






The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Romania

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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 in 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 organisation 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 organisations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of the National Office / Standard Development Group

The Working Group for Development of the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) Forest Management Standard in Romania was accredited by FSC in 2014. The role of the Working Group is to develop the FSC Forest Management National Standard in Romania according to the provisions of FSC – STD -60 -006 standard. Other tasks of its members include:



- Implementation and monitoring the work plan according to FSC-TPT-60-007 (V01-0) PROCESS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARDS.
- Representing the interests of relevant stakeholders in the chamber
- Revising and answering to the comments received from interested stakeholders during the process of standard development.
- Promoting when necessary the standard development process
- Coordinating the activity of technical experts
- Signing intermediate documents and submitting for approval the final version of the national standard
- Analysing, developing and approving the list of interested stakeholders from the Consultative Forum within the process

The objective of SDG Romania is to develop FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard through a national adaptation of the FSC Principles and Criteria through specific indicators in order to promote a Responsible Forest Management, as it is defined by FSC International.

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 recognised 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 Performance and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in the region/nation and in different 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 **Romania**. The standard applies to **all forest types**

2.3. Background information on the standard development.

In Romania, the process of FSC Forest Management Standard development, according to FSC-STD-01-001 (V5-2), has started after the establishment and approval by FSC International of the working group and its facilitator in June 2014. The process has undergone the following phases:

DRAFT 1-0

Draft 1-0 was developed during six meetings of the Working Group:

- The principle I was debated during the first meeting of the Working Group held in Brasov in 29-30.09.2014.
- Principles II and III were debated during the second meeting of the Working Group held in Brasov in 25-26.11.2014.
- Principles IV and V were debated during the third meeting of the Working Group held in Sighetu Marmatiei in 12-14.01.2015.



- Principles VI, VII and VIII were debated during the fourth meeting of the Working Group held in Brasov in 28-30.04.2015.
- Principles IX and X were debated during the fifth meeting of the Working Group held in Brasov in 20-22.05.2015.
- The final form of a Draft 1-0 of the FSC Forest Management National Standard in Romania was approved by the Working Group during the sixth meeting held in Brasov in 15-17.07.2015.

After the meeting from 15-17.07.2015, the Working Group has unanimously voted the content of Draft 1-0 and decided to submit the document for public consultation. A period of 90 days (between 15.09.2015 and 15.12.2015) of public consultation has followed.

DRAFT 1-1

Comments and suggestions on Draft 1-0 received from interested stakeholders were analysed by the Working Group and the information considered relevant was included in a new draft (1-1.). All comments and the answers (decisions) were debated during a public meeting held in Brasov on January 28th, 2016.

DRAFT 2-0

Field testing of FSC National Standard for Forest Management (Draft 1-1)

The FSC National Standard for Forest Management (Draft 1-1) was tested in the field by the FSC accredited certification body Soils Association LTD (UK) in 4-6 and 10-13 May 2016. Evaluation has taken 7 full days and was carried out by 3 auditors with good experience in both forestry and FSC standards for forest management at national and international level. Over the entire period of evaluation, together with each auditor, a member of the Working Group was also present. To assess the practical applicability of the standard the evaluation carried out by independent auditors has comprised both office and field checks. The entire draft of the national standard (including all principles, criteria and indicators from draft 1-1.) was verified. Based on recommendations received from the certification body after the field check, the Working Group has produced an improved version of the standard - Draft 2-0. During the meeting held on 10.07.2016, the Working Group members have unanimously voted the Draft 2-0 and agreed to send the document for public consultation. As a result, the Draft 2-0 was under consultation for Consultative Forum and the general public at national level starting with August 8th, 2016, for 30 days.

Draft 3-0

The results of the public consultation were analysed in the Working Group and integrated into



the final form of the standard (Draft 3-0) produced during the meeting held in Danes on 2-4 November 2016. On November 4th the final draft (Draft 3-0) was voted by the members of the Working Group. All members reached consensus over the content of the draft. As a result, the draft was approved by the Working Group and all members have agreed to submit the document for approval to FSC International, Performance and Standards Unit.

3. Version of the standard

3.1. Three versions of this standard have been produced along the standard development process:

- Draft 1.0 – approved by SDG on July 17th, 2015
- Draft 2.0 – produced after including comments from public consultation and approved by SDG on July 10th, 2016
- Final Draft (version 3.0), produced after including comments from public consultation, approved by SDG on November 4th, 2016.

Final Draft was submitted for approval to FSC International, Performance and Standards Unit on 15.01.2017.

Approval Date: 12 July 2017

Effective Date: 15 April 2019

Validity Period: five years after the effectiveness date.

3.2. The members of the Working Group for Development of the FSC® National Standard for Forest Management in Romania have reached consensus on the final draft of the FSC National Standard for Forest Management in Romania, and have all declared that:

1. The development process of the FSC National Standard for Forest Management in Romania Draft 3-0 has completed all steps necessary to produce the final form.
2. The FSC National Standard for Forest Management in Romania Draft 3-0 meets the requirements, aim and objective of the International FSC Standard for Forest Management and International Generic Indicators

An official statement was signed on November 4th, 2016.

4. Context

4.1 General description of the geographical area covered by the standard

Romania has around 6.9 million ha of forest vegetation, ranging from lowland oak dominated forests and floodplain alluvial forests along rivers and in the Danube Delta to high altitude pure spruce forests and dwarf pine scrubs in the Carpathians. Climate is temperate-continental. A rough estimate of tree species participation is described below:



Species category	Area/proportion	Total
Conifers	ha	1.796.095,06
	[%]	26,03
European beech	ha	2.142.242,46
	[%]	31,04
Oaks	ha	1.130.039,70
	[%]	16,38
Hardwoods	ha	1.387.823,89
	[%]	20,11
Softwoods	ha	444.761,15
	[%]	6,44
Total	ha	6.900.962,26
	[%]	100,00

(Source: National Forest Inventory 2016 – Phase I)

Forests have had an important role in Romania's economic development, especially in the rural area, providing important income from timber harvesting and processing and from non-timber forest products. Compared to other countries in the region the forestry based sector is a significant contributor to the national economy bringing 3.5% contribution to GDP in 2007 (Abrudan et al. 2009 - Developments in the Romanian Forestry and its Linkages with other Sectors, Not. Bot. Hort. Agrobot. Cluj 37 (2) 2009, 14-21).

