



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Italy



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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of 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.

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 (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that 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 FSC 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 compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of FSC Italy

FSC was born in 1996 at the University of Padua, TeSAF Department (Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry) with the creation of a National Working Group for the definition of the first Forest Management National Standard for the Italian Alps. In 1997 the Magnifica Comunità di Fiemme was issued with the first Forest Management certification in Italy and the following year, with the first Chain of Custody certification.

FSC Italy was officially born in 2001, supported by 23 pioneer members. In the following years, the Forest Stewardship Council Italy has reached several goals: the first in 100 CoC certificates reached in 2004, doubled by the end of October 2007. In 2016 we have reached more than 2000 CHs (2036 CHs as of November 2016).



In 2014 FSC Italy has been officially recognized as National Office, with more than 50 members, an enlarged operational team and a new independent office. The main NO objectives are spreading the knowledge of FSC certification system along the whole supply chain (from forest owners to processing companies); supporting Local Entities, Public Administrations and big retailers market actions; coordinating the development of National Forest Management Standard and the consultation of other FSC standards.

In 2015 the new brand, Forests For All Forever, was launched to reaffirm the mission of FSC Italy to a wider audience - preserving the world's forests for future generations; the graphics, including animals and people who live in the forests, reinforces the FSC approach to sustainable forest management.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the Standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.2. below) of the standard.

The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore require the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level.

With the approval of FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN the FSC *International Generic Indicators (IGI)* by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.
- The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN *Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1*;
- FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN *Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND*



- *FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.*

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in the region/nation and indifferent parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

2.2. Scope of Standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within **Italy**. The standard applies to **all forest type** including Non-Timber-Forest Products (NTFP) and Ecosystem Services.

NTFP-specific indicators are developed for the following FSC Criteria: 5.2, 5.4, 10.11 and are addressed in Annex E, Annex F and Annex G. Ecosystem Services-specific indicators are developed for the following FSC Criteria: 1.3, 4.1, 5.1, 5.3, 6.5, 9.1 and are addressed in Annex C, Annex F and Annex G.

2.3. Background information on the standard development

Italian Standard Development process started in January 2015. The scope of the process was to transfer the already existing 'National Forest Stewardship Standard Draft' (only approved at national level); and the 'Standards ad Interim' (used by CBs) to the new version of the Principle and Criteria (Version 5). At first Standards harmonization at national level was required, followed by the transfer of the International General Indicators (IGIs) to the national reality. A National approach is adopted in order to respond through a unique FM Standard to all different forest management types at national level.

The process has started with the identification of the Standard Development Group members (based on the membership and the interest demonstrated), and the Consultative Forum members. Moreover, a Technical Working Group was created to provide support during the transfer process. Those experts were identified based on the previous 'National Forest Stewardship Standard Draft', in particular those showing more experience, credibility and interest.

The transfer process was based on monthly meeting, where specific issues were discussed (Principle, Criteria, Indicators, Verifiers, SLIMF indicators, HCV National Guidance, others).

All members were invited to prepare specific training sessions in order to inform all the SDG members before the analysis of a specific Principle (health and safety practices, customary rights, economic feasibility, forest management, etc.). Every decision was taken with the consensus of all SDG members. In cases of lack of information within specific issues, external experts were invited to the meetings to provide their contribution.



The first stakeholder consultation was organized between December and January 2016 followed by field test activities in April 2016 and a second stakeholder consultation phase in May-July 2016. All comments collected during the two consultation phases were revised and reported publically. During the second consultation period three public stakeholder meeting were organized, with the main aim to involve technical experts, forestry sector actors and the local communities living nearby certified areas:

- 27/05/2016 Partecipanza dei Boschi (Piedmont Region) - target groups: CHs, local communities, local NGOs;
- 6/06/2016 Technical Meeting (Veneto) - target groups: CHs, forest owners, CBs, environmental NGOs and consultants;
- 25/06/2016 ERSAF (Lombardy Region) - target groups: CHs, local communities, local NGOs.

3. Version of the standard

The drafting and consultation phase of the National Standard are:

Draft version	Title	Date	Consultation phase/Field test
D1-0	FSC-STD-ITA Draft 1-0	2015-11-16	16/11/2015-30/01/2016
D1-1	FSC-STD-ITA Draft 1-1 Field test Draft	2016-23-03	1/04/2016-30/04/2016
D2-0	FSC-STD-ITA Draft 2-0 Field tested Draft	2016-05-19	19/05/2016-19/07/2016
D2-1	FSC-STD-ITA Draft 2-1 Pre-approval Draft	2016-11-16	

Standards development Group shall:

- a) Take into account all relevant FSC documents pertaining to the process (refers to Reference documents);
- b) Provide detailed input to the development of the Forest Stewardship Standard in
- c) accordance with the terms of reference (ToR) document;
- d) Sign off all drafts of the standard before they are submitted for consultation;
- e) Formally recommend that the final draft standard be submitted to FSC for approval as an FSC Forest Stewardship Standard.

Recommendations of the 'Standard Development Group' shall be based on consensus. Consensus in the FSC system is understood as the lack of sustained opposition. If consensus cannot be achieved the different positions shall be captured in the final evaluation report.

4. Context

Italian forests are an important heritage of in terms of biodiversity and ecosystems richness, history and local traditions abundance. In the past, they have represented key elements for the survival of local economies and communities in mountainous and rural areas. During the past decades, Italian forested areas



have been constantly growing, and now cover more than 9.2 million M ha, equivalent to about one-third of Italy's total national area. Only 93,000 ha are classified as primary forests, while 8.5 M ha are considered as naturally regenerated forests and almost 0.64 M ha are forest plantations (mostly poplar ones). Italian forests are mostly located in hilly or mountainous areas: 65% of them are situated over 500 m altitude. About 42% of forests are managed as coppices, whereas stand (high) forests represents 36%, and the remaining proportion consists of riparian or rupicolous forests and shrubs. In particular, coppices predominate in Central-Southern Italy, whereas most of the productive high forests (mainly coniferous ones) are in the North-Eastern part of the Country. Broadleaved species as beech, oaks, poplars and chestnut make up two thirds of the total growing stock at national scale, while the main coniferous species are pines, spruce and larch.

Italian forests are managed according to a multifunctional approach, looking to the production of timber and non-timber forest products but also the protection of biodiversity, water cycle regulation, erosion prevention, temporary fixation of carbon dioxide, landscape quality improvement, recreational activities and consequent local development are functions of primary interests when managing national forests. The main aim of the National Standard described in this document is to promote, disseminate and support forms of responsible forest management at national level, enhancing forest functions, suitable from an environmental, social and economic point of view.

The variety of local ecological conditions, property regimes, and different management objectives are related to the fact that the national standards can be updated and modified over the time through periodic reviews. The indicators presented below are part of a dynamic process aiming at improving and strengthening responsible management of forest resources.

4.1. The Standard Development Group

Environmental Chamber	Social Chamber	Economic Chamber
Name: Antonio Pollutri	Name: Graziano Martello	Name: Miriam Tenca
Organisation: WWF Italy	Organisation: CONAF	Organisation: Azienda Agricola Rosa Anna e Rosa Luigia (Poplar plantations)
Resume: Expert in the forestry sector (WWF Italy's officer), with particular attention to environmental impact.	Resume: forestry consultant and Member of the National Foresters' Association Council.	Resume: FSC Poplar plantations manager, plywood producers.
Name: Federica Barbera	Name: Paolo Acciai	Name: Liviu Amariei
Organisation: <i>Legambiente ONLUS</i> (national environmental organization)	Organisation: FILCA-CISL	Organisation: <i>Astracademy</i>



Environmental Chamber	Social Chamber	Economic Chamber
Resume: Naturalist without specific experience in forestry	Resume: Representative of the National Trade Union and experience within wood processing industries.	Resume: Long time experience in forest certification assistant and trainings within FSC system.

List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the committee:

Name of Expert	Description	List of document (ToR, work plan, document produced etc.)
Dr. Mauro Maesano	Forest scientist and freelance consultant for forest monitoring	ToR HCV assessment at national level
Dr. Mauro Masiero	Forest scientist and former FSC Italy Gen. secretary	ToR HCV assessment at national level
Dr. Luigi Bovolenta	Freelance consultant for forest management and certification	ToR Forest consultant, long-term experience in forest certification.

Other experts involved who assisted the committee:

Name of Expert	Members	List of document (ToR, work plan, document produced etc.)
Dr. Francesco Sattin	Forest scientist and freelance consultant FSC CoC consultant	Discussion document on Criteria 6.5
Dr. Matteo Favero	Forest scientist FSC CoC training consultant	Comments collected through stakeholders consultation
Dr. Paolo Camerano	Forest scientist	Comments collected through stakeholders consultation

5. References

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.

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-01-004	Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-POL-20-003	The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401	FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions



FSC-POL-30-602	FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)
FSC-STD-01-002	Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-20-007	Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005	FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-DIR-20-007	FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations

6. Note on the interpretation of indicators

6.1. The Scope of implementation on the Standard

For each Criterion a number of indicators and related verifiers are listed. Indicator is intended to be applicable to all sizes and types of forest and plantation, including NTFPs (as in Annex E) and Ecosystem Services (as in Annex C). Specific notes are then added to provide guidance regarding concrete implementation of the requirements on the ground.

7. Scale Intensity and Risk (SIR)

FSC Principles and Criteria V5 introduced Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) as a new concept into the FSC system. SIR primarily is related to the impact of management activities and it is linked to an analysis of what is potentially at risk in each criterion, and the related likelihood of unacceptable environmental and social impacts.

Within this standard SIR indicators are developed as follows: (L) Low risk of unacceptable negative impacts from management activities or (H) High risk of unacceptable negative impacts from management activities.

SIR apply in particular within the following conditions:

- Definition of specific conditions for small or low intensity managed forest (Indicator for SLIMFs); in particular for Criteria 1.6, 1.7, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.4, 7.1, 8.3, 8.4, 9.1, 9.2, 9.4;
- Definition of specific conditions for semi-natural forests and plantations; in particular for Criteria 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6;
- Definition of specific conditions for public and private forests; in particular for Criteria 1.7 and 5.1.



7.1. SLIMF national threshold

At National Level SLIMF threshold are set up as following:

Criteria	Thresholds identified
Small forests	≤ 100 ha
Low intensity managed forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, ANDb) EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic metres,c) OR the average annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5000 m³/year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.



8. Principles, Criteria and National Indicators

<p>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</p> <p>The <u>Organization</u> shall comply with all <u>applicable laws</u>, regulations and <u>nationally-ratified</u> international treaties, conventions and agreements.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.1. The Organization shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged <u>legal registration</u>, with written authorization from the <u>legally competent</u> authority for specific activities. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>A legal registration and a written authorization to carry out all the activities within the scope of the certificate, documented and unchallenged.</p> <p>Verifiers: the legal registration and the written authorization are in line with the activities actually carried out within the scope of the certificate. E.g.: Chamber of Commerce registrations (enterprise classification, ATECO code, entrepreneurial scope), official register of enterprises, VAT code certificate.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>The legal registration and the written authorization to carry out all the activities within the scope of the certificate, are granted by the legally competent authority(ies), according to legally prescribed processes.</p> <p>Verifiers: (check of) the legal registration and the written authorization to carry out all the activities within the scope of the certificate; consultation with the forest manager(s) and competent authority(ies).</p>
<p>Criterion 1.2. <u>The Organization</u> shall demonstrate that the <u>legal status</u> of the <u>Management Unit</u>, including <u>tenure and use rights</u>, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>The legal tenure to manage and use the resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.</p> <p>Verifiers: Property act; legal document(s) demonstrating land tenure and use rights, rent agreements, real estate register and cadastre.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Legal tenure is granted, and tenure-related documents are issued by the <u>legally competent</u> authority(ies).</p> <p>Verifiers: Property act; legal document(s) demonstrating land tenure and use rights, rent agreements; consultation with competent authorities and <u>local stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.3</p> <p>The Boundaries of all Management Units within the certificate scope are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan, land register/cadastre, thematic cartography and maps, collection of evidences in the field, etc.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.3. <u>The Organization</u> shall have <u>legal</u> rights to operate in the <u>Management Unit</u>, which fit the <u>legal status</u> of The Organization and of the Management Unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and <u>local laws</u> and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of <u>ecosystem services</u> from within the Management Unit. The</p>



<p>Organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>All the activities undertaken in the Management Unit are designed and carried out in compliance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National and regional laws, regulations and obligatory codes of practices; b) Legal and <u>customary rights</u>. <p>Verifiers: list of <u>applicable laws</u> and legal requirements (Annex A); legal and customary rights (e.g. civic uses); consultation with local <u>stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>Payment of all the applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management is made in a timely manner – unless there is a documented justification for any delay, issued by the <u>legally competent</u> authority(ies).</p> <p>Verifiers: list of legally prescribed charges; payment invoices, payments regularity documents, or any other declaration released by an accredited accountant (or any similar expert), consultation with workers.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.4. <u>The Organization</u> 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</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.1</p> <p>Through coordination and communication with competent authorities, measures are implemented to ensure <u>protection</u> from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collection, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with staff and <u>stakeholders</u>, complaint records, illegal activities register and reports, existing surveys, reports and desk/bibliographic analysis, collection of evidences in the field, coordination with competent authorities (surveillance system, coordination with control authorities, etc.).</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.2</p> <p>If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.</p> <p>Verifiers: illegal activities register and reports, collection of evidences in the field, measures adopted.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.5. <u>The Organization</u> shall comply with the applicable <u>national laws</u>, <u>local laws</u>, <u>ratified</u> international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the <u>Management Unit</u>, and/or up to the point of first sale. (C1.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.1</p> <p>Forest products shall be correctly classified (species, quantities, origin, etc.) on transport and sale documents, on custom declarations, and on any other legally required document in compliance with national laws, EU laws and other international conventions.</p> <p>Verifiers: harvesting authorizations, check of transport documents, sale invoices.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: See also 8.5.2 Clause requirements and Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.2</p> <p>Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest</p>



