://www.ormancilardernegi.org/>
18. Green Turkey Foresters' Association <https://yesilturkiye.org/>
19. Forest Faculty Association (ORFAMDER) <https://www.orfamder.org>
20. Universities

Government Agencies:

21. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry <https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/>
22. Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, <https://www.csb.gov.tr/>

23. General Directorate of Forestry <https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr>
24. The High Council for the Protection of Cultural Heritage <https://kvmgm.ktb.gov.tr/TR-44347/kultur-varliklarini-koruma-yuksek-kurulu.html>
25. General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks <https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP>
26. General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion <https://cem.csb.gov.tr/>
27. General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works <https://www.dsi.gov.tr/>
28. General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums <https://kvmgm.ktb.gov.tr/>

References

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Annex K International Generic Indicators for the use and risk management of highly hazardous pesticides

- 10.7.11 A trend of replacement, reduction and/or removal of highly hazardous pesticides over time is demonstrated, or continued use is justified.
- 10.7.12 Control measures are proactively considered and/or implemented based on the likely impacts of the targeted pest, weed or disease and any intervention threshold to avoid unacceptable impacts on economic, environmental or social values.
- 10.7.13 Programmes are in place that have specific actions, timelines, targets and resources allocated to conduct, or support, research to identify and test less hazardous alternatives to replace FSC highly restricted highly hazardous pesticides and restricted highly hazardous pesticides.

NOTE: Less hazardous alternatives may include changes to management practices, species choice and tree breeding, biological control agents, non-chemical pesticides or other chemical pesticides.

- 10.7.14 Risk mitigation measures prioritise avoiding exposure of workers, affected stakeholders and/or environmental values to highly hazardous pesticides.
- 10.7.15 Risk mitigation measures for workers include the use of appropriate personal protective equipment consistent with FSC-POL-30-001b Personal Protective Equipment.
- 10.7.16 A pesticides buffer zone is established where a highly hazardous pesticide and/or application method requires one to ensure the protection of environmental values and social values.
- 10.7.17 An exclusion zone is established where a highly hazardous pesticide and/or application method requires one, as instructed by the label or other applicable sources, to avoid workers and affected stakeholders from being exposed to harm.
- 10.7.18 The location and duration of such an exclusion zone is communicated in a culturally appropriate manner.
- 10.7.19 Training programmes (see Criterion 2.5) for the use of highly hazardous pesticides include informing workers of known risks to human health and environmental values, and mitigation measures identified in the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment.
- 10.7.20 The implementation of risk mitigation measures is monitored.
- 10.7.21 The exposure of individual workers to highly hazardous pesticides is monitored.

NOTE: Examples of monitoring approaches can include:

- Records of highly hazardous pesticide applications,
 - Checks on correct personal protective equipment use,
 - Records of reported or observed health effects,
 - Medical biomonitoring.
- 10.7.22 Environmental impacts of highly hazardous pesticide use and changes in environmental condition are monitored.

NOTE: Examples of monitoring approaches can include:

- Records of highly hazardous pesticide applications,
 - Records of reported or observed environmental impacts,
 - Environmental biomonitoring, e.g., using trigger values for particular organisms or groups of organisms.

- 10.7.23 Environmental and Social Risk Assessment(s), site operational plans, and site-specific risk mitigation and monitoring measures are consistent with safety data sheets (MSDS) and chemical label instructions.
- 10.7.24 Based on monitoring results, corrective action is taken where mitigation measures are not implemented as appropriate, or are not effective in managing risks to human health and environmental values.
- 10.7.25 Harm caused to workers and affected stakeholders by over-exposure to highly hazardous pesticide is treated. When treatment is not possible, fair compensation is provided.
- 10.7.26 Damage caused to environmental values by highly hazardous pesticides is repaired. When repairing damage is not possible, fair compensation is provided.
- 10.7.27 When highly hazardous pesticides are used in an emergency or by government order, use conforms with the procedure for the exceptional use of prohibited highly hazardous pesticides in Annex 3 of FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy.

NOTE: While Annex 3 of the FSC Pesticides Policy addresses the use of Prohibited highly hazardous pesticides in emergency situations or by government orders, this indicator allows certificate holders to apply the same procedure to restricted highly hazardous pesticides and highly restricted highly hazardous pesticides in these situations, providing a window of thirty (30) days after starting the use of the chemical pesticide in which to complete a site specific Environmental and Social Risk Assessment.