Forestry in Romania has a long tradition and is based on sustained timber yield and maintenance and perpetuation of the natural forest type (i.e. the type of forest ecosystem naturally installed and perpetuated on a specific site for many generations and which therefore represents a tight connection between the site and forest vegetation). Besides timber production, forests are attributed diverse protection goals to efficiently reach the society's needs. Although after ownership restitution an important part of the forestland at the national level was given back to former owners, the management of forests is still tightly regulated by the state (i.e. forestry follows the same national technical guidelines regardless of ownership type). Moreover, management must be done only by specialised administration entities (i.e. forest districts), authorised by the national forest authority in Romania (i.e. the entity responsible for controlling forest management practices and for forest law enforcement at the national level).

For each forest, the management prescriptions for a certain forest stand are written in management plans valid for a period of 10 years. These plans are developed by specialised forest management planning companies (authorized by the national forest authority in Romania), are approved by the national forest authority and their implementation in practice is mandato-



ry. Any changes in a management plan have to be thoroughly substantiated and go through a quite intricate and bureaucratic procedure, before being accepted. The forest management planning is based on the following five major principles seeking:

- 1) continuity of forest functions;
- 2) the optimal and sustainable exertion of the multiple production and protection functions of the forest;
- 3) optimal and sustainable utilisation of forest;
- 4) aesthetics;
- 5) biodiversity conservation.

According to these principles and to the society needs, each forest (private or public) is attributed the main function (i.e. and therefore the main management goal is set): either the protection of a certain attribute or mainly (but not solely) timber production. Therefore, there are two main categories of forest in Romania: ***I. Forest vegetation with special protection functions*** and ***II. Forest vegetation with protection and production functions***. The first category (seeking protection of waters; soil; reducing air pollution and ensure climate mitigation; recreation; reserves of scientific interest – e.g. genetic quality, biodiversity etc.) covers roughly a little over 50% of Romania's forests. Such forests are managed more intensive (lightly harvested or not harvested at all) to ensure that the ecosystem function considered a management goal is maintained and improved. (source Stancioiu et al 2010 - The Natura 2000 ecological network and forests in Romania: implications on management and administration, International Forestry Review Vol.12(1))

4.2. List of members of the committee that prepared the standard.

Development of the National FSC Forest Management Standard is carried out by a Working Group accredited by FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) International. In Romania, the Standard Development Working Group was accredited in June 2014.

The Working Group is split in three chambers: environment, economic and social. Each chamber has three members. Each member has the same right to vote in the standard development process as all others.

Members were selected based on:

- their relevant experience in the field of the chamber they represent
- their previous experience on working with standards and procedures (FSC system is an advantage)
- their previous experience on working with interested stakeholders, including the ability of preparing answers to their comments



- their understanding and support of the mission and vision of FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) along time

In Romania, the working group has 9 members, 3 for each chamber. They represented forest administrators, forestry services providers, forestry education, local communities, labor organizations, institutions of culture, environmental NGOs.

4.3. List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the committee

Key consultants were selected from certified forest districts, certification bodies, NGOs involved in forest policy and certification schemes. Also independent persons were consulted as well.

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.

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-STD-60-002	Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-60-006	Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents
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

For each Criterion a number of indicators are listed. All indicators are simply numbered, with no additional letter (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1) and are applicable to all types of forest and sizes (except SLIMF), managed for continuity of yield and production.

This standard does not address SLIMF. For SLIMF, a separate standard will be developed.



7. Principles, Criteria and National Indicators

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS
The Organization shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally- ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.
Criterion 1.1. The Organization shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration, with written authorization from the legally competent authority for specific activities.
Indicator 1.1.1 Legal registration* to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is demonstrated with legally valid documents.
Criterion 1.2. The Organization shall demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.
Indicator 1.2.1. Ownership of areas included within the scope of the certificate is demonstrated with legally valid documents by the Organization. Note 1. Areas under disputes in a court of law will not be included in the scope of the certificate Note 2. Already certified areas will be excluded from the scope of the certificate when forestry services/administration are suspended by law.
Indicator 1.2.2 Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is demonstrated with legally valid documents.
Indicator 1.2.3 The boundaries of all Management Units* within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked and documented and clearly shown on maps.
Criterion 1.3. The Organization shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the legal status of The Organization and of the Management Unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services from within the Management Unit. The Organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.
Indicator 1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the Management Unit*, including harvesting of products and/or offering ecosystem services are carried out in compliance with applicable laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. Any cases of trespassing are penalized according to internal procedures and legal provisions.
Indicator 1.3.2 Payment of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest* management is made according to legal provisions.
Indicator 1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan* are designed to comply with all applicable laws*.
Indicator 1.3.4. When conflicts between FSC standard and national legislation are identified, they should be presented to the auditors.