<p>and trade in any CITES species.</p> <p>Verifiers: harvesting authorizations, CITES trade certificates.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: See also 8.5.2 Clause requirements and Annex A.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.6. <u>The Organization</u> shall identify, prevent and resolve <u>disputes</u> over issues of statutory or <u>customary law</u>, which can be settled out of court in a <u>timely manner</u>, through <u>engagement</u> with <u>affected stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.1</p> <p>A publically available dispute resolution process is in place; developed through engagement with local stakeholders, according to the dispute resolution procedure (see Annex D).</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with local stakeholders.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: the dispute resolution procedure have to be documented and available to stakeholders, upon request.</p> <p>(L) Verifiers: dispute resolution procedure according to Annex D.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: consultation with stakeholders is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.2</p> <p>Disputes related to issues concerning statutory or customary laws and rights that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner, and they are either solved, or standing in the dispute resolution process, according to Annex D of this standard.</p> <p>Verifiers: list/ register of past disputes, still ongoing disputes processes; analysis of past and present resolution processes and procedure; consultation with staff and local stakeholders.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.3</p> <p>Up to date records of disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law, are held in compliance with Annex D of this standard.</p> <p>Verifiers: list/ register of past disputes, still ongoing disputes processes; analysis of past and present resolution processes and procedure.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.7. <u>The Organization</u> 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 <u>scale</u> and <u>intensity</u> of management activities and the <u>risk</u> of corruption. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.1</p> <p>A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any kind and description.</p> <p>Verifiers: check of the written policy, consultation with staff and stakeholders; check of any authorization and administrative permits, harvesting planning or concessions released.</p>



<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for Private Organizations <100 ha and SLIMF: there is evidence that the policy is including and implementing at least 1.7.2 a), b) and c).</p> <p>Verifiers: documented policy; evidences of 1.7.2 a), b) and c) implementation.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: The policy of the Organization shall be written, either for public and private Organizations ≥ 100 ha. For Private Organizations <100 ha and SLIMF a detailed written policy is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.2</p> <p>The policy, publically available at no cost, shall contain and implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measures that meets or exceeds applicable legislation requirements (see Annex A); b) Strategies of The Organization to prevent bribery, coercion and any other act of corruption; c) Corrective measures if corruption does occur. <p>Verifiers: check of the written policy, consultation with staff and stakeholders; check of any authorization and administrative permits, harvesting planning or concessions released.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for Private Organizations <100 ha and SLIMF: there is evidence that the policy is including and implementing at least 1.7.2 a), b) and c).</p> <p>Verifiers: documented policy; evidences of 1.7.2 a), b) and c) implementation.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: The policy of the Organization shall be written, either for public and private Organizations ≥ 100 ha. For Private Organizations <100 ha and SLIMF a detailed written policy is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.3</p> <p>Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.</p> <p>Verifiers: Evidences in relation to bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption; consultation with staff and stakeholders.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.8. <u>The Organization</u> shall demonstrate a <u>long-term</u> commitment to adhere to the FSC <u>Principles</u> and <u>Criteria</u> in the <u>Management Unit</u>, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a <u>publicly available</u> document made freely available. (C1.6 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.1</p> <p>A written policy is in place, publicly available at no cost, endorsed by a representative of The Organization with the authority to implement such policy, which includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.</p> <p>Verifiers: check of the written policy; evidences of publicly availability; comparison between the policy of The Organization and <u>management objectives</u> (Clause 7.1.1).</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.2</p> <p>Any interpretation issue, conflict or contrast between <u>applicable laws</u> and regulations, and the FSC Principles and Criteria, shall be identified, documented and evaluated case by case by Auditors, among forest managers and all interested parties and, where possible, by competent authority(ies).</p> <p>Verifiers: Annex A, interview with competent authority(ies).</p>



[Go to Annex A.](#)

[Go to Annex D.](#)

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The Organization shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers. (new)

GUIDANCE: Criteria of Principle 2 apply to all type of workers: 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.

Criterion 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.

Indicator 2.1.1

Employment practices and conditions for workers demonstrate conformity with the applicable national or local collective bargaining agreement requirements and the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions.

Verifiers: list of applicable legislation; national or local collective bargaining agreement requirements; ILO Core Labour Conventions; job agreements; hiring procedures; consultation with workers and – where possible - with trade unions representatives; check of the so-called Unique Book of Workers.

GUIDANCE: national or local collective bargaining agreements applicable if referring to the ones approved by the most representative Trade Unions in the country; to the working sector, competences and job tasks assigned. See Annex A.

Indicator 2.1.2

Workers are able to establish or join labour organizations of their own choosing subject only to the rules of the labour organization concerned.

Verifiers: check of workers' adhesion to labour organizations (if any); consultation with trade unions representative workers and workers.

Indicator 2.1.3

Individual contractual job agreements are implemented according to the applicable national or local collective bargaining agreements.

Verifiers: comparison between national or local collective bargaining agreements and existing job agreements (see Annex A); consultation with workers.

Criterion 2.2. The Organization shall promote gender equality in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities. (new)

Indicator 2.2.1

Systems are implemented promoting gender equality, preventing gender discrimination in employment practices, defining training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities according to the Code of the equal opportunities between men and women (Legislative Decree n.198/2006 and any following amendments).



Verifiers: consultation with workers and trade unions; payrolls; trainings records; see Annex A.
<p>Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p>Training sessions are planned for both men and women, concerning health and safety for all the activities carried out by the Organization.</p> <p>Verifiers: collection of evidences in the field; consultation with workers, staff and <u>stakeholders</u>; trainings records; injuries or accidents records.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p>Women and men are paid the same wage as stipulated with the applicable national or local collective bargaining agreement when they do the same work according to the Code of the equal opportunities between men and women (Legislative Decree n.198/2006 and any following amendments).</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers and trade unions; payrolls; see Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.4</p> <p>Women are paid directly and using methods mutually agreed with the applicable national or local collective bargaining agreement to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers and trade unions; payrolls; see Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.5</p> <p>Maternity and paternity leaves are available, and there are no penalties for benefitting them, according to the Law on the protection and support of maternity and paternity leaves (Legislative Decree n. 151/2001 and any following amendments).</p> <p>Verifiers: maternity and paternity leaves (see Annex A); communication with competent authority; consultation with workers and staff.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.6</p> <p>Work permits and facilitations established by law are available and there are no penalties for benefitting them.</p> <p>Verifiers: work permits and facilitations register (e.g.: for home care, early leave, family problems, etc. see Annex A); consultation with competent authority and workers.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.7</p> <p>Forest workers (both males and females) are equally informed about forest management activities, in order to grant them the opportunity to be represented and actively participate within the decision-making processes of the Organization.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers; information tools (notes on the wall/boards, official communications, etc.).</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.8</p> <p>Confidential and effective mechanisms are in place to prevent and solve cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood, sexual orientation, geographic origin, ethnic group or religion.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers and trade unions' representatives; formal complaints register; national or local collective bargaining agreement (see Annex A).</p>
Indicator 2.2.9



<p>Temporal forest workers are hired according to the scale and intensity of The Organizations' forest management activities. Contracts terminations are conducted fully respecting the applicable national laws.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers and trade unions' representatives: types of contracts adopted; hiring and layoff procedures.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: Fully respecting the applicable national law means according to what is established by the applicable national or local collective bargaining agreement (see Annex A).</p>
<p>Criterion 2.3. <u>The Organization</u> shall implement health and safety practices to protect <u>workers</u> from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Health and safety practices are developed and implemented based on the risks assessment as stated by the Occupational Health and Safety National Law (according to the Legislative Decree n. 81/2008 and any following amendments).</p> <p>Verifiers: trainings procedures and records; consultation with workers and work safety manager; information tools (posters, warnings, etc.); risks assessment document(s); operative security plan in field activities; personal protective equipment (PPE); see Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>Workers have personal and collective protective equipment, appropriate to their assigned tasks.</p> <p>Verifiers: Formal registration(s) of the individual delivery of personal protective equipment (PPE); PPE status assessment (maintenance, usability, etc.); risks assessment document with descriptions of health and safety equipment; written reprimands or inflicted penalties list; consultation with workers; collection of evidences in the field; see Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.3</p> <p>Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers; collection of evidences in the field; usage of PPE register, forms to be used by supervisors (for workers' non-compliances, for reprimands, etc.); see Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.4</p> <p>Records are kept on health and safety practices, including number of working accidents and injuries at work.</p> <p>Verifiers: Records of training sessions; records of accidents and injuries at work (based on a 10 years-long historical series or the available historical series); see Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.5</p> <p>Records of accidents and injuries at work (based on a 10 years-long historical series or the available historical series) demonstrate that the frequency and severity of accidents are decreasing with the time.</p> <p>Verifiers: health and safety practices; revision of risks assessment document; register of working accidents and injuries (based on a 10 years-long historical series or the available historical series).</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.6</p>



<p>After the occurrence of major incidents or accidents, health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as needed.</p> <p>Verifiers: health and safety practices; revision of risks assessment document; register of working accidents and injuries (based on a 10 years-long historical series or the available historical series); see Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.7</p> <p>Workers benefit of good working conditions, in order to prevent physical, psychological and social disadvantages connected with management activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers; collection of evidences of working conditions in the field.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: the definition of 'good working environment' is based mainly on social workers conditions and they include for example: activities to enhance collaboration / communication between workers; number of recreational activities organized; number of internal disputes among workers not yet solved.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.8</p> <p>The Organisation provides logistic facilitations and economic support for those workers that experienced injuries or accidents at work and the need of participating to rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers; records of accidents and injuries at work; rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: for the purpose of 2.3.7 above, support by the Organization is supporting medical centres specialized in workers' injuries, accidents and occupational disease.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.4. The <u>Organization</u> shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum <u>forest</u> industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or <u>living wages</u>, where these are higher than the <u>legal</u> minimum wages. When none of these exist, the Organization shall through <u>engagement</u> with workers develop mechanisms for determining <u>living wages</u>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1</p> <p>Wages paid by the Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed the applicable national or local collective bargaining agreements wages for the forestry sector and for any other relevant working sectors.</p> <p>Verifiers: contract/agreement (comparison with national or local collective agreement, see Annex A), consultation with workers.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.2</p> <p>Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time, according to what is stated by the applicable national and local collective agreement(s).</p> <p>Verifiers: job agreements; payroll payment evidences; consultation with workers, see Annex A.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.5. The <u>Organization</u> shall demonstrate that <u>workers</u> have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the planned all management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.1</p> <p>Workers have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of management plan and all management activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers; health and safety training records; contents of trainings.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.2</p>



<p>Up-to-date training records are kept for all relevant workers.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers; records of health and safety training sessions, signed by participants.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.3</p> <p>Work supervisors (incl. those supervising contractors) receive training (according to Annex B) and have experience to ensure planning, organization and implementation of management activities. Verifiers: management plan; Organization procedures; trainings records.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.4</p> <p>Qualified personnel (e.g. forestry science degree, training activities with final evaluation, other analogous qualification criteria), and highly skilled workers ensure the correct application of management plan in the field, in technical and operative terms.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers, assessment of technical skills (curriculum, licences, etc.)</p>
<p>Criterion 2.6. <u>The Organization</u> through <u>engagement</u> with <u>workers</u> shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing <u>fair compensation</u> to workers for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases, or occupational injuries sustained while working for the Organization. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.1</p> <p>A <u>dispute</u> resolution process is in place, developed through the engagement with workers, trade unions' representatives or through the disputes resolution procedure (see Annex D).</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with workers and trade unions' representatives; register of workers grievances and complaints, dispute resolution procedures developed through engagement with trade unions' representatives.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.2</p> <p>Workers grievances are identified and responded to, and they are either solved or standing in the dispute resolution process.</p> <p>Verifiers: evidences workers' strikes; records of workers' grievances; communications from trade unions.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.3</p> <p>Up-to-date records of workers grievances related to workers loss or damage of property, occupational diseases or injuries are held in compliance with Annex D of this standard.</p> <p>Verifiers: evidences workers' strikes; records of workers' grievances; communications from Trade Unions.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.4</p> <p>Fair compensation is provided to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries through the negotiation of workers organization (Trade Unions), according to the definition given in the applicable national or local collective bargaining agreement(s).</p> <p>Verifiers: records of workers' grievances; communications from Trade Unions.</p>

[Go to Annex B.](#)

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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. (P3 P&C V4)

GUIDANCE: Given the FSC definition of Indigenous People adopted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous there are no Indigenous people in Italy.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

Criterion 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. (new)

Indicator 4.1.1

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

Verifiers: consultation with stakeholders, forest managers and local communities; list of local communities.

Indicator 4.1.2

Through the engagement with local communities identified at Clause 4.1.1, the followings are documented and/or mapped:

- a) Their legal and customary rights over tenure, access to, and use of forest resources and ecosystem services;
- b) Their applicable and additional legal and customary rights and obligations;
- c) Evidences demonstrating such rights and duties;
- d) Areas where rights are challenged between local communities, governments and/or other parties (e.g.: forest managers, competent authorities);
- e) Summary of ways/means through which the Organization considers and copes with legal and customary rights, and challenged rights; and
- f) Aims and ambitions of local communities, in relation to management activities.

Verifiers: legal and customary rights identified (so-called civic uses); consultation with local communities; evidences and procedures for the engagement of local communities.