Table. Reference Documents of HHP:

Pt = Part, Ch = Chapter, Tbl = Table, Sec = Section, UN = United Nation, WHO = World Health Organization, IPCS = International Programme on Chemical Safety, IOMC = Inter-organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, ECSPHR = European Centre on Sustainable Policies for Human and Environmental Rights, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and UNEP = United Nations Environment Program

Reference Document	HC 1	HC 2	HC 3	HC 4	HC 5	HC 6	HC 7	HC 8	HC 9	HC 10
FSC POL-30-001a FSC Lists of highly hazardous pesticides (FSC)	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN)	Pt. 3 Ch 3.1, 3.5, 3.9 & Pt. 4 Ch. 4.2	Pt. 3, Ch. 3.1	Pt. 3, Ch. 3.6	Pt. 3, Ch. 3.5	Pt. 3, Ch. 3.7	Pt. 3, Ch. 3.9			Pt. 3, Ch. 3.8	Pt. 3, Pt. 4
The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification (WHO, IPCS & IOMC)	Tbl. 1, 6, 7	Tbl. 1, 2, 3, 7	Tbl. 1, 2, 3, 7	Tbl. 1, 2, 3, 7	Tbl. 1, 2, 3, 7	Tbl. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7				
International tools for preventing local pesticide problems: A consolidated guide to chemical codes and conventions (ECSPHR)	Sec. 3, Sec. 5.2.1		Ch. 3, Sec. 4.2.5, 4.3.5 & Ch. 6	Ch. 3, Sec. 4.2.5, 4.3.5 & Ch. 6						
International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management. Guidelines for personal protection when handling and applying pesticides (FAO & WHO)	Pt. 1, Sec. 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 & Anne x 6	Pt. 1, Sec. 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 & Anne x 6	Pt. 1, Sec. 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 & Anne x 6	Pt. 1, Sec. 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 & Anne x 6	Pt. 1, Sec. 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 & Anne x 6	Pt. 1, Sec. 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 & Anne x 6				

Reference Document	HC 1	HC 2	HC 3	HC 4	HC 5	HC 6	HC 7	HC 8	HC 9	HC 10
International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management. Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (FAO & WHO)		Ch. 2,3 & 6			Ch. 2,3 & 6	Ch. 2,3 & 6				
Considerations of assessing the risks of combined exposure to multiple chemicals. Series on testing and assessment. No 296. 2018 (OECD)							Ch. 7			
WHO IPCS Integrated Risk Assessment (WHO)							All	Ch. 7		
Metabolites impact on non – target arthropods and pollinators								All		
International Code of Practice for use of pesticides (WHO)									All	All
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals management (UNEP)									All	All

Annex L 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 Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme 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.

National interpretations of glossary of terms are normative and shall apply in addition to the international definition.

Active ingredient: Part of the product that provides the pesticidal action (Source: FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management).

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Additionality:

- **Additionality outside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes over and above those already achieved or planned to be achieved, and that would not have been achieved without the support and/or intervention of the organization.

Projects must either be new (i.e., not already being implemented or planned), amended or extended so that conservation and/or restoration outcomes are enhanced beyond what would have been achieved, or planned or funded to be achieved without The Organization planning to remedy for historical conversion.

- **Additionality inside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes above and beyond those required by the applicable FSC standards.

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.

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 neighbourhood 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 V5-2).

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 (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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 Programme. 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 V5-2).

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 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).

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).

Chemical pesticide: Synthetically produced pesticide (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Child: any person under the age of 18 (ILO Convention 182, 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 (ILO Convention 98, 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 V5-2).

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 behavioural 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 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/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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Conversion: A lasting change of natural forest cover or High Conservation Value areas, induced by human activity. This may be characterized by significant loss of species diversity, habitat diversity, structural complexity, ecosystem functionality or livelihoods and cultural values. The definition of conversion covers gradual forest degradation as well as rapid forest transformation (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- **Induced by human activity:** In contrast to drastic changes caused by natural calamities like hurricanes or volcanic eruptions. It also applies in cases of naturally ignited fires where human activities (e.g., draining of peatlands) have significantly increased the risk of fire.
- **Lasting change of natural forest cover:** Permanent or long-term change of natural forest cover. Temporary changes of forest cover or structure (e.g., harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with the FSC normative framework) is not considered conversion.
- **Lasting change of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas:** Permanent or long-term change of any of the High Conservation Values. Temporary changes of HCV areas that do not negatively and permanently impact the values (e.g., harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with Principle 9) is not considered a lasting change.
- **Significant loss of species diversity:** Loss of species is considered significant where rare species and threatened species or other locally important, keystone and/or flagship species are lost, whether in terms of numbers of individuals or in terms of number of species. This refers to both displacement and extinction.

NOTE: The establishment of ancillary infrastructure necessary to implement the objectives of responsible forest management (e.g., forest roads, skid trails, log landings, fire protection, etc.) is not considered conversion.