<p>Note: In case of conflicts between provisions of FSC standard and national legislation, the national legislation provisions would prevail, if they refer to mandatory management measures. FSC requirements which set a higher bar than legal requirements are not considered a conflict and therefore will prevail in an FSC certified operations. Conflicts are cases when a legal obligation prevents the implementation of FSC requirements.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.4. The Organization shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide protection* from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.2 Where protection* is not the legal* responsibility of the Organization, a system is implemented to work with regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.5. The Organization shall comply with the applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale.</p> <p>See Annex A</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws*, local laws*, ratified* international conventions and EU regulations relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.3 The Organization implements a Due Diligence System for placing timber on the market in compliance with the legal provisions. Any corrective measures proposed by the competent authority are implemented.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.6. The Organization shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through engagement with affected stakeholders.</p> <p>See Annex J</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.1 A publically available* dispute* resolution process is in place; developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with affected stakeholders*.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.2 Disputes* that can be settled out of court are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process according to legal provisions and/or internal procedures of the</p>



Organization.
<p>Indicator 1.6.3 Up to date records of disputes are held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve disputes*; 2) Outcomes of all dispute* resolution processes; and 3) Unresolved disputes*, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
<p>Indicator 1.6.4 For disputes brought in a court of justice, court orders on ceasing forestry operations will be respected.</p> <p>NOTE: Disputes of substantial magnitude* or of substantial duration* or involving a significant* number of interests" are those brought in a court of justice. For such cases, court order on ceasing forestry operations emitted during the process (before any court decision is taken) will be respected.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.7. The Organization shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of corruption.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.1 An anti-corruption policy, specific to the forestry field, is elaborated and implemented. It includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.2 The policy meets at least the legal provisions related to anti-corruption.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.3 The policy is known and assumed by the employees of the Organization.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.4 The policy is publicly available* at no cost.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented according to legal provisions and internal procedures if bribery or other corruption actions occur.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.8. The Organization shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria in the Management Unit, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a publicly available document made freely available.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.1 A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term* commitment to forest* management practices consistent with FSC Principles* and Criteria* and related Policies and Standards.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.2 The policy includes references to the anti-corruption policy</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.3 Employees are made aware of and implement the policy</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.4 The policy is publicly available* at no cost.</p>



PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS
The Organization shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*.
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 Labor Conventions.
Indicator 2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for workers* demonstrate conformity with applicable national legislation (see Annex A) which ratifies the ILO Core Labor Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).
Indicator 2.1.2 Workers* are able to establish or join labor organizations of their own choosing subject only to the rules of the labor organization concerned.
Indicator 2.1.3 Where agreements resulting from collective bargaining with formal and informal workers organizations* exist, they are implemented.
Criterion 2.2. The Organization shall promote gender equality in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities.
Indicator 2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote gender equality* and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, health and safety conditions, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities of the Organization.
Indicator 2.2.2 There is no gender discrimination for employees (women and men) on job opportunities, awarding of contracts, training opportunities for the specific work, participation in decision making within the Organization and payment of salaries
Indicator 2.2.3 Maternity/paternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.
Indicator 2.2.4 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.
Indicator 2.2.5 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.
Indicator 2.2.6 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.
Criterion 2.3. The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
Indicator 2.3.1. Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
Indicator 2.3.2 Workers* have personal protective equipment appropriate to their as-



signed tasks. The equipment is provided by the employer at no cost.
Indicator 2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.
Indicator 2.3.4 Personal protective equipment is used during work activities
Indicator 2.3.5 Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.
Indicator 2.3.6 The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest* industry averages.
Indicator 2.3.7 The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents
Criterion 2.4. The Organization shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or living wages, where these are higher than the legal minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization shall through engagement with workers develop mechanisms for determining living wages.
Indicator 2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization* in all circumstances meet or exceed legal* minimum wage rates.
Indicator 2.4.2 Wages, salaries and social contributions and/or other rights are paid/offered within the timeframe provided by fiscal code and related legislation and any binding agreements.
Criterion 2.5 The Organization shall demonstrate that workers have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan and all management activities.
Indicator 2.5.1. The Organization has a training plan specific to the job positions and Annex B to ensure the implementation of the management plan. The plan is revised periodically according to the needs of the Organization.
Indicator 2.5.2 Workers* have job specific qualifications consistent with the legal provisions.
Indicator 2.5.3 Up to date training records are kept for all relevant workers*.
Indicator 2.5.4 Workers know the specific job tasks in order to ensure the implementation of the management plan.
Criterion 2.6 The Organization through engagement with workers shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organization*.
Indicator 2.6.1 A dispute* resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with workers* .
Indicator 2.6.2 Workers* grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process from 2.6.1.



Indicator 2.6.3 Up-to-date records of workers* grievances related to workers* loss or damage of property, occupational diseases* or injuries are maintained including: steps taken to resolve grievances; outcomes of all dispute* resolution processes including fair compensation*.
Indicator 2.6.4 Fair compensation* is provided to workers* for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease* or injuries.



PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

According to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous People (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), in Romania there are no such indigenous people.

The present situation of inhabitants at country level is a product of a long historical evolution which has resulted in cohabitation of the ethnical group of majority, the Romanians (89,5%), together with other ethnical groups. None of these can claim the indigenous population status. Furthermore, all members of all groups, regardless their ethnical affiliation, according to the Constitution and all valid legislation, have equal rights.

Therefore, the entire principle is N/A for the country.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Criterion 3.3. In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement between The Organization and the Indigenous Peoples shall be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of The Organization's compliance with its terms and conditions.

Not applicable

Criterion 3.4 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).