<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: through the engagement with local communities legal and customary rights are identified.</p> <p>Verifiers: legal and customary rights identified (so-called civic uses – “<i>Usi Civic</i>”); consultation with local communities.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: recording and mapping legal and customary rights identified is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.2. <u>The Organization</u> shall recognize and <u>uphold</u> the <u>legal</u> and <u>customary rights</u> of <u>local communities</u> to maintain control over management activities within or related to the <u>Management Unit</u> to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires <u>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.1</p> <p>The legal and customary rights of local communities- to maintain control over management activities - are not violated by the Organization.</p> <p>Verifiers: procedures adopted to inform local communities; records of communications with local communities; consultation with local communities and other <u>stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.2</p> <p>Local communities are informed about when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.</p> <p>Verifiers: procedures adopted to inform local communities; records of communications with local communities; consultation with local communities and other <u>stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.3</p> <p>Corrective measures are implemented in case when local communities’ rights have been violated (e.g.: so-called civic uses– “<i>Usi Civic</i>”). Verifiers: procedures and records concerning corrective measures to be established/implemented; records of grievances and dispute resolution processes (both past and still ongoing ones); consultation with local communities and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.4</p> <p><u>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</u> is granted by local communities prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource; b) Informing the local communities of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control; c) Informing the local communities of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and d) Informing the local communities of the current and future planned forest management activities. <p>Verifiers: consultation with stakeholders; Free, Prior and Informed Consent procedure applied to local communities.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.3. <u>The Organization</u> shall provide <u>reasonable</u> opportunities for employment, training and other</p>



<p>services to <u>local communities</u>, contractors and suppliers proportionate to <u>scale</u> and <u>intensity</u> of its management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.1</p> <p>Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities, proportionate to scale and intensity of its management activities, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Employment, b) Training, and c) Other services (e.g.: use of specific equipment/ competences, sponsorship activities). <p>For contractors and suppliers, refer to Indicator 5.4.1.</p> <p>Verifiers: analysis of resources and services management in the area; aims and ambitions of local communities in relation to management activities.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities for Training and Other services (e.g.: use of specific equipment/ competences, sponsorship activities).</p> <p>Verifiers: training and services provided; aims and ambitions of local communities.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: the employment provision is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.4. <u>The Organization</u> shall implement additional activities, through <u>engagement</u> with <u>local communities</u> that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the <u>scale</u>, <u>intensity</u> and socio-economic impact of its management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.1</p> <p>Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified, implemented and uphold, through engagement with local communities and other relevant organizations.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>; list/records of identified opportunities for local socio-economic development.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: not applicable</p>
<p>Criterion 4.5. <u>The Organization</u>, through <u>engagement</u> with <u>local communities</u>, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate <u>significant</u> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the <u>scale</u>, <u>intensity</u> and <u>risk</u> of those activities and negative impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.1</p> <p>Through engagement with local communities, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with stakeholders, interviews with local communities; direct or indirect evidences of negative impacts (pollution of water sources, trade and transport externalities, accidents/incidents); prevention and mitigating measures, monitoring records.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p>



<p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: prevention and mitigation measures, direct or indirect evidences of negative impacts (pollution of water sources, trade and transport externalities, accidents/incidents); monitoring records.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: engagement with local communities is not mandatory in order to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative, social, environmental and economic impacts.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.6. <u>The Organization</u>, through <u>engagement</u> with <u>local communities</u>, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing <u>fair compensation</u> to local communities and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of the Organization.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.6.1</p> <p>A publicly available <u>dispute</u> resolution process is in place, developed through engagement with local communities, according to dispute resolution procedure (see Annex D).</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>; dispute resolution procedures; disputes records; management procedures and filing of solved disputes.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.6.2</p> <p>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 according to Annex D requirements.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>; dispute resolution procedures; disputes records; management procedures and filing of solved disputes; see Annex D.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.7. <u>The Organization</u>, through <u>engagement</u> with <u>local communities</u>, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities hold <u>legal</u> or <u>customary rights</u>. These sites shall be recognized by the Organization, and their management and/or <u>protection</u> shall be agreed through engagement with these local communities. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.1</p> <p>Sites of special cultural, historical, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which local communities hold legal or customary rights, including touristic and recreational activities, are identified and actively protected through engagement of local communities. These sites are reported in the management plan.</p> <p>Verifiers: identification of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual sites (see also Principle 9); list of measures to protect such sites, consultation with <u>stakeholders</u> and local communities.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: Sites of special cultural, historical, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which local communities hold legal or customary rights, including touristic and recreational activities, are identified and actively protected through engagement of local communities.</p> <p>Verifiers: identification of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual sites (see also Principle 9); list of measures to protect such sites, consultation with <u>stakeholders</u> and local communities.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual sites shall be identified and actively protected, but not necessarily reported in the management plan.</p>



Indicator 4.7.2

Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately and competent authorities are contacted in order to assess the situation, the impacts of management activities, and address any protective measures to be implemented.

Verifiers: evidences of discovery of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance; consultation with stakeholders.

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PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST
<p><u>The Organization</u> shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the <u>Management Unit</u> to maintain or enhance <u>long-term economic viability</u> and the range of social and environmental benefits. (P5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Criterion 5.1. <u>The Organization</u> shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, <u>diversified</u> benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and <u>ecosystem services</u> existing in the <u>Management Unit</u> in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the <u>scale</u> and <u>Intensity</u> of management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.1</p> <p>The range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; description of forest plots and their producible products, function and services; maps; list of ecosystem services (see Annex C).</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF < 100 ha: not applicable</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.2</p> <p>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 to support and be consistent with the forest management multifunctional approach.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; description of forest plots and their producible products, function and services; maps; list of ecosystem services (see Annex C); leasing agreements or concession licences over lands, huts, grazing areas; consultation with stakeholders.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF < 100 ha: not applicable</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.3</p> <p>The multifunctional approach is reported within the objectives of the <u>management plan</u> or in any other similar documents.</p>



<p>Verifiers: management plan objectives (see Clause 7.1.2); policy on <u>long-term</u> commitment to FSC P&C (see Clause 1.8.1); consultation with stakeholders.</p>
<p>SIR Application (L) Indicator for SLIMF < 100 ha: not applicable</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.4 When the Organization takes advantage of FSC trademarks, making promotional claims on the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, Annex C “additional requirements” shall be followed. Verifiers: fulfilment of Annex C requirements; examples of promotional activities (connected with ecosystem services).</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.5 When evaluating the economic efficiency of forest management, the Organization considers also the need to preserve, maintain and strengthen the forest capacity to provide services of public interest, along with the costs connected with the maintenance of those services. Verifiers: assessment of services of public interest (e.g. ecosystem services, recreational services, etc.); list of public interest operations; budget for forest management activities linked with services of public interest.</p>
<p>SIR Application (L) Indicator for SLIMF < 100 ha: not applicable (H) Indicator for Public Organization: Public Organizations consider also the need to preserve, maintain and strengthen the forest capacity to provide services of public interest, along with the costs connected with the maintenance of those services to an extent of at least 10% of the total incoming linked to the forestry sector. Verifiers: assessment of services of public interest (e.g. ecosystem services, recreational services, etc.); list of public interest operations; budget for forest management activities linked with services of public interest.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.2. <u>The Organization</u> shall normally harvest products and services from the <u>Management Unit</u> at or below a level, which can be permanently sustained.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.1 Timber harvesting levels are based on periodic analysis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Information on growth yield, mortality rates and other information from the applicable forest inventory data or other relevant data; b) Sylvicultural systems in line with the identified management objectives and forest functions (i.e. productive, protective, touristic and recreational, etc.); c) Any harvesting restrictions and rules established by the applicable norms and regulations (e.g. maximum allowable annual cut rate); d) The maintenance of ecosystem functions. Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; harvesting plan; inventory data; permanent plots, monitoring plots, etc.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.2 Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut rate for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest</p>



<p>rates do not exceed growth.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; harvesting plan; etc.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.3</p> <p>For the extraction of commercially harvested <u>non-timber forest products</u> (NTFPs) under the control of the Organization, a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based to Annex E.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; Annex E.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.4</p> <p>Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable annual cut rate determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; harvesting plan; etc.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.5</p> <p>The actual annual harvest levels are recorded and monitored, both for timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs).</p> <p>Verifiers: harvesting rate; monitoring records.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.6</p> <p>Where there are right opportunities and conditions, given by forest productive characteristics, quality of assortments and market conditions, forest management is oriented toward the production of the best possible assortment(s) among those to be possibly produced, consistently with the <u>wood cascade use</u> approach.</p> <p>Verifiers: assortment price; consultation with local <u>stakeholders</u>; evidences of bargaining/agreements with clients (e.g. sawmill, traders, etc.), assessment of forest value; evidences of the quality of the assortments.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.8</p> <p>Control and monitoring actions over harvesting activities of both timber and <u>non-timber forest products</u> are promoted by the Organization, according with the competent authority.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; monitoring results; communications with competent authorities; Annex E.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.3. <u>The Organization</u> shall demonstrate that the positive and negative <u>externalities</u> of operations are included in the <u>management plan</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.1</p> <p>Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; monitoring activities.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: Example of negative impacts. Environmental impacts: soil erosion, lack of biodiversity, simplification of the soil structure, <u>landscape</u> encroachment (wildfires areas, damages from <u>biological control agents</u>, etc.). Social impacts: degradation of <u>ecosystem services</u>, disadvantages connected to the logging and harvesting activities, accidents or injuries. Example of positive impacts. Environmental impacts: improvement of habitat conditions, landscape enhancement, maintenance of ecosystem services. Social impacts: occupational and training opportunities, restoration of areas of social and cultural importance, increased community</p>



<p>participation in forestry activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.2</p> <p>In relation to the negative and positive impacts identified at Clause 5.3.1, the followings are quantified and documented within the <u>management plan</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Costs related to prevention, mitigation or compensation of negative impacts; b) Benefits related to positive impacts. <p>Verifiers: quantification of costs related to prevention, mitigation or compensation of negative impacts; quantification of positive impacts (benefits, services, etc.); management plan.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: In relation to the negative and positive impacts identified at Clause 5.3.1, a) and b) are quantified and documented.</p> <p>Verifier: quantification of costs related to prevention, mitigation or compensation of negative impacts; quantification of positive impacts (benefits, services, etc.).</p> <p>GUIDANCE: within the management plan benefits quantification and documentation is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.3</p> <p>The Organization has tools available to monitor (according to Annex C) and assess the effects of management activities on the <u>ecosystem services</u>, and include them in the management plan.</p> <p>Verifiers: list of ecosystem services; monitoring activities; management plan.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.4. <u>The Organization</u> shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of the Organization where these are available, proportionate to <u>scale, intensity and risk</u>. If these are not locally available, the Organization shall make <u>reasonable</u> attempts to help establish these services.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4.1</p> <p>Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, reasonable attempts are made to communicate and offer to local providers and contractors, proportionate to scale and <u>intensity</u> of its management activities, reasonable opportunities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Employment, b) Training and, c) Other services (e.g.: use of specific equipment, competences, and sponsorship activities). For local communities refer to Indicator 4.3.1 <p>Verifiers: assessment of criteria for choosing providers and contractors.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local providers and contractor for Training and Other services (e.g.: use of specific equipment/ competences, sponsorship activities).</p> <p>Verifiers: training and services provided to local providers and contractors.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: employment provision is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4.2</p>



<p>Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.</p> <p>Verifiers: local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities established.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: not applicable</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4.3</p> <p>In its own planning and management activities, the Organization is oriented towards a stable supply chain conditions, trying to foster stable vertical interactions with other forestry-related parties (for example, through signing <u>long-term</u> contract agreements), and promoting, where possible, the implementation of scale economy conditions.</p> <p>Verifiers: assessment of choosing criteria for providers and contractors, see also Principle 4.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: not applicable</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4.4</p> <p>Where possible, the Organization promotes market development for sustainable use of less known timber species and <u>non-timber forest products</u> (NTFPs) markets.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>; product species analysis, marketed NTFPs analysis.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: not applicable</p>
<p>Criterion 5.5. <u>The Organization</u> shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to <u>scale, intensity and risk</u>, its commitment to <u>long-term economic viability</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.5.1</p> <p>Sufficient resources are allocated to implement the <u>management plan</u>, in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability of management activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: workers involved; management plan; budget allocated for forest management expenses and investments.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.5.2</p> <p>Expenditures and investments are made to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.</p> <p>Verifiers: workers involved; management plan; budget allocated for forest management expenses and investments.</p>

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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.

Criterion 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. (new)

Indicator 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.

Verifier: Best Available Information, environmental values assessment.

GUIDANCE: an assessment is made of potential environmental values influenced by management activities within and without the Management Unit; sources of information and the method used to get them.

SIR Application

(L) Indicator for SLIMF: Best Available Information used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit are based on internal Organization's resources.

Verifier: Best Available Information used.

GUIDANCE: the identification of environmental values can be carried out using the internal Organization's resources, like for example local environmental NGOs reports; regional and national database; local stakeholders consultation.

Indicator 6.1.2

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

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

Verifiers: Best Available Information, environmental values assessment.

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

Indicator 6.2.1

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

Verifiers: Environmental Impact Assessment.

GUIDANCE: an assessment is made of any negative impacts caused by management activities within and



<p>outside the Management Unit during all forest management operations.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.2.2</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u>.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: an assessment is made of any negative impacts caused by management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.3. <u>The Organization</u> shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the <u>environmental values</u>, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of these impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.1</p> <p>Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.2</p> <p>Where negative impacts to environmental values occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.</p> <p>Verifiers: prevention measures.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: prevention measures are defined, to be applied during specific forest operations in order to prevent/mitigate any negative impacts.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.4. <u>The Organization</u> shall protect <u>rare species</u> and <u>threatened species</u> and their <u>habitats</u> in the <u>Management Unit</u> through <u>conservation zones</u>, <u>protection areas</u>, <u>connectivity</u> and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of management activities and to the <u>conservation</u> 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.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.1</p> <p><u>Best Available Information</u> is used to identify rare and threatened species, and their habitats, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit.</p> <p>Verifiers: Best Available Information (see Annex A); environmental values assessment.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.2</p> <p>Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species and their <u>conservation</u> status and <u>habitats</u> are identified, and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u>; management plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.3</p> <p>Best Available Information is used to identify specific management and protection measures aimed to protect</p>



rare and threatened species and their habitats. Such measures include the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means for species survival and viability (e.g. species recovery programs).