Conversion Threshold: The point at which degradation and/or clearing has occurred to an extent where recovery to natural forest conditions and/or High Conservation Value Areas is unlikely to be achieved without direct intervention (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

NOTE: Examples of direct intervention include but are not limited to removal of exotic species, physical protection of existing remnant native vegetation, re-wetting of drained soils, reintroduction of appropriate native species, and reintroduction of High Conservation Value species where suitable habitat remains or is re-established.

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.

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).

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 V5-2).

Critical population density: Maximum acceptable number or density of individuals in a pest population, beyond which the pest threatens the achievement of management objectives. Assessment of the critical population density should take into account historical records from the affected area, the type of pest (insects, weeds, pathogens, etc.), and how the pest population is likely to change in relation to its density, including situations in which small populations show a positive relationship between population density and growth rate (the Allee effect). (Based on: International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and use of Pesticides 2006).

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 V5-2).

Degradation: Changes within a natural forest or High Conservation Value area that significantly and negatively affect its species composition, structure and/or function, and reduces the ecosystem's capacity to supply products, support biodiversity and/or deliver ecosystem services (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Direct involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual is first-hand responsible for the unacceptable activities (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, 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 ILO Convention 111, Article1). 'Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination which may occur.

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://www.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).

Emergency: A situation that requires immediate action to control the sudden invasion or infestation of a pest, which threatens either long-term stability of the ecosystem, human well-being or economic viability.

Events that happen cyclically and scenarios which are predicted through planning, monitoring or the application of an integrated pest management system cannot be considered an emergency.

For the purpose of the FSC Pesticides Policy, emergency situations require immediate action and cannot feasibly be controlled by a less hazardous alternative. (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Employment and Occupation: includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (ILO Convention 111, 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 V5-2).

Environmental and social risk assessment (ESRA): A process to predict, assess and review the likely or actual environmental and social effects of a well-defined action, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures.

In the context of the FSC Pesticides Policy, it relates to chemical pesticide use (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Environmental biomonitoring: Act of observing and assessing the state and ongoing changes in ecosystems, components of biodiversity and landscape, including the types of natural habitats, populations and species. (Source: *Encyclopaedia of Toxicology* (Third Edition, 2014)).

Environmental harm: Any impact on the environment values as a result of human activity that has the effect of degrading the environment, whether temporarily or permanently (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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,-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value: refers to rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex (ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

Equivalent: For ecological equivalence, the same specific type of natural forest or High Conservation Value is restored or conserved as was destroyed.

For social remedy, equivalence shall be based on an independent assessment and agreement on remedy through Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) with the affected rights holders of the nature, quality, and quantity of all social harms as well as the on-going future benefits these would have provided. Equivalence shall entail provision of the best means possible to ensure future community wellbeing. (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0)

Exclusion zone: Area in which chemical pesticides are used, and which people are prevented from entering during and after pesticide application in order to avoid unacceptable risk of exposure. The exclusion zone remains in force until the risk of exposure has reduced to an acceptable level (the period of re-entry).

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 V5-2).

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, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Fibre testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre-based products.

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 labour: 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 (ILO Convention 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, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Formal and informal workers 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).

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

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 V5-2).

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 settle disputes (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

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).

Governmental order: The use of a specific chemical pesticide is ordered or carried out by governmental authorities independent of the Organization (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

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 (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following values:

- **HCV1:** 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 V5-2).

NOTE: The HCV concept applies to all ecosystems, including HCV areas in savannahs, grasslands, peatlands and wetlands - not only to natural forests and forest plantations.

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).

Highly hazardous pesticide (HHP): chemical pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health and environment according to internationally accepted classification systems or are listed in relevant binding international agreements or conventions, or contain dioxins, or heavy metals. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous.

FSC distinguishes between FSC prohibited HHPs, FSC highly restricted HHPs and

FSC restricted HHPs:

- **FSC prohibited HHPs:** chemical pesticides that: a) are listed or recommended for listing under Annex A (elimination) of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure or listed under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, or b) are acutely toxic and that can induce cancer (carcinogenic and likely to be carcinogenic), or c) contain dioxins or d) contain heavy metals).
- **FSC highly restricted HHPs:** chemical pesticide presenting two or three out of the following hazards: acute toxicity, chronic toxicity and environmental toxicity.
- **FSC restricted HHPs:** chemical pesticide presenting one out of three of the following hazards: acute toxicity, chronic toxicity and environmental toxicity.

(Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

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 (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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)

Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017.

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.

Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017.

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).