Not applicable
Criterion 3.5. The Organization, through engagement with Indigenous Peoples, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these Indigenous Peoples hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization and their management, and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these Indigenous Peoples.
Not applicable
Criterion 3.6. The Organization shall uphold the right of Indigenous Peoples to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate local communities for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization and the Indigenous Peoples for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights.
Not applicable



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.
Indicator 4.1.1 Local communities* that exist in the Management Unit* and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.
Indicator 4.1.2. The Organization can document and/or map the legal rights and obligations of local communities regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land tenure rights - access to and use of forest resources - known areas where rights are contested Local communities are engaged in the process for identifying their rights and obligations. NOTE: Documentation on rights and obligations will be based on legal provisions and feedback provided through engagement of the subject communities.
Criterion 4.2. The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent.
Indicator 4.2.1 Through culturally appropriate* engagement* local communities* are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.
Indicator 4.2.2 The legal rights of local communities* and written agreements are not violated by the management activities of the Organization*.
Indicator 4.2.3 Where evidence exists that legal rights* of local communities* related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate* engagement* and/or through the dispute* resolution process in Criteria* 1.6 or 4.6.
Indicator 4.2.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is granted by local communities* prior to management activities that affect their identified rights within their lands, through a process that includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Informing the local communities* of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control; 2) Contracts and agreements with local communities* include their right to withhold or



<p>modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and</p> <p>3) Informing the local communities* of the current and future planned forest* management activities.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.3. The Organization shall provide reasonable opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale and intensity of its management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.1 Reasonable* opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities*, local contractors and local suppliers for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Employment and 2) Training
<p>Criterion 4.4. The Organization shall implement additional activities, through engagement with local communities that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale, intensity and socio-economic impact of its management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate * engagement* with local communities* and other relevant organizations.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.2 Projects and additional activities identified in compliance with the management objectives and legal provisions are implemented and/or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.</p> <p>NOTE: This indicator refers only to facilitating access to harvesting/timber sales of small local contractors, in compliance with the legal provisions and appropriate to their processing capacity</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.3 When the Organization has the majority of the forestland area surrounding the local communities, it will offer, in compliance with the legal provisions and at a market price, timber for local needs, proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities</p> <p>NOTE: The Organization is not obliged to offer harvesting and transportation services to the local population.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.5. The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of those activities and negative impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.1 The Organization is implementing procedures for identifying socio-economic and environmental impact of its management activities through culturally appropriate* engagement* of local communities*.</p>



<p>Indicator 4.5.2 When significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities are identified, through culturally appropriate* engagement* of local communities*, measures to avoid/reduce/compensate these impacts are established and implemented.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.3 The Organization monitors the efficiency of the measures implemented to avoid/reduce the significant* negative impacts</p>
<p>Criterion 4.6. The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation to local communities and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of The Organization.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.7 The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization, and their management and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these local communities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which local communities* hold legal* rights* are identified through culturally appropriate* engagement* and are recognized by The Organization*. These sites are marked on maps.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are documented and implemented according to the legal provisions through culturally appropriate engagement* with local communities*.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.3 Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities*, and as directed by the legislation.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.8 The Organization shall uphold the right of local communities to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate local communities for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization and the local communities for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights.</p>
<p>Not applicable in Romania. Forest management is strictly regulated by the state through technical guidelines and harvesting rules. Machinery and technology are generally valid across the country and are not particular to any communities or other entities. Knowledge is not local but national (general), provided by specialized books, laws and regulations, etc.</p>



PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Other services and products than those provided under indicator 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 could be included here.

Indicator 5.1.3 When The Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services*, Annex C is followed regarding additional requirements.

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

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

Indicator 5.2.2 Based on the timber harvesting level* analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined. This volume must not exceed the current growth over the time period of the management plan. The volume harvested through regeneration cuttings cannot be higher than the maximum allowable level established by the forest management plan for its validity period.

Indicator 5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded. Maximum annual harvested volume from regeneration cuttings does not exceed the annual allowable cut.

NOTE: By exception, the maximum annual allowable cut from regeneration cuttings can be exceeded by the volume not harvested in the previous years or by volume resulted from natural disturbances.

The volume resulted from natural disturbances (and assimilated according to the national legislation to regeneration cuttings) which exceeds the annual allowable cut will be subtracted from the annual allowable cut of next years.

The maximum harvested volume from regeneration cuttings does not exceed the total allowable cut established in the management plan for its entire validity timeframe



<p>Indicator 5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products* under The Organization's* control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on Best Available Information*. No harvesting above these levels will be allowed.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.3. The Organization shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities of operations are included in the management plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan*.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan*.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.4. The Organization shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk. If these are not locally available, The Organization shall make reasonable attempts to help establish these services.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, in compliance with legal provisions, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4.2 Reasonable* attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.5. The Organization shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk, its commitment to long-term economic viability.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the management plan* in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term* economic viability*.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.5.2 When the Organization only offers forestry services, there is a policy for setting the responsibilities for ensuring financial resources to reduce and/or compensate the damages produced by management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.5.3 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the management plan* in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term* economic viability*.</p>



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.

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*.

Note 1: Examples of relevant information sources:

- a. Forest management plans
- b. Annual report on environment (produced by Environmental Protection Agencies)
- c. Environmental studies (examples: Technical report according to Ministry order 19/2010; Appropriate assessment studies; Environmental reports; Environmental impact reports)
- d. Management plans (ex: for protected areas, for watersheds)

Note 2. Categories of environmental values to be assessed:

- a. Biological diversity
- b. Water resources
- c. Soils
- d. Air

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

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

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

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



<p>1. If national legislation requires an environmental impact assessment, this will be carried out according to the legal provisions</p> <p>2. At the time of tree marking for harvesting, where the legislation does not require an environmental impact assessment, the Organization evaluates the impact of its activities on the identified environmental values, according to the requirements of this standard</p>
<p>Indicator 6.2.2: The assessment in 6.2.1 will be carried before starting site disturbing activities.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.3. The Organization shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of these impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.1 Management activities are identified, planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values*(identified at Criterion 6.1). There is a procedure which includes measures and responsibilities for preventing the negative impacts on environment.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.2 The procedure is known by the employees and contractors</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.3 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values* (identified at Criterion 6.1).</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.4 Where negative impacts to environmental values* (identified at Criterion 6.1) occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated* and/or repaired*.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.4. The Organization shall protect rare species and threatened species and their habitats in the Management Unit through conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities and to the conservation status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species. The Organization shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species beyond the boundary of the Management Unit, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit. NOTE: Species mentioned in Annex D will be considered for this criterion.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.1 Best Available Information* is used to identify rare and threatened species*, and their habitats*, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species* that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit*.</p> <p>1. There is a documentation on rare and threatened species and their habitat present in the area of the management unit</p> <p>2. Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the management activities, identification of rare and threatened species is carried out with consultation of relevant interested stakeholders and engagement of experts.</p>