Verifiers: protection measures; management plan; Conservation Area Network.

Indicator 6.4.4

Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species, identified at Indicator 6.1.1, are prevented.

Verifiers: prevention measures, agreements with local authorities.

SIR Application

(L) Indicator for SLIMF < 100 ha: Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species, identified at Indicator 6.1.1, are prevented through the fulfilment of applicable laws and regulation (See Annex A).

Verifier: prevention measures.

GUIDANCE: prevention measures can be limited to what is prescribed by Law.

Criterion 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.

NOTE: By default, riparian zones do not qualify to be included in the Conservation Area Network. Riparian zones may however be included, if those areas fully meet the definitions of representative sample areas, conservation zones, protection areas, as exemplified by wildlife corridors, providing the riparian zones are not disproportionately represented in the Conservation Area Network. Riparian zones "created" or planted for purely functional roles, e.g. erosion control should be excluded.

Indicator 6.5.1

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

Verifiers: Best Available Information (management plan, stakeholders consultation, collection of evidences in the field).

Indicator 6.5.2

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

Verifiers: list of identified Representative Areas; protection measures adopted.

Indicator 6.5.3

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

Verifiers: list of identified Representative Areas, management plan, restoration activities towards more natural conditions.



<p>Indicator 6.5.4</p> <p>Size of Representative Areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the <u>conservation</u> status and value of the ecosystems at the <u>landscape</u> level, to the size of the Management Unit and to the <u>intensity</u> of forest management.</p> <p>Verifiers: Representative Areas list and position, management plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.5</p> <p>Representative Areas, in combination with other components of the <u>Conservation Area Network</u>, comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit.</p> <p>Verifiers: Representative Areas list and position, Conservation Area Network.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: Management Unit < 50 ha can meet set-aside requirements outside the Management Unit (see: Interpretation of the normative framework, Forest Management, <u>INT-STD-01-001_09</u>). SLIMF operations (according to FSC-STD-01-003) can meet the requirement of minimum 10% Conservation Area Network at the level of the group entity within a group certification scheme (see: <u>FSC-STD-20-007</u>, clause 5.3.6).</p>
<p>Criterion 6.6. <u>The Organization</u> shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring <u>native species</u> and <u>genotypes</u>, and prevent losses of <u>biological diversity</u>, especially through <u>habitat</u> management in the <u>Management Unit</u>. The Organization shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.1</p> <p>Management activities maintain those plant communities and <u>habitat features</u> found within <u>native ecosystems</u> in which the Management Unit is located, supporting and enhancing their diversity within species and their natural distribution.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u> ; <u>management plan</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.2</p> <p>Where past management has eliminated plant communities or <u>habitat features</u>, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats; restoring habitat features associated with <u>native ecosystems</u>, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.</p> <p>Verifiers: Environmental Impact Assessment , management plan; monitoring plan.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.7. <u>The Organization</u> shall protect or restore natural watercourses, <u>water bodies</u>, <u>riparian zones</u> and their <u>connectivity</u>. The Organization shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.1</p> <p><u>Protection</u> measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, including water quantity and water quality.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u>; protection measures; management plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.2</p> <p>Restoration activities are implemented where implemented <u>protection</u> measures do not protect watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest</p>



<p>management activities carried out by the Organization, or impacts from past activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: restoration activities; management plan; monitoring plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.3</p> <p>Where continued degradation exists of watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality, caused by past management or by third parties' activities, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation, based on <u>Best Available Information</u>.</p> <p>Verifiers: Environmental Impact Assessment; prevention or mitigation measures; <u>management plan</u>; Best Available Information.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.8. <u>The Organization</u> shall manage the <u>landscape</u> in the <u>Management Unit</u> to maintain and/or <u>re-store</u> a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial <u>scales</u> and regeneration cycles appropriate for the <u>landscape values</u> in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic <u>resilience</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.8.1</p> <p>The varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles appropriate to the landscape is maintained, and restored where it has not been appropriately maintained.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; <u>landscape plan</u> (landscape plan at regional and/or local level).</p> <p>GUIDANCE: for plantations, please refer to Criteria 10.2.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.9. <u>The Organization</u> shall not convert <u>natural forest</u> to <u>plantations</u>, nor natural forests or plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-<u>forest</u> land use, except when the conversion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Affects a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit, and b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure <u>long-term conservation</u> benefits in the Management Unit, and c) Does not damage or threaten <u>High Conservation Values</u>, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.
<p>Indicator 6.9.1</p> <p>There is no conversion of natural forest to plantations, nor conversion of natural forests to non-forest land use, nor conversion of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Affects a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and b) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation 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. <p>Verifiers: collection of land use changes evidences or any land use change plan; regional regulations for conversion; studies, researches, specific assessment in case of land use change; consultation with experts, environmental NGOs, competent authorities.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.9.2</p> <p>Plantations are established:</p>



- a) In agriculture areas or abandoned agriculture areas that have been abandoned since not more than maximum 10 years;
- b) Avoiding damages to natural areas (such as wetland, riparian zones, grasslands, pasture).

Verifiers: collection of land use changes evidences or any land use change plan; regional regulations for conversion, studies, researches, specific assessment in case of land use change; consultation with experts, environmental NGOs, competent authorities.

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

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

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

Verifiers: collection of land use changes evidences or any land use change plan; regional regulations for conversion; studies, researches, specific assessment in case of land use change; consultation with experts, environmental NGOs, competent authorities.

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

- a) The Organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
- b) The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and
- c) The total area of plantation on sites converted from natural forest since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit.

Verifiers: collection of land use changes evidences or any land use change plan; regional regulations for conversion; studies, researches, specific assessment in case of land use change; consultation with experts, environmental NGOs, competent authorities.

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.

Criterion 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



<p><u>management plan</u>, and publicized.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meet the requirements of this standard are defined. Verifiers: Organization Policies, <u>management plan</u>.</p>
<p>SIR Application (L) Indicator for SLIMF: not applicable</p>
<p>Indicator 7.1.2 Specific, operational <u>management objectives</u> that address the requirements of this standard are defined. Verifiers: management plan; <u>long-term</u> commitment policy to FSC P&C (see indicator 1.8.1).</p>
<p>Indicator 7.1.3 Summaries of Policies defined at Indicator 7.1.2 and management objectives are included in the management plan and communicated to suppliers and contractors. Verifiers: consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>; consultation with suppliers and contractors.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.2. <u>The Organization</u> shall have and implement a <u>management plan</u> for the <u>Management Unit</u>, which is fully consistent with the policies and <u>management objectives</u> 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 <u>forest</u> management planning and social management planning proportionate to <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of the planned activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.1 The management plan includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives. Verifiers: procedures and strategies analysis to reach objectives and the Organization Policies.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.2 The management plan addresses the elements listed in Annex F, and is implemented. Verifiers: Annex F.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.3. The <u>management plan</u> shall include <u>verifiable targets</u> by which progress towards each of the prescribed <u>management objectives</u> can be assessed. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.3.1 Key indicators, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objectives. Verifiers: key indicators analysis; management plan; key indicators monitoring plan. Example of key indicators: site productivity, growth and harvesting yield of products, composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna, water quality and quantity, soil erosion and degradation, fertility.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.4. <u>The Organization</u> shall update and revise periodically the <u>management planning</u> and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, <u>stakeholder engagement</u> or new sci-</p>



<p>entific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.4.1</p> <p>The management plan is revised and updated periodically, consistently with Annex G, in order to incorporate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits; b) Evaluation results; c) Stakeholders engagement results; d) New scientific and technical information, and e) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances. <p>Verifiers: management plan; Annex G (Principle 8).</p>
<p>Criterion 7.5. The Organization shall make <u>publicly available</u> a summary of the <u>management plan</u> free of charge. Excluding <u>confidential information</u>, other relevant components of the management plan shall be made available to <u>affected stakeholders</u> on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.1</p> <p>A summary of the management plan, excluding confidential information, is made publicly available at no cost in a format comprehensible to stakeholders. The summary of the management plan shall include at least a minimum set of information (see Annex F).</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan summary; consultation with stakeholders.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.2</p> <p>Relevant components of the management plan, excluding confidential information, are available to stakeholders on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; consultation with stakeholders.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.6. The Organization shall, proportionate to <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of management activities, proactively and transparently engage <u>affected stakeholders</u> in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage <u>interested stakeholders</u> on request.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.6.1</p> <p>Appropriate <u>engagement</u> methods and tools are used to ensure that <u>stakeholders</u> are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Dispute</u> resolution processes according to Annex D (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6); 2) Definition of wages according to the applicable collective bargaining agreements (Criterion 2.4); 3) Identification of rights (Criterion 4.1), sites (Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5); 4) Local communities' socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and 5) High Conservation Value assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4). <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; consultation with stakeholders; evidences about the involvement of interested parties.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.6.2</p>



Stakeholders engagement is used to:

- a) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including, where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
- b) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
- c) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
- d) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
- e) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
- f) Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are circulated among involved parties.

Verifiers: management plan; consultation with stakeholders; involvement of interested parties.

Indicator 7.6.3

Stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

Verifiers: management plan; consultation with stakeholders; involvement of interested parties.

[Go to Annex F.](#)

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.

Criterion 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. (new)

Indicator 8.1.1

Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the management plan.

Verifiers: management plan; monitoring plan (key indicators).

Indicator 8.1.2

All forest workers (included external contractors) are monitored by The Organization to ensure that all forest operations are carried out efficiently, in a safely way and with high quality level.

Verifiers: records and procedures; consultation with external workers (included contractors) and Organization's workers; existing health and safety program(s).

Indicator 8.1.3

The Organization identifies who has the responsibility over the monitoring of procedures and the implementation of programs.

Verifiers: monitoring plan; identification/appointment of manager/responsible person(s) over monitoring actions; consultation with workers.



<p>Criterion 8.2. <u>The Organization</u> shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the <u>Management Unit</u>, and changes in its environmental condition.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.2.1 Social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored consistent with Annex F. Verifiers: monitoring plan, Annex G.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.2.2 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistently with Annex F. Verifiers: monitoring plan, Annex G.</p>
<p>Criterion 8.3 <u>The Organization</u> shall analyse the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.3.1 <u>Adaptive management</u> procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting <u>management plan</u>. Verifiers: adaptive management plan; consultation with forest managers.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.3.2 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard, then <u>management objectives</u>, verifiable targets and/or management activities are revised. Verifiers: adaptive management plan; consultation with forest managers; consultation with monitoring manager/s.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.3.3 The comparison between forest management plans and information collected from forest inventory data (diameter at breast height, distribution, height, yield and growth, etc.) gives the possibility to The Organization to evaluate the management choices adopted. Verifiers: comparison between different management plans (current and past ones). SLIMF can avoid complying with Indicator 8.3.3</p>
<p>Criterion 8.4. <u>The Organization</u> shall make <u>publicly available</u> a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding <u>confidential information</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex G, in a format comprehensible to <u>stakeholders</u> including maps and excluding <u>confidential information</u> is made publicly available at no cost. Verifiers: summary of monitoring results; consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>SIR Application (L) Indicator for SLIMF: not applicable</p>
<p>Criterion 8.5. <u>The Organization</u> shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the <u>Management Unit</u> that are marketed as FSC certified.</p>



Indicator 8.5.1

A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

Verifiers: collection of evidences in the field (sales invoices, register of traded certified product).

Indicator 8.5.2

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

- a) Common and –if risk of confusion exists– scientific species name;
- b) Product name or description;
- c) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- d) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block (harvesting areas);
- e) Logging date;
- f) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- g) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers: procedures and recordings, authorization documents by competent authorities; sales invoices or other documents. These information are required to fulfil the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) requirements.

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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.

Criterion 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 necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.



<p>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.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.1.1</p> <p>An assessment is completed using <u>Best Available Information</u>, that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon and their condition (Annex H).</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; HCVs analysis; Annex H.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: an assessment is completed using internal Organization’s Best Available Information, that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1 (Annex H).</p> <p>Verifier: management plan, HCVs analysis, Annex H.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: internal Organization’s Best Available Information are for example local environmental NGOs reports; regional and national database; local <u>stakeholders</u> consultation.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.1.2</p> <p>The assessment uses results from the stakeholder’s engagement (Annex G) with an interest in the <u>conservation</u> of the High Conservation Values.</p> <p>Verifiers: consultation with stakeholders; ways for engaging stakeholders.</p>
<p>Criterion 9.2. <u>The Organization</u> shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values, through engagement with <u>affected stakeholders</u>, <u>interested stakeholders</u> and experts.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.1</p> <p>Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using <u>Best Available Information</u> (see Annex H).</p> <p>Verifiers: HCVs risk assessment analysis.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.2</p> <p>Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas prior to implementing any potentially harmful management activity (see Annex H).</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; harvesting plan; HCVs management strategies.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.3</p> <p>Stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.</p> <p>Verifiers: HCVs management strategies; consultation with stakeholders and experts.</p>



<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: An assessment is completed using internal Organization's Best Available Information, that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1 (Annex H).</p> <p>Verifier: management plan, HCVs analysis, Annex H.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: internal Organization's Best Available Information are for example local environmental NGOs reports; regional and national database; local <u>stakeholders</u> consultation.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.4</p> <p>Strategies are developed in line with the timeline identified in the <u>management plan</u>, and they are effective to maintain and/or enhance the <u>High Conservation Values</u>.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; HCVs management strategies.</p>
<p>Criterion 9.3. <u>The Organization</u> shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified <u>High Conservation Values</u>. These strategies and actions shall implement the <u>precautionary approach</u> and be proportionate to the <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.1</p> <p>High Conservation Values and High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed in Annex H.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; HCVs management strategies; Annex H.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.2</p> <p>Strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to <u>High Conservation Values</u>, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.</p> <p>Verifiers: HCVs management strategies; management plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.3</p> <p>Activities that harm High Conservation Values are immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.</p> <p>Verifiers: HCVs risk assessment and HCVs management strategies.</p>
<p>Criterion 9.4. <u>The Organization</u> shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of <u>High Conservation Values</u>, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective <u>protection</u>. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the <u>scale, intensity and risk</u> of management activities, and shall include <u>engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders</u> and experts.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.1</p> <p>A periodic monitoring program assesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The implementation of strategies; b) Status of High Conservation Values, including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend;