Indirect involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual, with a minimum ownership or voting power of 51%, is involved as a parent or sister company, subsidiary, shareholder or Board of Directors to an organization directly involved in unacceptable activities. Indirect involvement also includes activities performed by subcontractors when acting on behalf of the associated organization or individual (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

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 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Integrated pest management (IPM): Careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations, encourage beneficial populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human and animal health and/or the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy forest with the least possible disruption to ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms (Source: Based on *FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management*).

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 V5-2).

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;
- Labour (rights) organizations, for example labour 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Intervention threshold: Population density level where the controlling measures of the targeted pest should start. It is determined in the IPM system and it is usually lower than the critical population density level.

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 V5-2).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Medical Biomonitoring: Analysis of a chemical pesticide or one of its metabolites in the human body, using samples of substances such as blood, urine or breastmilk (Source: Based on FAO and WHO (2016). International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management: Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides. FAO & WHO, Rome).

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 (ILO Convention 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 V5-2).

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 favour 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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-forest land-use: Land-use system, where the land is not dominated by trees.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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).

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)).

Pest: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal disease and animals causing public health nuisance (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvicides, nematicides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001).

Pesticide Buffer zone: Area established around environmental and/or social values to protect them from damage, within which pesticides are not used or are used only with additional risk mitigation measures.

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Priority social harms: see the definition for social harm (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Proportionate: A 1:1 ratio: The area to be restored or conserved is the same as the area of natural forest and/or High Conservation Value destroyed (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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 imperilled 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 V5-2).

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 (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).

Remedy: To correct or return something as near as possible to its original state or condition (Source: Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011).

- For environmental harms this includes actions taken to remedy deforestation, conversion degradation, or other harms to natural forest and High Conservation Value areas. Environmental remedy actions may include but are not limited to: conservation of standing forests, habitats, ecosystems and species; restoration and protection of degraded ecosystems.
- For social harms this includes providing redress for identified social harms through agreements made during an FPIC-based process with the affected rights holders, and facilitating a transition to the position before such harms occurred; or developing alternative measures to ameliorate harms by providing gains recognized by the affected stakeholders as equivalent to the harms, through consultation and agreement. Remedy may be achieved through a combination of apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, satisfaction, punitive sanctions, injunctions, and guarantees of non-repetition (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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 (ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

Repair: Process of assisting the recovery of environmental values and human health (Source: FSC-POL-30-001).

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.).

Restitution: Measures agreed with affected stakeholders to restore lands, properties or damaged natural resources to their original owners in their original condition. Where such lands, properties or natural resources cannot be returned or restored, measures are agreed on to provide alternatives of equivalent quality and extent. Restitution to affected rights holders is agreed on through an FPIC-based process (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Restoration /Ecological Restoration: Process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem, and its associated conservation values, that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed (Source: adapted from 'International principles and standards for the practice of ecological restoration'. Gann et al 2019. Second edition. Society for Ecological Restoration) (shortened version – refer to the FSC Remedy Framework for full definition).

NOTE: 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 – with the exception of those values negatively affected through instances of conversion and whose restoration form part of a Remedy Plan which The Organization is required to follow. In all instances, 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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).

Small-scale smallholder: Any person that is depending on the land for most of their livelihood; and/or employs labour mostly from family or neighbouring communities and has land-use rights on a Management Unit of less than 50 hectares. Standard developers may define this to less than 50 hectares (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Social harms: Negative impacts on persons or communities, perpetrated by individuals, corporations or states, which include, but may go beyond, criminal acts by legal persons. Such harms include negative impacts on persons' or groups' rights, livelihoods and well-being, such as property (including forests, lands, waters), health, food security, healthy environment, cultural repertoire and happiness, as well as physical injury, detention, dispossession and expulsion (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- **Ongoing social harms:** social harms which have not been remedied.
- **Priority social harms:** social harms prioritized by an FPIC-based process with affected rights-holders or identified in consultation with affected stakeholders (Source: FSC-PRO-01-007 V1-0. Shortened version - refer to the FSC Remedy Framework for full definition).

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).

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 V5-2).

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)).

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Trigger Value: Trigger values are expressed as the value of toxicity exposure ratio (TER) above which exposure is considered to be an unacceptable risk. The TER is calculated based on the acute toxicity value and exposure for each pesticide. Its value will be local and will be based on exposure parameters.

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 affected area shall not exceed 5% of the Management Unit, irrespective of whether the conversion activities have taken place prior to or after The Organization is awarded with FSC Forest Management certification (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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 water courses): 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: Cowarding, 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 labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers' organization: any organization of workers for furthering and defending the interest of workers (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers' organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered

as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. Workers’ organizations tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

Worst forms of child labour: comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO Convention 182, Article 3)



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