<p>Indicator 6.4.2 Employees are trained on identification of rare and threatened species and their habitat present in the management unit</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.3 Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species* and their conservation* status and habitats* are identified according to the procedure mentioned at 6.2.1. and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are procedures to identify impact on rare and threatened species and their habitat 2. Proportional to the scale and intensity of the management activities, identification of rare and threatened species and their habitat has included consultation of relevant interested stakeholders and engagement of experts 3. Where potential impact was identified, measures to prevent this impact are established. 4. There is evidence that prevention measures are implemented and management activities modified when necessary.
<p>Indicator 6.4.4 The rare and threatened species* and their habitats* are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity*, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are procedures to designate conservation/protection zones* and connectivity* areas 2. These areas are located on maps 3. Where information is available, conservation zones* and connectivity* areas will be designated in relation to other similar areas existent in areas adjacent to the management unit. 4. In case of recovery programs, there is evidence that recovery measures implemented are respected by the Organization and management activities are modified if necessary
<p>Indicator 6.4.5. When the Organization controls hunting, fishing, trapping and/or collection, such activities on rare and threatened species* are done in compliance with legal provisions on hunting, forestry and nature conservation (see Annex A).</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.6. The Organization reports to control entities potential illegal activities on rare and threatened species* and, to prevent illegal activities, implements adequate actions which do not trespass the legal provisions (see Annex A) and do not contradict the management objectives of the Organization.</p>
<p>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</p>



<p>level, and the scale, intensity and risk of management activities.</p> <p>Note: For Indicators 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 Annexes E and F will be used.</p>
<p>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 *.</p> <p>Identification of representative areas will take into account the following selection criteria and priority ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primary forests (HCV 3) - high natural value habitats (e.g. bog woodlands, dwarf pine scrubs, natural sparse woodlands, alder riparian forests)(regardless if they meet or not the size area limit for HCV 3) - marginal habitats - areas already included in protected areas of national or community importance - samples of representative forest types, with a favorable conservation status - compact forest areas able to ensure their self regulation. Where possible, the minimum area of such areas will be at least 25 ha.
<p>Indicator 6.5.2 Representative Sample Areas* of native ecosystems* are identified, designated and conserved where they exist. Designation will follow the selection criteria and priority ranking from 6.5.1.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.3 Where Representative Sample Areas* do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems*, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management Unit* is restored* to more natural conditions*.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas selected for restoration to more natural conditions* (towards the natural forest type) are identified and located on maps 2. There is evidence on planning and implementing of restoration to more natural conditions* processes.
<p>Indicator 6.5.4 The size of the Representative Sample Areas* and/or restoration* areas is proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level and their proportion within the Management Unit*.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.5 Representative Sample Areas* in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit* to ensure conservation of biodiversity. Areas designated here are located on maps.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.6. The Organization shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species and genotypes, and prevent losses of biological diversity, especially through habitat management in the Management Unit. The Organization shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.1 Management maintains, enhances, or restores* habitat features* associated with native ecosystems*, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and</p>



their genetic diversity.
Indicator 6.6.2 Management activities maintain marginal habitats*
Indicator 6.6.3 In compliance with legal provisions, effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species*, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.
Criterion 6.7. The Organization shall protect or restore natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity. The Organization shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and repair those that occur.
Indicator 6.7.1 Buffer areas along permanent water courses are established to maintain specific habitat conditions. These areas will be maintained through conservation works
Indicator 6.7.2 Crossing of permanent water courses is allowed in places previously established and marked in the field and on maps.
Indicator 6.7.3 Where possible, for crossing culverts will be used
Indicator 6.7.4 Permanent water courses are not blocked by the Organization except for situations authorized by the competent authority.
Indicator 6.7.5 Roads and extraction routes will not enter the riverbed where viable alternative solutions exist.
Indicator 6.7.6 Chemicals will not be used at distances less than 10 m from water courses and under 20 m from water bodies and reservoirs.
Indicator 6.7.7 No siltation of permanent water courses occurs
Indicator 6.7.8 Wet areas identified as marginal habitats will not be drained
Indicator 6.7.9 Where natural watercourses, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by activities on land and water by The Organization*, previous managers or contractors, restoration activities* are implemented.
Criterion 6.8. The Organization shall manage the landscape in the Management Unit to maintain and/or restore a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience.
Indicator 6.8.1 A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales*, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape*.
Indicator 6.8.2 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales*, and regeneration cycles is restored* where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape*.
Criterion 6.9. The Organization shall not convert natural forest to plantations, nor natural forests or plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:



<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 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>Indicator 6.9.1 There is no conversion of natural forest* to plantations*, nor conversion of natural forests* to non-forest* land use, nor conversion of plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest* land use, except for cases of national interest/public utility or when the conversion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Affects a very limited portion* of the Management Unit* (maximum 0,5%), and 2) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*; and 3) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.
<p>Criterion 6.10. Management Units containing plantations that were established on areas converted from natural forest after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization 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.
<p>Indicator 6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information*, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.10.2 Areas converted from natural forest* to plantation* since November 1994 are not certified, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Organization* provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or 2) The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*; and 3) The total area of plantation* on sites converted from natural forest* since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit*.