<p>c) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the <u>protection</u> of High Conservation Value to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; monitoring plan.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: A periodic monitoring program assesses the implementation of strategies.</p> <p>(L) Verifiers: management plan; monitoring plan.</p> <p>GUIDANCE: options b) and c) assessment is not mandatory.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.2</p> <p>The monitoring program includes engagement with stakeholders and experts.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; monitoring plan; consultation with stakeholders and experts.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.3</p> <p>The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values, with respect to the initially identified assessment and status, for each High Conservation Value.</p> <p>Verifiers: management plan; monitoring plan.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(L) Indicator for SLIMF: The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency as for Indicator 9.4.1</p> <p>(L) Verifiers: management plan; monitoring plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.4</p> <p>Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that such strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.</p> <p>Verifiers: HCVs management strategies; monitoring plan.</p>

[Go to Annex H.](#)

<p align="center">PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</p> <p>Management activities conducted by or for <u>The Organization</u> for the <u>Management Unit</u> shall be selected and implemented consistent with The Organization’s economic, environmental and social policies and <u>objectives</u> and in compliance with the Principles and Criteria collectively. (new)</p>
<p>Criterion 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the <u>management plan</u>, <u>The Organization</u> shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more <u>natural conditions</u>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.1.1</p> <p>Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:</p> <p>a) protects affected <u>environmental values</u>; and/or</p>



<p>b) is suitable to recover overall pre-harvesting or natural forest composition and structure. Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; monitoring of regeneration; identification of environmental values (Principle 6).</p>
<p>SIR Application (H) Indicator for plantations: newly planted plantations are planned in a timely manner so that: a) protects affected <u>environmental values</u>; and/or b) is suitable to recover overall pre-harvesting composition and structure. (H) Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; monitoring of regeneration; identification of environmental values (Principle 6).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in such a way that: a) For harvest of existing plantations, vegetation cover recovers to conditions existing prior to harvesting, making use of ecologically well-adapted species; b) For harvest of semi-natural forests, natural regeneration is sought and supported; or c) For harvest of degraded semi-natural forests (e.g.: catastrophic events, invasive species), vegetation recovers to more natural conditions, making use of ecologically well-adapted species. Verifiers: management plan; regeneration monitoring.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.2. <u>The Organization</u> shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the <u>management objectives</u>. The Organization shall use <u>native species</u> and local <u>genotypes</u> for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 and C10.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 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. Verifier: list of species used for regeneration; certificate(s) covering the forest reproduction material to be used; Organization's nurseries; <u>invasive species</u> database(s) at national and international level.</p>
<p>SIR Application (H) Indicator for Plantations: If non-local genotypes or non-native species are used for regeneration, a clear and convincing justification is provided based on scientific evaluations such as research institutes reports, chemical analysis, ad hoc evaluations, consultation with experts. Verifier: hybrid clone identity/origin certificate(s), scientific evaluations.</p>
<p>(H) Indicator for plantations: In young plantations ≥ 30 ha the main hybrid clone can reach maximum 80% of the Management Unit area. Verifier: hybrid clone identity/origin certificate(s), newly plantation surface planning.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with management objectives.</p>



Verifiers: <u>management plan</u> .
Criterion 10.3. <u>The Organization</u> shall only use <u>alien species</u> when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.
Indicator 10.3.1 <u>Alien species</u> are used only when direct experience and/or results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled. Verifiers: management plan; scientific evaluations (report, scientific analysis, articles, online databases at international and national level).
SIR Application (H) Indicator for Plantations: If non-local genotypes or non-native species are used for regeneration, a clear and convincing justification is provided based on scientific evaluations such as research institutes reports, chemical analysis, ad hoc evaluations, consultation with experts. Verifier: hybrid clone identity/origin certificate(s), scientific evaluations.
Indicator 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, avoiding the expansion of invasive species areas. Verifiers: measures to keep under control the spread of alien species out of the Management Unit; <u>stakeholder's consultation</u> .
Indicator 10.3.3 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with competent authorities/bodies, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization. Verifiers: specific measures/management activities adopted in accordance with other competent entities; evidences collected in the field; interview with competent authorities.
Criterion 10.4 <u>The Organization</u> shall not use <u>genetically modified organisms</u> in the <u>Management Unit</u> .
Indicator 10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used. Verifiers: technical records/descriptive records of the forest reproduction material; purchase invoices.
SIR Application (H) Indicator for Plantations: If non-local genotypes or non-native species are used for regeneration, a clear and convincing justification is provided based on scientific evaluations such as research institutes reports, chemical analysis, <i>ad hoc</i> evaluations, consultation with experts. Verifier: hybrid clone identity/origin certificate(s), scientific evaluations.
Criterion 10.5. <u>The Organization</u> shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and <u>management objectives</u> . (new)
Indicator 10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are appropriate to the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.



<p>Verifiers: silvicultural practices consistent with forest types; <u>management plan</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.5.2</p> <p><u>Infrastructures</u> are planned –based on primary forest function(s) (e.g. productive, protective, touristic-recreational, etc.), forest products, logging systems, and the current status of forest road– in order to guarantee the access to forest resources. A system is also in place to ensure forest road maintenance services (also in cooperation with other parties), and to regulate road use by other users.</p> <p>Verifiers: maps; collection of evidences in the field; management plan.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.6. <u>The Organization</u> shall minimize or avoid the use of <u>fertilizers</u>. 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 <u>environmental values</u>, including soils.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.1</p> <p>The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.</p> <p>Verifiers: list of fertilizers used; purchase invoices/stocked materials; collection of evidences in the field; direct interviews with workers and local stakeholders.</p>
<p>SIR Application</p> <p>(H) Indicator for Plantations: the use of fertilizers is admitted when these conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Integrated fertilizers management is in place, in order to substitute chemical fertilizers with organic fertilizers (allowed in organic farming), also considering possible techniques and alternative products that will be become available in a 5 years time-span; b) Specific chemical analysis on the soil are carried out; c) Specific buffer zones to avoid any water corps contamination are implemented. <p>Verifier: integrated fertilizers management strategy; scientific evaluations; purchase invoices/stocked materials; collection of evidences in the field; direct interviews with workers and local stakeholders.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.2</p> <p>When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.</p> <p>Verifiers: list of fertilizers used; collection of evidences and studies (e.g. soil chemical analysis, costs/benefits analysis, evidences collected from trial plot).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.3</p> <p>When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.</p> <p>Verifiers: records (type of fertilizers, quantity, application sites, frequencies); list of fertilizers used; technical records.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.4</p> <p>When fertilizers are used, <u>environmental values</u> are protected, through the implementation of measures to prevent damage.</p> <p>Verifiers: collection of evidences in the field; environmental values list; technical records.</p>



<p>Indicator 10.6.5</p> <p>Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired.</p> <p>Verifiers: collection of evidences in the field; list of environmental values; mitigation and restoration measures; <u>management plan</u>.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.7. <u>The Organization</u> shall use integrated pest management and <u>silviculture</u> systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical <u>pesticides</u>. 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 <u>environmental values</u> and human health.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.1</p> <p>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 (more information at http://pesticides.fsc.org/).</p> <p>Verifiers: for integrated pest <u>management plan</u> (e.g. plantation distances, good management practices).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.2</p> <p>Chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit unless FSC has granted derogation (more information at http://pesticides.fsc.org/).</p> <p>Verifiers: evidences of the field; evidences for pesticides derogations; list of FSC prohibited pesticides; assessment of stocked material(s).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.3</p> <p>Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, and quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.</p> <p>Verifiers: pesticides records (name, principle, etc.); list of pesticides used.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.4</p> <p>The use of pesticides complies with the Occupational Health and Safety National Law (according to the Legislative Decree n. 81/2008 and any following amendments) regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean-up following accidental spillages.</p> <p>Verifiers: procedures for transport, storage, handling, application of pesticides, and for emergency management, Annex A.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.5</p> <p>If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective <u>protection</u> to surrounding <u>landscapes</u>.</p> <p>Verifiers: evidences collected in the field; records of quantity of pesticides; application methods; interview with personnel; maximum allowed quantities (e.g. "Ecopioppo": poplar plantations good management practices).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.6</p> <p>Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.</p>



<p>Verifiers: <u>environmental values</u>; health and safety risk; practices to minimize impacts to health; mitigation or restoration procedures.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.7</p> <p>When pesticides are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and b) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest. <p>Verifiers: environmental values; health and safety risks; scientific evaluations (report, experimental tests, chemical analysis).</p>
<p>Criterion 10.8. <u>The Organization</u> shall minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of <u>biological control agents</u> in accordance with <u>internationally accepted scientific protocols</u>. When biological control agents are used, the Organization shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.1</p> <p>The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled.</p> <p>Verifiers: list of biological control agents used; monitoring and control program.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.2</p> <p>Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.</p> <p>Verifiers: national regulations and international Scientific Protocols (more information at http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/sustainable_use_pesticides_en); list of biological control agents used.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.3</p> <p>The use of <u>biological control agents</u> is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.</p> <p>Verifiers: records of biological control agents(quantity, period, location and reason for use).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.4</p> <p>Damage to <u>environmental values</u> caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.</p> <p>Verifiers: environmental values list; biological control agents list; mitigation or reparation measures.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.9. <u>The Organization</u> shall assess <u>risks</u> and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from <u>natural hazards</u> proportionate to <u>scale, intensity, and risk</u>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.1</p> <p>Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on <u>infrastructure</u>, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are assessed and prevented or mitigated through specific management activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: wildfire emergency plan (silvicultural measures), <u>management plan</u>, consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.2</p> <p>The risk for management activities to increase frequency, distribution or severity of <u>natural hazards</u> is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management activities.</p>



<p>Verifiers: <u>Best Available Information</u> (historical data, morphology, climatic conditions); collection of evidences in the field, <u>management plan</u>, consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented, in order to reduce the identified risks. Verifiers: management plan; management activities to reduce the identified risks.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.10. <u>The Organization</u> shall manage <u>infrastructural development</u>, transport activities and <u>silviculture</u> so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to <u>rare and threatened species</u>, <u>habitats</u>, <u>ecosystems</u> and <u>landscape values</u> are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of <u>infrastructure</u>, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect <u>environmental values</u> identified in Criterion 6.1. Verifiers: environmental values; <u>management plan</u>; infrastructure network; slope maps; hydrogeological map.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.2 Silvicultural activities are managed to ensure <u>protection</u> to the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1. Verifiers: management plan; list of environmental values; observation in the field; consultation with <u>stakeholders</u>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to watercourses, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species, <u>habitats</u>, ecosystems and <u>landscape values</u> are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities are modified to prevent further damage. Verifiers: management plan; monitoring of management impacts; measures to avoid and mitigate negative impacts.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.11. <u>The Organization</u> shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and <u>non-timber forest products</u> so that <u>environmental values</u> are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.</p>
<p>Indicator 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. Verifiers: forest products (timber and non-timber forest products); management plan; environmental values.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials. Verifiers: records of assortments; management plan; cascade approach adoption.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.3</p>



<p>Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values, in line with the relevant national legislation.</p> <p>Verifiers: monitoring of dead and decaying biomass; collection of evidences in the field; interviews with staff; consultation with stakeholders.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.4</p> <p>Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; collection of evidences in the field; personnel interview; consultation with stakeholders.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.12. <u>The Organization</u> shall dispose of <u>waste materials</u> in an environmentally appropriate manner.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.12.1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Verifiers: disposal procedures for waste materials; agreements/contracts with contractors; evidences on the field; consultation with stakeholders and workers.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.12.2</p> <p>In line with the relevant national legislation, waste coming out from harvesting activities, if not differently used, is chipped or left in the forest to support nutrients cycle. These operations have to be done without compromising watercourses, avoiding any traps for small animals (small mammals, lagomorphs, etc.). In case of high phytosanitary, hydrogeological or wildfire danger, the waste has to be removed.</p> <p>Verifiers: <u>management plan</u>; evidences in the field; interviews with workers.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.12.3</p> <p>Non organic waste (such as oil, containers, tires), included those materials used by external contractors within the Management Unit, are cleaned-up and disposed, preferably through recycling or recovering activities.</p> <p>Verifiers: disposal procedures for waste materials; agreements/contracts with contractors; evidences on the field; consultation with stakeholders and workers.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.12.4</p> <p>Spread of chemical products, such as oil or fuel, is avoided; in case spread occurs, emergency procedures are in place and implemented to clean the affected site.</p> <p>Verifiers: disposal procedures for waste materials; agreements/contracts with contractors; evidences on the field; consultation with stakeholders and workers.</p>



9. Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard

Annex A	List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements
Annex B	Training requirements for workers
Annex C	Additional Requirements for Ecosystem Services
Annex D	Dispute Resolution Process
Annex E	Additional Requirements for Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).
Annex F	Elements of the Management Plan
Annex G	Monitoring Requirements
Annex H	HCV National Framework (under development)



Annex A: List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

Hereafter national legislative sources of information are reported. National Laws and Regulations need to be regularly checked and updated if needed. Regional Regulations, Codes of practice, and other additional Local Regulations have not been included under this annex because they need continuous update. The certification bodies is responsible to verify that Organizations comply with such sub-national regulations.

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p>[Italian Constitution], art. 42] Costituzione della Repubblica Italiana, art. 42 (G.U. n. 298 del 27 dicembre 1947)</p> <p>[Civil Code, Book III art. 810 and following articles, defining legal requirements for ownership and tenure] R.D. n. 262 del 16 marzo 1942 “Approvazione del testo del Codice civile” (G.U. n. 79 del 04 aprile 1942), artt. 80 e seguenti.</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Public forests concessions and forest consortia.</p> <p>[Orientation and modernization of the forestry sector] D.lgs. n. 227 del 18 maggio 2001 “Orientamento e modernizzazione del settore forestale”, art. 5</p> <p>Regional Administrations have been entrusted with responsibilities over concessions and licenses, through the following Decrees: [Transfer to ordinary regions of the State administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices] D.P.R. n. 11 del 15 gennaio 1972 “Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di agricoltura e foreste, di caccia e di pesca nelle acque interne e dei relativi personali ed uffici”</p> <p>[Implementation of art. 1 of Law 382/1975] D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 luglio 1977 “Attuazione della delega di cui all’art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382” (Capo VIII)</p>
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>[Management Planning obligations for public forests: Reorganization and reform of legislation on forests and mountainous terrains]</p> <p>RDL 3267/1923, Riordinamento e riforma della legislazione in materia di boschi e di terreni montani.</p> <p>Regional Administrations have been entrusted with responsibilities over forest management and harvesting permits through the following Decrees: [Transfer to ordinary regions of the State administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and</p>



	<p>fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices] D.P.R. n. 11 del 15 gennaio 1972</p> <p>“Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di agricoltura e foreste, di caccia e di pesca nelle acque interne e dei relativi personali ed uffici”</p> <p>[Presidential Decree no. 616/1977 “Implementation of art. 1 of Law no. 382/1975” (Chapter VIII)] D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 luglio 1977 “Attuazione della delega di cui all’art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382”, (Capo VIII)</p>
<p>1.4 Harvesting permits</p>	<p>Regional Administrations have been entrusted with responsibilities over issuance of harvesting permits through the following Decrees: [Transfer to ordinary regions of the State administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices] D.P.R. n. 11 del 15 gennaio 1972 “Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di agricoltura e foreste, di caccia e di pesca nelle acque interne e dei relativi personali ed uffici”</p> <p>[Presidential Decree no. 616/1977 “Implementation of art. 1 of Law no. 382/ 1975” (Chapter VIII)] D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 luglio 1977 “Attuazione della delega di cui all’art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382”, (Capo VIII)</p>
<p>2. Taxes and fees</p>	
<p>2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</p>	<p>Transfer to ordinary regions of the State administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices] D.P.R. n. 11 del 15 gennaio 1972 “Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di agricoltura e foreste, di caccia e di pesca nelle acque interne e dei relativi personali ed uffici”</p> <p>[Presidential Decree no. 616/1977 “Implementation of art. 1 of Law no. 382/1975” (Chapter VIII)] D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 luglio 1977 “Attuazione della delega di cui all’art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382”, (Capo VIII)</p> <p>[Procedures to prevent corruption and illegal activities in public administration] L. n. 109 del 6 novembre 2012 “Disposizioni per la prevenzione e la repressione della corruzione e dell’illegalità nella pubblica amministrazione”.</p>
<p>2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes</p>	<p>[Introduction and regulation of value added tax] D.P.R. n. 633 del 26 ottobre 1972. “Istituzione e disciplina dell’imposta sul valore aggiunto” (Tabella A)</p>



<p>2.3 Income and profit taxes</p>	<p>[Approval of the consolidated law on income taxes] D.P.R. n. 917 del 22 dicembre 1986 (art.32 and 55). “Approvazione del testo unico delle imposte sui redditi”</p>
<p>3. Timber harvesting activities</p>	
<p>3.1 Timber harvesting regulations</p>	<p>[Transfer to ordinary regions of the State administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices] D.P.R. n. 11 del 15 gennaio 1972 “Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di agricoltura e foreste, di caccia e di pesca nelle acque interne e dei relativi personali ed uffici”</p> <p>[Presidential Decree no. 616/1977 “Implementation of art. 1 of Law no. 382/1975” (Chapter VIII)] D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 luglio 1977 “Attuazione della delega di cui all’art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382”, (Capo VIII)</p>
<p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p>	<p>[National legislation related to the classification and governance of protected area] L. n. 394 del 6 dicembre 1991 “Legge Quadro sulle aree protette”</p> <p>[Decree establishing the official list of national protected areas] D.M. del 27 aprile 2010 “Approvazione dello schema aggiornato relativo al VI elenco ufficiale delle aree protette”</p> <p>[Law for the protection of endangered animal species] L. n. 157 del 11 febbraio 1992 “Norme per la protezione della fauna selvatica omeoterma e per prelievo venatorio”</p> <p>[Decree for the implementation of EU Directive n. 92/43/CEE] D.P.R. n. 357 dell’8 settembre 1997 “Regolamento recante attuazione della direttiva 92/43/CEE relativa alla conservazione degli habitat naturali e seminaturali, nonché della flora e della fauna selvatiche”</p> <p>[Decree setting the criteria for the identification of Special Conservation Areas and Special Protection Areas (in the context of EU Directive no. 92/43/CEE)] D.M. del 17 ottobre 2007 “Criteri minimi uniformi per la definizione di misure di conservazione relative a zone speciali di conservazione (ZSC) e a zone di protezione speciale (ZPS)”</p> <p>[Regulation with the modifications to decree no. 357/1997] DPR n. 120 - 12.3.03 (G.U. n. 124 - 30.5.03): “Regolamento recante modifiche ed integrazioni al DPR 357/97 del 8.9.97 concernente attuazione della direttiva 92/43/CEE relativa alla conservazione degli habitat naturali e seminaturali, nonché della flora e della fauna selvatiche”</p> <p>[IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, national Red List]; le Liste Rosse</p>



	<p>italiane</p>
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>[Transfer to ordinary regions of the State administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices] D.P.R. n. 11 del 15 gennaio 1972 “Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di agricoltura e foreste, di caccia e di pesca nelle acque interne e dei relativi personali ed uffici”</p> <p>[Presidential Decree no. 616/1977 “Presidential Decree no. 616 of 24 July 1977 “Implementation of art. 1 of Law no. 382/1975” (Chapter VIII)] D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 luglio 1977 “Attuazione della delega di cui all’art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382”, (Capo VIII)</p> <p>[Environmental rules]</p> <p>D.lgs. n. 152 del 3 aprile 2006. Norme in materia ambientale</p> <p>D.lgs. n. 4 del 16 gennaio 2008 Ulteriori disposizioni correttive ed integrative del decreto legislativo 3 aprile 2006, n. 152, recante norme in materia ambientale.</p> <p>[Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources http://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/1991/676/2008-12-11] Direttiva del Consiglio Europeo del 12 dicembre 1991 relativa alla protezione delle acque dall’inquinamento provocato dai nitrati provenienti da fonti agricole (91/676/CEE) (GU L 375 del 31.12.1991, pag. 1)</p> <p>[Ratification of Convention on Biological Diversity] L. n. 124 del 14 febbraio 1994 Ratifica Convenzione Internazionale sulla Biodiversità.</p> <p>[IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, national Red List]; le Liste Rosse italiane</p>
<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<p>[National legislation on occupational health and safety] D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 aprile 2008 Attuazione dell’articolo 1 della legge 3 agosto 2007, n. 123, in materia di tutela della salute e della sicurezza nei luoghi di lavoro</p> <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative requirements regarding health and safety management system – D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 aprile 2008 (Titolo I) - Normative requirements regarding personal safety equipment – D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 aprile 2008 (Titolo III)

	<p>- Normative requirements regarding the establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites – D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 aprile 2008 (Titolo IV), (art.96)</p> <p>- Normative requirements regarding safety in relation to the use of chemicals – D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 aprile 2008 (Titolo IV)</p> <p>[Labour Organisation (ILO) numbers 148, 149, 150, 151 and 152 ratification and implementation adopted during the 63rd, 64th, 65th session of the General Conference] L.n.862/1984 Ratifica ed esecuzione delle convenzioni dell'Organizzazione internazionale del lavoro (OIL) numeri 148, 149, 150, 151 e 152 adottate nel corso della 63ª, della 64ª e della 65ª sessione della Conferenza generale.</p> <p>[National legislation on obligatory certificates on competence and skill and other training requirements] D.lgs. n. 227 del 18 maggio 2001 (art.7, agg.1) "Orientamento e modernizzazione del settore forestale"</p>
<p>3.5 Legal employment</p>	<p>[Ratification and implementation of the Eight Core Labour Organization Conventions]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930; ratified on 18/06/1934 with L. 29/01/1934, n. 274 (G.U. 03/03/1934, n. 53); • 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948; ratified with L. 23/03/1958, n. 367 (Suppl. ord. G.U. 17/10/1952, n. 242); • 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949; ratified on 13/05/1958 with L. 23/03/1958, n. 367 (G.U. 22 04/1958, n. 97); • 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951; ratified on 08/06/1956 with L. 22/05/1956, n. 741 (Suppl. ord.n. 1 G.U. 27/07/1956, n. 186); • 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; ratified on 15/03/1968 with L. 24/04/1967, n. 447 (G.U. 26/06/1967, n. 158); • 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958; ratified on 12/08/1963 with L. 06/02/1963, n. 405 (G.U. 06/04/1963, n. 93); • 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973; ratified on 28/07/1981 with L. 10/04/1981, n. 157 (Suppl. G.U. 29/04/1981, n. 116); • 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999; ratified on 07/06/2000 with L. 25/05/2000, n. 148 (G.U. 12/06/2000, n. 135). <p>[National legislation on compulsory occupational insurances] D.P.R. n. 1124 del 30 giugno 1965 "Testo unico delle disposizioni per l'assicurazione obbligatoria contro gli infortuni sul lavoro e le malattie professionali"</p> <p>D.lgs. n. 38 del 23 febbraio 2000 "Disposizioni in materia di assicurazione contro gli</p>

	<p>infortuni sul lavoro e le malattie professionali”</p> <p>[National legislation on the minimum working age and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work] - L. n. 777 del 17 ottobre 1967 “Tutela del lavoro dei bambini e degli adolescenti” - D.lgs. n. 345 del 4 agosto 1999 “Attuazione della direttiva 94/33/CE relativa alla protezione dei giovani sul lavoro”.</p> <p>[National legislation on forced and compulsory labour, and freedom of association] L. n. 300 del 20 maggio 1970 (Parte III) “Statuto dei lavoratori”</p> <p>[Code of Equal Opportunities between men and women, according to the Art.6 of L.no.246/2005]. D.lgs.n.198 dell' 11 aprile 2006. Codice delle pari opportunità tra uomo e donna, a norma dell'articolo 6 della legge 28 novembre 2005, n. 246.</p> <p>[Law on the protection and support of maternity and paternity, pursuant to Article 15 of Law no. 53]. D.lgs.n.151 del 26 marzo 2001. Testo unico delle disposizioni legislative in materia di tutela e sostegno della maternita' e della paternita', a norma dell'articolo 15 della legge 8 marzo 2000, n. 53.</p> <p>[Law on the National Council of Economics and Labor and the establishment of a National Collective Bargaining Agreement Register] L.n. 30 dicembre 1986, n. 936 Norme sul Consiglio nazionale dell'economia e del lavoro; National Collective Bargaining Agreement Register .</p> <p>[Urgent measures for financial stabilization and development] D.lgs. n. 138 del 13 agosto 2011 (Art.12) “ Ulteriori misure urgenti per la stabilizzazione finanziaria e per lo sviluppo”</p>
<p>4. Third parties’ rights</p>	
<p>4.1 Customary rights*</p>	<p>Customary rights are covered by the following national legislation:</p> <p>[L. no. 1766/1927 Conversion into law of R.D. no. 751/1924, concerning the reorganization of the civic uses in the country, the R.D. no. 1484/1924, amending Article. 26 of R.D. no. 751/1924, and R.D. no. 895/1926, extending the time allowed by art. 2 of R.D.L. no. 751/1924]</p> <p>L. 16 giugno 1927, n. 1766 Conversione in legge del R.D. 22 maggio 1924, n. 751, riguardante il riordinamento degli usi civici nel Regno, del R.D. 28 agosto 1924, n. 1484, che modifica l'art. 26 del R.D. 22 maggio 1924, n. 751, e del R.D. 16 maggio 1926, n. 895, che proroga i termini assegnati dall'art. 2 del R.D.L. 22 maggio 1924, n. 751</p>

	<p>[R.D. no. 332/1928 Approval of the regulations for implementing the Law no. 1766/1927, on the reorganization of the civic uses of the Kingdom] R.D. 26 febbraio 1928, n. 332 Approvazione del regolamento per la esecuzione della legge 16 giugno 1927, n. 1766, sul riordinamento degli usi civici del Regno</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 11/1972 “Transfer to ordinary regions of the State administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personal and offices”] D.P.R. n. 11 del 15 gennaio 1972 “Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di agricoltura e foreste, di caccia e di pesca nelle acque interne e dei relativi personali ed uffici”</p> <p>[Presidential Decree no. 616/1977 “Implementation of art. 1 of Law n. 382/1975” (Chapter VIII)] D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 luglio 1977 “Attuazione della delega di cui all’art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382”, (Capo VIII)</p> <p>[L. no. 31/1994 New provisions for mountain areas] L. 31 n. 97 del gennaio 1994, Nuove disposizioni per le zone montane.</p> <p>As of 1972, normative requirements regarding customary rights on forest resources have been transferred to Regional Administrations. Requisiti specifici che riguardano i diritti consuetudinari sono stati delegati alle Regioni mediante il D.P.R. n. 11/1972 e ss.mm.ii.</p>
<p>4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent*</p>	<p>[Civil Code, art. 1341 “General Contract Conditions”] Codice Civile, art. 1341 “Condizioni generali di contratto”</p> <p>[Consumer Code, in particular artt. 33-38 and artt. 139-141] D.lgs. n. 206 del 6 settembre 2005 “Codice del consumo, a norma dell’articolo 7 della legge 29 luglio 2003, n. 229” (G.U. n. 235 del 08 ottobre 2005) *In particolare: artt. 33-38 e 139-141</p>
<p>4.3 Indigenous Peoples** rights</p>	<p>Not applicable: no indigenous people acknowledged within the country - specific speaking minorities are fully recognised (by national and regional legislation) but they are not directly relevant to the forestry sector.</p>
<p>5. Trade and transport NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.</p>	
<p>5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities</p>	<p>National legislation on classification and description of traded goods: [Presidential Decree no. 627/1978 (article 3) “Additional and corrective regulations on the Presidential Decree no. 633/1972, concerning the introduction and regulation of</p>