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. (P7 P&CV4)
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 management plan, and publicized.
Indicator 7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.
Indicator 7.1.2 Specific, operational management objectives* that address the requirements of this standard are defined.
Indicator 7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives* are included in the management plan* and are available for the public.
Criterion 7.2. The Organization shall have and implement a management plan for the Management Unit which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives as established according to Criterion 7.1. The management plan shall describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan shall cover forest management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of the planned activities.
Indicator 7.2.1 The management plan* includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives*.
Indicator 7.2.2 The management plan* addresses the elements listed in Annex H, and is implemented.
Criterion 7.3. The management plan shall include verifiable targets by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives can be assessed.
Indicator 7.3.1 Verifiable targets*, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective*.
Criterion 7.4. The Organization shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.
Indicator 7.4.1 The management plan* is revised and updated periodically consistent with



<p>Annex L to incorporate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits; 2) Evaluation results; 3) Stakeholder engagement* results; 4) New scientific and technical information, and 5) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.
<p>Criterion 7.5. The Organization shall make publicly available a summary of the management plan free of charge. Excluding confidential information, other relevant components of the management plan shall be made available to affected stakeholders on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.1 A summary of the management plan* (general description of the management unit and proposed actions) in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information* is made publicly available* at no cost.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.2 Relevant components of the management plan*, excluding confidential information*, are available to affected stakeholders* on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.</p>
<p>Criterion 7.6. The Organization shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders on request.</p>
<p>Indicator 7.6.1 Culturally appropriate* engagement* is used to ensure that affected stakeholders* are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dispute* resolution processes (Criterion* 1.6, Criterion* 2.6, Criterion* 4.6); 2) Identification of rights (Criterion* 3.1, Criterion* 4.1), sites (Criterion* 3.5, Criterion* 4.7) and impacts (Criterion* 4.5); 3) Local communities** socio-economic development activities (Criterion* 4.4); and 4) High Conservation Value* assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion* 9.1, Criterion* 9.2, Criterion* 9.4).
<p>Indicator 7.6.2 Culturally appropriate* engagement* is used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities); 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions; 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably; 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded; 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and 6) Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate* engagement* activities are shared with



those involved.
Indicator 7.6.3 Affected stakeholders* are provided with an opportunity for culturally appropriate* engagement* in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.
Indicator 7.6.4 On request, interested stakeholders* are consulted in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.



PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT
The Organization shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the Management Unit, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, in order to implement adaptive management.
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.
Indicator 8.1.1 Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the management plan* including its policies and management objectives* and achievement of verifiable targets* defined at 7.3.
Indicator 8.1.2 Monitoring procedures from 8.1.1. are: -correlated with the results of impact assessments done under 6.2. -proportional with the scale and intensity of management activities
Criterion 8.2. The Organization shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit, and changes in its environmental condition.
Indicator 8.2.1 The environmental impacts of management activities are monitored* consistent with Annex L.
Indicator 8.2.2 The social impacts of management activities are monitored* consistent with Annex L.
Indicator 8.2.3 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored* consistent with Annex L.
Criterion 8.3 The Organization shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.
Indicator 8.3.1 Adaptive management* procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting management plan*.
Indicator 8.3.2 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives*, verifiable targets* and/or management activities are revised.
Criterion 8.4. The Organization shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information.
Indicator 8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex I, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders excluding confidential information* is made publicly available* at no cost.
Criterion 8.5. The Organization shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from



the Management Unit that are marketed as FSC certified.
Indicator 8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.
Indicator 8.5.2 Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including: 1) Common or scientific species name; 2) Product name or description; 3) Volume (or quantity) of product; 4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block; 5) Logging date; 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.
Indicator 8.5.3 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information: 1) Name and address of purchaser; 2) The date of sale; 3) Common or scientific species name or identification code (*species codes according to the legal regulations); 4) Product description; 5) The volume (or quantity) sold; 6) Certificate code; and 7) The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC certified. NOTE: for sales of standing volume, information from 3 and 4 may not be found on sale invoice but should be included in other sale documents (contract and timber volume and value estimation document – "APV")



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

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

Indicator 9.1.1 An assessment is completed using Best Available Information* that records the location and status of High Conservation Value* Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion* 9.1 according to Annex G; the High Conservation Value Areas* they rely upon, and their condition. The identified High Conservation Value Areas* are mapped and boundaries marked in the field.

Indicator 9.1.2 The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate* engagement* with affected* and interested stakeholders*.

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



stakeholders, interested stakeholders and experts.
Indicator 9.2.1 Threats to High Conservation Values* are identified using Best Available Information*.
Indicator 9.2.2. Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values* and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas* prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.
Indicator 9.2.3. Affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*.
Indicator 9.2.4 Affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts are engaged in the development of management measures to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*.
Criterion 9.3. The Organization shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values. These strategies and actions shall implement the precautionary approach and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities.
Indicator 9.3.1 The High Conservation Values* and the High Conservation Value Areas* on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies and actions developed. .
Indicator 9.3.2 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values*, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values* are uncertain.
Indicator 9.3.3 Activities carried by the Organization that harm High Conservation Values* cease immediately and actions are taken to restore* and protect the High Conservation Values*.
Indicator 9.3.4. In case of harmful activities which are not under its control, the Organization takes legal action to protect and/or restore the High Conservation Values*.
Criterion 9.4. The Organization shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and shall include engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and experts.