	<p>value added tax, pursuant to the delegation provided dall.art.7 law 249/1975 on the introduction of the obligation to issue the accompanying document for goods in transit”] D.P.R. n. 627 del 6 ottobre 1978 (art.3) “Norme integrative e correttive del decreto della Presidente della Repubblica 26 ottobre 1972, n. 633, concernente istituzione e disciplina dell’imposta sul valore aggiunto, in attuazione della delega prevista dall.art.7 delle legge 10 maggio 1975 (n.249) riguardante l’introduzione dell’obbligo di emissione del documento di accompagnamento dei beni viaggianti”.</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 472/1996 “Implementation of the provisions contained nell’aert.3, paragraph 147, letter d) of Law no. 549/1995, regarding the abolition of the packing slip of goods traveling”. D.P.R. n. 472 del 14 agosto 1996 “Regolamento di attuazione delle disposizioni contenute nell’aert.3, comma 147, lettera d), della legge 28 dicembre 1995, n. 549, relativamente alla soppressione dell’obbligo della bolla di accompagnamento delle merci viaggianti”.</p>
<p>5.2 Trade and transport</p>	<p>National legislation on transport documentation: [L. 249/1976 (Article 7) “Conversion into law, with amendments, of Law Decree no. 46/1976, concerning urgent measures on tax matters”] L. n. 249 del 10 maggio 1976 (art.7) “Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto legge 18 marzo 1976, n. 46, concernente misure urgenti in materia tributaria”.</p> <p>[Presidential Decree no. 627/1978 (article 3) “Additional and corrective regulations on the Presidential Decree no. 633/1972, concerning the introduction and regulation of value added tax, pursuant to the delegation provided dall.art.7 law 249/1975 on the introduction of the obligation to issue the accompanying document for goods in transit”] D.P.R. n. 627 del 6 ottobre 1978 “Norme integrative e correttive del decreto della presidente della repubblica 26 ottobre 1972, n. 633, concernente istituzione e disciplina dell’imposta sul valore aggiunto, in attuazione della delega prevista dall.art.7 delle legge 10 maggio 1975 (n.249) riguardante l’introduzione dell’obbligo di emissione del documento di accompagnamento dei beni viaggianti”.</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 472/1996 “Implementation of the provisions contained nell’aert.3, paragraph 147, letter d) of Law no. 549/1995, regarding the abolition of the packing slip of goods traveling”] D.P.R. n. 472 del 14 agosto 1996 “Regolamento di attuazione delle disposizioni contenute nell’art.3, comma 147, lettera d), della legge 28 dicembre 1995, n. 549, relativamente alla soppressione dell’obbligo della bolla di accompagnamento delle merci viaggianti”.</p>



<p>5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>National legislation on offshore trading and transfer pricing:</p> <p>[Law 78/2009 (Title II) “Anti-crisis measures and extension of time/anti-avoidance measures and international and domestic anti-circumvention”] D.lgs. n. 78 del 1 luglio 2009 (Titolo II) “Provvedimenti anticrisi, nonché proroga dei termini/interventi antielusione e antielusione internazionale e nazionale”</p> <p>[D. L. no. 78/2010 “Urgent measures for financial stabilization and competitiveness”, art. 26] D.L. n. 78 del 31 maggio 2010 “Misure urgenti in materia di stabilizzazione finanziaria e competitività”, art. 26</p> <p>[Law 122/2010, Conversion into law, with amendments, of Decree-Law no. 78/2010, on urgent measures for financial stabilization and economic competitiveness] L. n. 122 del 30 luglio 2010, Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto-legge 31 maggio 2010, n. 78, recante misure urgenti in materia di stabilizzazione finanziaria e di competitività economica.</p> <p>[Financial State Agency, ruling 2010/137654 of 29th September 2010] Agenzia delle Entrate, Provvedimento 2010/137654 del 29 settembre 2010</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 917/1986 (art.32 and 55). “Approval of the consolidated law on income tax”] D.P.R. n. 917 del 22 dicembre 1986 (art.32 and 55). “Approvazione del testo unico delle imposte sui redditi”</p>
<p>5.4 Custom regulations</p>	<p>European Regulation on product classification:</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 “Community customs code”</p> <p>[National legislation on phytosanitary requirements related to trade] D.lgs. n. 214 del 19 agosto 2005 “Attuazione della direttiva 2002/89/CE concernente le misure di protezione contro l’introduzione e la diffusione nella comunità di organismi nocivi ai vegetali o ai prodotti vegetali”</p>
<p>5.5 CITES</p>	<p>European Regulation on product classification:</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 “Community customs code”</p> <p>[National legislation on phytosanitary requirements related to trade] D.lgs. n. 214 del 19 agosto 2005 “Attuazione della direttiva 2002/89/CE concernente le misure di protezione contro l’introduzione e la diffusione nella comunità di organismi nocivi ai vegetali o ai prodotti vegetali”</p>



6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<p>[National legislation on the designation of the Italian Competent Authority for Regulation (EU) 995/2010] D.M. n. 18799 del 27 dicembre 2012</p> <p>[National legislation on the management, controls and sanctions for Regulation (EU) 995/2010] D.lgs. n. 178 del 30 ottobre 2014 "Attuazione del regolamento (CE) n. 217372005 relativo all'istituzione di un sistema di licenza FLEGT per le importazioni di legname nella comunità Europea e del reg. (UE) n. 995/2010 che stabilisce gli obblighi degli operatori che commercializzano legno e prodotti da esso derivati"</p>
7. Ecosystem Services	
	<p>Not applicable: in Italy Ecosystem Services are not fully legally recognized. Their identification and management is connected to protected areas, habitat and species and environmental values (Category 3: Timber harvesting activities, Subcategories 3.1, 3.2, 3.3).</p>



Annex B: Training requirements for workers

The list of training requirements in this Annex is intended for those workers with specific job responsibilities related to the implementation of the national Standard. Workers shall be able to:

- a) Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
- b) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);
- c) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
- d) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3);
- e) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
- f) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to local communities and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 4.7);
- g) Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
- h) Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
- i) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
- j) Handle, apply and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); and
- k) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).



Annex C: Additional Requirements for Ecosystem Services.

For the certification of ecosystem services, all other requirements in this Standard continue to apply. Receiving payment, or making claims, for ecosystem services is voluntary. This Annex and accompanying normative and guidance documents describe the requirements and methods for certifying the maintenance of ecosystem services as the basis for promotional claims for improved market access to ecosystem service payments.

There is overlap between the management and monitoring activities for environmental values and those for ecosystem services. When The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, additional management and monitoring requirements shall apply to ensure credibility of claims and demonstration of impacts.

The “FSC Guidance for Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystem Services” (to be developed) provides guidance for the identification of ecosystem services, management strategies and activities for their maintenance and enhancement.

The “FSC Procedure for Demonstrating the Impact of Forest Stewardship on Ecosystem Services” (to be developed) describes requirements for evaluating the outcomes and impacts of activities to maintain and/or enhance the provision of ecosystem services. The Procedure also describes how the results of impact evaluation shall be used as the basis for FSC promotional claims that The Organization may make for the provision of ecosystem services, according to FSC’s applicable trademark requirements.

Standard Developers shall use the following general indicators as the basis for developing indicators at the national or regional level.

I. GENERAL INDICATORS

- 1) A publicly available Ecosystem Services Certification Document is developed and includes:
 - i. A declaration of the ecosystem services for which a promotional claim is being or will be made;
 - ii. A description of the current condition of the declared ecosystem services;
 - iii. Legal tenure to manage, use and/or receive payments for declared ecosystem services;
 - iv. Management objectives related to maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services;
 - v. Verifiable targets related to maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services;
 - vi. Management activities and strategies related to declared ecosystem services;



- vii. Areas within and outside of the Management Unit that contribute to the declared ecosystem services;
 - viii. Threats to the declared ecosystem services within and outside of the Management Unit;
 - ix. A description of management activities to reduce the threats to declared ecosystem services within and outside of the Management Unit;
 - x. A description of the methodology used to evaluate the impacts of management activities on the declared ecosystem services within and outside of the Management Unit, based on the FSC Procedure for Demonstrating the Impact of Forest Stewardship on Ecosystem Services;
 - xi. A description of monitoring results related to the implementation of management activities and strategies related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services;
 - xii. A description of results of the evaluation of impacts of activities and threats on the declared ecosystem services;
 - xiii. A list of communities and other organizations involved in activities related to the declared ecosystem services; and
 - xiv. A summary of culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, related to the declared ecosystem services including ecosystem services access and use, and benefit sharing, consistent with Principle 3 and Principle 4.
- 2) The results of the evaluation of impacts demonstrate that verifiable targets for the maintenance and/or enhancement of the declared ecosystem services are met or exceeded; and
 - 3) The results of the evaluation of impacts demonstrate no negative impacts from management activities on the declared ecosystem services within or outside of the Management Unit.

II. MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

For each specific declared ecosystem service, the following Management Indicators shall be used as the basis for developing indicators at the national or regional level.

a) All services

- 1) Management indicators for all Ecosystem Services ensure:
 - i. Peatlands are not drained;
 - ii. Wetlands, peatlands, savannahs or natural grasslands are not converted to

- plantations or any other land use;
- iii. Areas converted from wetlands, peatlands, savannahs or natural grasslands to plantation since November 1994 are not certified, except where
 - a) The Organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
 - b) The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and
 - c) The total area of plantation on sites converted since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit.
 - iv. Knowledgeable experts independent of The Organization confirm the effectiveness of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Value areas.

b) Carbon Sequestration and Storage

- 1) In addition to requirements to maintain **environmental values** in Principle 6, and Principle 9 when promotional claims are made regarding carbon sequestration and storage, the following are demonstrated:
 - i. Forests are identified to be protected due to their carbon stocks, according to the FSC Guidance for Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystem Services.
 - ii. Management activities maintain, enhance or restore carbon storage in the forest; including through forest protection and reduced impact logging practices for carbon, as described in the FSC Guidance for Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystem Services.

c) Biological Diversity Conservation

- 1) In addition to provisions to protect biological diversity in Principle 6 and Principle 9, when promotional claims are made regarding biological diversity conservation, the following are demonstrated:
 - i. Management activities maintain, enhance or restore:
 - a) Rare and threatened species and their habitats, including through the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means for their survival and viability; and
 - b) Natural landscape-level characteristics, including forest diversity, composition and structure.



- ii. The conservation area network, and conservation areas outside the Management Unit:
 - a) Represents the full range of environmental values in the Management Unit;
 - b) Has sufficient size or functional connectivity, to support natural processes;
 - c) Contains the full range of habitats present for focal species and rare and threatened species; and
 - d) Has sufficient size or functional connectivity with other suitable habitat to support viable populations of focal species including rare and threatened species in the region.
- iii. Knowledgeable experts independent of The Organization confirm the sufficiency of the conservation area network.

d) Watershed Services

- 1) In addition to measures to protect water in Principle 6 and measures to reduce the impact from natural hazards in Principle 10, where promotional claims are made regarding watershed services:
 - i. An assessment identifies:
 - a) Hydrological features and connections, including permanent and temporary water bodies, watercourses, and aquifers;
 - b) Domestic water needs for Indigenous Peoples and local communities within and outside of the Management Unit that may be impacted by management activities;
 - c) Areas of water stress and water scarcity; and
 - d) Consumption of water by The Organization and other users.
 - 2) Measures are implemented to maintain, enhance or restore permanent and temporary water bodies, watercourses, and aquifers;
 - 3) Chemicals, waste and sediment are not discharged into water bodies, watercourses or aquifers; and
 - 4) Management activities and strategies respect universal access to water, as defined in the UN resolution on the human right to water and sanitation

e) Soil Conservation

In addition to measures related to soil in Principle 6 and Principle 10, where promotional

claims are made regarding soil conservation, the following are demonstrated:

- i. Vulnerable or high risk soils are identified, including thin soils, soils with poor drainage and subject to water logging, and soils prone to compaction, erosion, instability and run-off;
- ii. Measures are implemented to reduce compaction, erosion and landslides;
- iii. Management activities maintain, enhance or restore soil fertility and stability; and
- iv. Chemicals and waste are not discharged into soil.

f) Recreational Services

Standards developers are instructed as follows: Standard Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that goods and services used by The Organizations seeking to make claims for recreational services prioritize locally sourced cultural goods and services. This means, for example, that artisanal crafts and locally grown food are preferred over more generic options that may also be available.

Recreational services are often provided by third parties and not by The Organization. As a result these third parties shall follow all other requirements in this Standard.

- 1) In addition to measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on social values identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9, where promotional claims are made regarding recreational services, the following are demonstrated:
 - i. Measures are implemented to maintain, enhance or restore:
 - a) Areas of importance for recreation and tourism including site attractions, archaeological sites, trails, areas of high visual quality and areas of cultural or historical interest; and
 - b) Populations of species that are a tourist attraction.
 - ii. The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are not violated by tourism activities;
 - iii. In addition to health and safety practices in Criterion 2.3, practices are implemented to protect the health and safety of tourism customers;
 - iv. Health and safety plans and accident rates are publicly available in recreational areas and areas of interest to the tourism sector; and
 - v. A summary is provided of activities that demonstrate prevention of discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or disability.



Annex D: Dispute Resolution Procedure

The Organization shall develop and implement a documented procedure to handle complaints from stakeholders in relation to its own management activities. This document is intended to be used as a minimum set of requirements to be followed. Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0. Procedures have to include appropriate mechanisms in order to:

1. Acknowledge receipt of complaints;
2. Inform stakeholders of the complaints procedure, and providing an initial response to complainants within a time period of two (2) weeks;
3. Conduct a preliminary assessment for determining whether evidence provided in a complaint is or is not substantial (for example through evidences collected in the field);
4. Dialogue with complainants that aims to solve complaints assessed as substantial before further actions are taken;
5. Adopt a precautionary approach towards the continued sourcing of the relevant material while a complaint is pending;
6. Suspend management activities when complaints affect legal and customary rights of local communities; where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated; in cases of physical violence, destruction of property, presence of military bodies; acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders; if a significant number of interests are involved and in case of substantial duration.

NOTE: Certification Bodies (CBs) have to be informed within (2) weeks if management activities are suspended. CBs are informed also about the complaints, the dispute resolution process and how the precautionary approach is employed.

7. Determine corrective actions to be taken by The Organization in order to solve the disputes;
8. Informing the complainants about the dispute resolution process and the corrective actions to be implemented;
9. Manage the complainants satisfaction about the timing, the corrective action and the dispute resolution process to be implemented;
10. Close the dispute within a reasonable time;
11. Monitoring the corrective actions results;
12. Recording and filing all complaints received and actions taken, including:



- vi. Steps undertaken to solve the dispute;
 - vii. Results of dispute resolution processes (including reimbursement);
 - viii. Dispute not solved and the reasons why they are not solved and how they are going to be managed;
13. Adopt measures to be implemented to avoid any dispute recurrence.

Annex E: Additional Requirements for NTFPs

The Organization shall comply with all the legal requirements at national or regional level for the collection of NTFPs (Non Timber Forest Products). NTFPs can be connected directly or indirectly to forest management activities (such as tannin, resin, bark, pine nut or forest fruits, honey, aromatic and medicinal herbs, mushroom and truffles). NTFPs certification is possible if the requirements of this standard are fulfilled together with these specific management indicators:

The Organization shall adopt a public NTFPs-related document, which include:

- i. A declaration of the NTFPs for which a promotional claim is being or will be made;
- ii. An updated list of applicable laws to the NTFPs;
- iii. A legal authorization to collect/harvest the NTFPs released to The Organization from the competent authorities;
- iv. The occurrence of customary rights linked with the NTFPs collection/harvesting and how The Organization is dealing with them;
- v. A description of the NTFPs conditions (pre-harvest inventory): single species assessment, description of the current forest status/structure, etc.;
- vi. A description of how the NTFPs are included within the management plan, including which silvicultural practices are needed to increase NTFPs production;
- vii. Harvest/collection plan: harvest areas, harvesting rate justified on the pre-harvest inventory conditions;
- viii. A post-harvest inventory to evaluate collection/harvesting activities impacts;
- ix. Negative impacts assessment on NTFPs coming out from forest management activities (pest, disease, wildfires) and the measures to prevent and mitigate the risk.
- x. Control systems where the following information are at minimum reported:
 - Harvest/collection quantity data;
 - Harvest/collection areas;
 - Selling invoices, quantity and customers.

Annex F: Elements of the Management Plan

Foreword. The term 'management plan' used within the standard does not refer to the 'settlement plan' (*piano di assestamento*) or to others management plan types commonly used within the Italian Planning System. The FSC management plan is a system-document, and shall include at least the following elements (the underlined parts have to be reported in synthesis within the summary of the management plan). This document have to be updated according to the monitoring results, in line with the adaptive management rules. To the management plan are attached also topographic maps, other types of maps proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities, with particular attention to High Conservation Values maps.

1) The results of preliminary results, including

a. Environmental resources

- i. Historically information (past land uses, past management plan, past silvicultural treatments, changes within the harvesting plans);
- ii. Management Unit description (site, geographic and topographic position, soil morphology; hydrography; seasonal, annual and monthly rainfall; type of soil and humus, rocks composition and distribution);
- iii. Description of the original vegetation communities belongings to the different climatic areas, in order to report the current and potential vegetation types;
- iv. Description of the above ground biomass, the structure and health status (incidence level, types of damages); physical stability; volumes and growth.
- v. Regeneration status;
- vi. Identification of natural areas of particular interest (biotopes, wet areas, particular fauna reserves, seed forest) that need to be managed and protected;
- vii. Erosion and instability phenomenon.

b. Social resources

- i. Workers (job description and organogram);
- ii. Contractors and providers (services provided, selection procedure);
- iii. Local Community (groups using resources and services connected to the Management Unit, customary rights and Management Unit users);
- iv. Identification of highly valuable historic, cultural and religious areas (panoramic views, educational programs, holy forests).

c. Economic resources

- i. Identification of the forest functions for each forest particles, for example: productive,



- protective and recreational functions;
- ii. Evaluation of forest management costs and possible funding (Rural Development Plan, others);
- iii. Investments addressed to forest management;
- d. The major negative and positive impacts** from the socio-economic and environmental point of view (biotic and abiotic damages, ecosystem services degradation, disadvantages linked to the harvest and transport activities);
- e. The maintenance and/or enhancement of** ecosystem services for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion 5.1 and Annex C.

2) Management objective and program activities regarding

- i. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment;
- ii. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber, non-timber forest products, ecosystem services and other natural resources (see Annex C);
- iii. Health and safety programs (or other training programs);
- iv. Relations with local communities and activities aimed to foster socio-economic development;
- v. Stakeholder's involvement, mechanism for solving grievances, dispute resolution process.

3) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on

- i. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
- ii. Water bodies and riparian zones;
- iii. Declared ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1, and Annex C;
- iv. Environmental Values and High Conservation Values;
- v. Sites of significant social and cultural importance.

4) A description of the monitoring program, as identified in Principle 8, including

- i. Harvest rate;
- ii. Declared ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1 and Annex C;
- iii. Environmental Values and the High Conservation Values;
- iv. Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement planned or in place.



Annex G: Monitoring Requirements

The 'Monitoring Plan' shall include the following elements (the underlined parts have to be reported in synthesis within the summary of the monitoring plan).

- i. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable**
 - i. Results of regeneration activities;
 - ii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management Unit;
 - iii. The results of silvicultural activities;
 - iv. Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers, pesticides, biological control agents;
 - v. Impacts from natural hazards(biotic and abiotic damages);
 - vi. Impacts of management activities to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soils (included infrastructure development and transport activities);
 - vii. Impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services; and
 - viii. Impacts on High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.
- ii. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social and economic impacts of management activities, including where applicable**
 - i. Resolution of disputes and grievances (dispute resolution process);
 - ii. Programs and activities regarding workers' rights, occupational health and safety, payment of wages, and training;
 - iii. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination;
 - iv. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides;
 - v. The identification local communities and their legal and customary rights;
 - vi. Community relations;
 - vii. Local economic and social development;
 - viii. Production of diversified benefits and/or products;
 - ix. Maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services;
 - x. Current harvests rate compare to projected annual harvest of timber and non-timber forest products;
 - xi. Use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing;
 - xii. Expenses and investments connected to forest management activities;



- xiii. Impacts on High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

Annex H: HCV Framework

SDG is working for the definition of a national High Conservation Value (HCV) Framework based on the following documents: 'Common Guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values', developed by the HCV Resource Network (available on the FSC Website); FSC step-by-step guide for SLIMFs (available on the FSC Website); and FSC Guidance on HCV Management, currently under development by FSC International. For more information on the HCV National Framework process definition, please consult the FSC Italian website: it.fsc.org

10. FSC Glossary of Terms

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.

The terms marked with * are referring to terminology that is not applicable or the SDG decided to adapt to the national context as reported in the table below.



Glossary of Terms	National Adaptation	Justification
Affected stakeholder and Interested stakeholder	Both the terms Affected and Interested stakeholders have been included under the definition of stakeholder : see the glossary of terms.	In Italy, the difference between affected and interested stakeholder is not always easy to be defined. 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 might be also the one having an interest in the activities of that MU, and vice versa. For example, neighbours might be affected by some specific management activities, but also interested in some others activities as they might be local processors or businesses. For this reason Affected and Interested stakeholder are included within the same definition with the term 'stakeholder'.
Culturally appropriate [mechanism]	'Culturally appropriate engagement' has been adapted at national level and included within the already existing stakeholder engaging/ engagement process : see the glossary of terms.	In Italy stakeholders engaging/engagement processes already refer to culturally appropriate engagement mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involvement of specific target groups (e.g.: in relation to forest management activities); • use of appropriate communication tools (for example e-mail, direct interviews with key stakeholder, informal meeting, focus group discussion, etc.); • use of understandable language in explaining the FSC system and concepts. For this reason culturally appropriate [mechanism] has been included within the engaging/engagement definition.
Indigenous People	Not applicable	Not applicable
Intact Forest Landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable
Living wage	Not applicable	Not applicable



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

Affected stakeholder: see 'stakeholder' definition.

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 V5-0).

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

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

- Scientific reports published by national or international research bodies, universities, scientific journals;
- Public Authorities documents (e.g.: Planning documents) released by the Regional Forest Service / provincial, municipal technical offices, government agencies;
- Competent Organizations publications written by non-governmental organizations (local and national NGOs);
- National, regional and local inventories / international Database published by the national Government (e.g. Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea), and international bodies (e.g. International Union for Conservation of Nature - IUCN);
- Experts (with at least 5 years of proven experience), local and regional stakeholders consultation;
- Surveys and collection of evidences within and surroundings the Management Unit.

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

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes



diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

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

Cascade use of wood: This principle implies the priority use of wood material based on the higher added value that can be potentially generated along the wood value chain (Source: Ciccarese *et al*, 2014).

Collective Bargaining Agreement: Collective bargaining agreement extends to all negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for: (a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or (b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or (c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers' organization or workers' organizations (Source: C154, ILO Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981).

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

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

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or 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/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, *ecosystems*, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the *Principles* and *Criteria*, these terms



are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal* or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive *protection* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]*: see '*engaging/ engagement*' definition.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

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 local communities;
- Affects a big number of stakeholders;
- 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.

Diversified products: The set of timber forest products, non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and *Ecosystem Services* that can be obtained by the *Management Unit*.

Economic Viability/Efficiency: Relationship between benefits and costs or, more generally, between the degree in which the objectives are achieved and the means used. It is achieved when, within the tools available, it is not possible to improve the level of achievement of the desired goals. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

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).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental



and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, -STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- *ecosystem functions* (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- *biological diversity*;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Focal species: Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that landscape is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. Conservation Biology vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

Forest: A forest is a land area of more than 0.5 ha, with a tree canopy cover of more than 10%, which is not primarily under agricultural or other specific non-forest land use. Trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity in situ. It may be closed or open formations. Forest definition includes also young forest stands, although derived from *plantations*, or areas temporarily uncovered due to natural causes or to human intervention, but susceptible to short-term covering according to the above requirements. Forest definition includes also forest nurseries and seed arboretum (forming part of the forest); forest roads, firebreaks and other small forest openings; including forests in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas; shelter belts and wooded strips of a width exceeding 20 m, provided more than 0.5 ha. Also it included plantations aimed at forestry purposes including those rubber trees and cork trees. Source: National Inventory of Forests and Forest Carbon Pools (INFC).

Formal workers' organization: association or union of workers, recognized by law or by The Organization, which have the aim of promoting workers' rights and to represent workers in dealings with *The Organization*



particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A *legal* condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Genetically modified organism: An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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.

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 needs of local communities or *Indigenous Peoples* (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples*.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and *landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or *Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement with these local communities or *Indigenous Peoples*.

(Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values*.

High grading: High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

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 People * : 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).

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).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Interested stakeholder*: see '*stakeholder*' definition.

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect *ecosystem** function and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Key indicators: 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.

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the *Principles* and *Criteria* these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting *ecosystems* resulting from the influence of



geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal registration: national or local *legal* license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal* registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for *conservation* of biodiversity or *habitat* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal status: The way in which the *Management Unit* is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Living wage *: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the *Management Unit*, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is



limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the *management plan*, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given *ecosystem* to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the *Management Unit*, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives*. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management*.

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a *management plan*.

This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal* title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of *The Organization*, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of *The Organization*, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)). Invasive Alien



Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native *ecosystem*' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form *ecosystems* typical of the locality. Restoration activities may include the following: a) set aside areas; b) management practices oriented towards recreation of potential site vegetation (in terms of species and structure diversity). E.g.: natural silvicultural systems or bio-engineering operations. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural Hazards: disturbances that can present risks to social and *environmental values* in the *Management Unit* but that may also comprise important *ecosystem* functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the *Management Unit* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests*. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

(The) Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. *About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides*. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).



Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests.

Policies (vision and values): The Organization policies are defined as the set of 'vision' (what the organization intends to become), by defining specific 'values' (the basic elements of reference that guide the Organization and all the staff, including employees and contractors). Such information shall be included in the Management Plan.

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, *The Organization* will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest** or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific *habitats*, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal* mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal* effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).



Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (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).

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the *Management Unit* delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an *ecosystem* that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.).

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing *ecosystem* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of *The Organization*, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, *The Organization* is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the *Management Unit* as a result of such previous impacts.

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the *Management Unit* combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small



proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Semi- 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.

'Semi-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;
- 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;(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Significant: For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized *conservation* status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national *conservation* organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.
- Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity *conservation* play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Stakeholder: 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 persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighbourhood of the Management Unit.

The following are examples of directly or indirectly involved /affected stakeholders:

- Local communities



- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbours
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labour (rights) organizations, for example labour unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example *High Conservation Values*.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature)

(Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by *legal* statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal* significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate *conservation* measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management Unit*, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization*; in compliance with *applicable laws*, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual



identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the *Management Unit* that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Very Limited portion: The area affected *shall* not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit* in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the Management Unit (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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.

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.

It includes also waste resulting from wood processing: production of wood chips, pellets, others.

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: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington). Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).



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