<p>Indicator 9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Implementation and effectiveness of management strategies and actions meant to protect High Conservation Values*;2) The status of High Conservation Values*, including High Conservation Value Areas* on which they depend;
<p>Indicator 9.4.2 The monitoring program includes engagement* with affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.3 Monitoring indicators and frequency allow the detection of changes of each High Conservation Value*, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value*.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values*.</p>



PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
Management activities conducted by or for The Organization for the Management Unit shall be selected and implemented consistent with The Organization's economic, environmental and social policies and objectives and in compliance with the Principles and Criteria collectively.
Criterion 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the management plan, The Organization shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions.
Indicator 10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner* that: 1) Protects affected environmental values*; and 2) Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest* or natural forest* composition and structure.
Indicator 10.1.2 Regeneration activities* are implemented in a manner that: 1) For harvest of existing plantations*, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions* using ecologically well-adapted species, including indigenous/autochthonous species; 2) For harvest of natural forests*, regenerate to pre-harvest* or to more natural conditions*; or 3) For harvest of degraded natural forests*, regenerate to more natural conditions*.
Criterion 10.2. The Organization shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the management objectives. The Organization shall use native species and local genotypes for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.
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*.
Indicator 10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives* and with the management objectives*.
Criterion 10.3. The Organization shall only use alien species when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.
Indicator 10.3.1 Alien invasive species from Annex M are not used by the Organization.
Indicator 10.3.2 Alien species* are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled and when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established. The area covered by alien species must not exceed 10% from the management unit. NOTE: The limit of 10% is not applicable for forests with land and soil special protection functions (functional category 1.2)



Indicator 10.3.3 The spread of invasive species* introduced by The Organization* is controlled.
Indicator 10.3.4 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species* that were not introduced by The Organization*.
Criterion 10.4 The Organization shall not use genetically modified organisms in the Management Unit.
Indicator 10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms* are not used.
Criterion 10.5 The Organization shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.
Indicator 10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.
Criterion 10.6. The Organization shall minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, The Organization shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values, including soils.
Indicator 10.6.1 The use of fertilizers* is minimized or avoided.
Indicator 10.6.2 When fertilizers* are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers*.
Indicator 10.6.3 When fertilizers* are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.
Indicator 10.6.4 When fertilizers* are used, environmental values* are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.
Indicator 10.6.5 Damage to environmental values* resulting from fertilizer* use is mitigated or repaired.
Criterion 10.7 The Organization shall use integrated pest management and silviculture systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides. The Organization shall not use any chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides are used, The Organization shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values and human health.
Indicator 10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture* systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide* applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications. As a result, the Organization must ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - circumstances when pesticides are used are documented - there is objective evidence which demonstrate that the use of pesticides is the only effective way to fulfill the management objectives.



Indicator 10.7.2 Chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit* unless FSC has granted derogation.
Indicator 10.7.3 Records of pesticide* usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.
Indicator 10.7.4 The use of pesticides* complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.
Indicator 10.7.5 If pesticides* are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection* to surrounding landscapes*.
Indicator 10.7.6 Damage to environmental values* and human health from pesticide* use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
Indicator 10.7.7 When pesticides* are used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The selected pesticide*, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide* is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.
Indicator 10.7.8 Where a potential risk is identified, affected stakeholders will be noticed through culturally appropriate* ways prior to application of chemicals.
Criterion 10.8. The Organization shall minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of biological control agents in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols. When biological control agents are used, The Organization shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values.
Indicator 10.8.1 The use of biological control agents* is minimized, monitored* and controlled.
Indicator 10.8.2 Use of biological control agents* complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols*.
Indicator 10.8.3 The use of biological control agents* is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
Indicator 10.8.4 Damage to environmental values* caused by the use of biological control agents* is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
Criterion 10.9 The Organization shall assess risks and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk.
Indicator 10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards* on infrastructure*, forest* resources and communities in the Management Unit* are assessed.
NOTE: for this standard, natural disturbances include windthrow, wind and/or snow



breakage, forest fires, river high floods and/or overflows, insect outbreaks etc. Evaluation will cover in each case the disturbances most common in the past within the Management Unit
Indicator 10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.
Indicator 10.9.3 The risk* for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards* is identified for those hazards* that may be influenced by management.
Indicator 10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks*.
Criterion 10.10 The Organization shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.
Indicator 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure*, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values* identified in Criterion* 6.1.
Indicator 10.10.2 Disturbance or damages to water courses*, water bodies*, soils, rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner*, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.
Criterion 10.11. The Organization shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products so that environmental values are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.
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.
Indicator 10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of merchantable timber by reducing waste (harvesting debris, stumps height, abandoned timber etc.)
Indicator 10.11.3 After harvesting, sufficient amounts of dead wood are retained to conserve environmental values* (recommendations on dead wood - Annex K).
Indicator 10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, regeneration and environmental values.
Criterion 10.12. The Organization shall dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner.
Indicator 10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials* ensures conservation of environmental values* as identified in Criterion* 6.1.
Indicator 10.12.2 Machinery maintenance and reparation works which produce environ-



mental pollution are forbidden.

Indicator 10.12.3 Prevention measures are implemented to avoid oil and/or gas spillage due to management activities. If such spills occur, measures will be implemented to repair the damage.



8. Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard

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

Note: Certification bodies and certificate holders must access the latest form of legal provisions to ensure compliance with the standard provisions. For access to the latest updates in legislation, commercial software or public available sources (e.g. - <http://legislatie.just.ro/>) shall be used.

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1. Land tenure and management rights	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forest code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 133/2015- Amendments to the Forestry Code</p> <p>Government Decision (HG) no. 301/2015 for the amendment of Government Decision no. 229/2009 – on the reorganization of the National Forest Administration-Romsilva and the approval of the Organizational and Operational Rules.</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance (OUG) no. 109/2011 on the corporate governance of public enterprises</p> <p>Government Decision no. 38/2015 on the organization and operation of Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests</p> <p>Ministerial Order (OM) no. 904/2010 for the approval of the Procedure for the setting up and authorization of the forest management units and their functions, of the templates for the establishment, organization and operation documents, as well as the contents of the National Register of forest administrators/managers and of forest management organizations</p> <p>Government Ordinance (OG) no. 41/2004 – on the establishment of the territorial directorates for forests and hunting, with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Government Decision no. 333 of April 21st 2005 for the reorganization of the territorial directorates for forests and hunting in territorial inspectorates for forest and hunting</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1206 of October 4th 2007 for the amendment of Government Decision 333/2005, for the reorganization of the forests and hunting directorates in forest and hunting inspectorates</p> <p>Law no. 18/19.02.1991 on the Land Fund, published in the Official</p>



	<p>Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 37/20.02.1991, republished in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 1/05.01.1998, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 169/27.10.1997 for the amendment of the Law on land fund no. 18/1991, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 299/04.11.1997, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 213/17.11.1998 on public property and its legal status, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 448/24.11.1998, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 1/11.01.2000 for restoring the property rights on agricultural land and on forest areas, claimed in compliance with the stipulations of the Law on the land fund no. 18/1991 and of Law no. 169/1997, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 8/12.01.2000, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 10/08.02.2001 on the legal status of some buildings abusively taken by the state between March 6th 1945 and December 22nd 1989, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 75/14.02.2001, republished in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 798/02.09.2005, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 165/16.05.2013 on the completion of the process of restitution of the buildings abusively taken by the state during the communist regime in Romania, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 278/17.05.2013, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law 255/14.12.2010 on the expropriation due to public use reasons, necessary for the achievement of objectives of national, county and local interest (Official Journal 853/20.12.2010), with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 312/10.11.2005 on obtaining the ownership of land by foreign citizens and stateless persons as well as by foreign legal entities, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 1008/14.11.2005;</p> <p>Law no. 261/04.11.2008 on the amendment of art. 29 in Law no. 1/2000 for restoring the property rights on agricultural land and on forest areas claimed in compliance with the stipulations of the Law on the land fund no. 18/1991 and of Law no. 169/1997, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 757/10.11.2008;</p> <p>Law no. 374/05.10.2006 on the termination of the public forestry-specific services for owners of forest lands for which documents were issued in compliance with art. III paragraph (1) in Law no.</p>
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	<p>169/1997 for the amendment of the Law on land fund no. 18/1991, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 846/13.10.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 250/07.03.2007 for the approval of the Methodology for the unitary implementation of Law no. 10/2001, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 227/03.04.2007, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 401/19.06.2013 for the approval of Rules for the implementation of Law no. 165/2013, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 393/29.06.2013, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 890/04.08.2005 for the approval of the Rules for the procedure of the establishment, functions and operation of the commissions for setting up the private property rights on lands, the pattern and the issuing of the property deeds, as well as the putting of the land in the possession of the owners, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 732/11.08.2005, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1546/23.09.2004 for the approval of the Set of methods for determining the value of arable and forest lands, the financial sources and the methods of payment to the former owner, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 911/06.10.2004;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 861/22.07.2009 for the approval of the Set of methods for the allocation, use and control of the annual amounts for the sustainable management of the forest fund owned as private property by natural and legal persons and of the forest fund in public and private property of administrative-territorial units and for the approval of the Procedure for performing forestry services and for carrying out the verification of the fund, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 573/18.08.2009;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 118/17.02.2010 for the approval of the Set of methods for the purchase, through trade, exchange or donation, by the State, through the National Forest Administration - Romsilva and other administrators, of the lands that can be included in the forest fund which is public property of the state, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 135/01.03.2010;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 994/25.06.2004 for approving the creation of shelterbelts to protect the transport network against snow drifting all around the country, in compliance with the Program for</p>
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	<p>the creation of shelterbelts to protect the transport network against snow drifting, and for the approval of the Study substantiating the need to create a network of protective shelterbelts in Mehedinti, Dolj, Olt and Teleorman counties and on the lands of the units for breed horses' breeding and operating, taken from the National Forest Administration - Romsilva based on Government Emergency Ordinance no. 139/2002, approved with amendments through Law no. 24/2003, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 648/19.07.2004, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 699/31.05.2006 on the amendment of appendix no. I to Government Decision no. 994/2004, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 503/09.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 743/14.06.2006 on the approval of the List of investment objectives "Protective shelterbelts in lowland areas", stage I, and of their technical-economical indicators, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 528/19.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1343/31.10.2007 for approving the creation of shelterbelts for the protection of the fields in Constanta, Ilfov and Tulcea counties, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 778/16.11.2007;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 227/26.03.2014 for the approval of transferring some agricultural lands covering a total area of 23.69 ha, from the State private fund, from the administration of the Agency of the State domains and from the concession to the trading company "A&S International 2000" - S.R.L., into the state public domain and the administration of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva, in order to create sectors of shelterbelts for protecting the high-way A2 Bucharest-Constanta, for forestry use, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 223/28.03.2014;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 367/17.03.2010 for the approval of the concession value, of the calculation and payment methods for the royalty obtained from the concession of the forest lands which are part of the public property of the State related to the actives sold by The National Forest Administration - Romsilva, as well as of the template of the concession agreement, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 196/29.03.2010, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment no. 454/14.07.2003 on the approval of the Technical Stand-</p>
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	<p>ards for forest protection and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 564/06.08.2003;</p> <p>Law 123/10.07.2012 Law on electric power and natural gas (Official Journal 485/16.07.2012), with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law 107/25.09.1996 Law on waters (Official Journal 244/08.10.1996), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law 85/18.03.2003 Law on mines (Official Journal 197/27.03.2003), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law 238/07.06.2004 Law on the oil (Official Journal 535/15.06.2004), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law 33/27.05.1994 Law on the expropriation due to public use reasons (republished Official Journal 472/05.07.2011), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law 220/05.07.2013 for the amendment of Law no. 255/2010 on the expropriation due to public use reasons, necessary for the achievement of objectives of national, county and local interest (Official Journal 408/05.07.2013), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law 7/13.03.1996 Law on the cadastre and on real estate advertising (republished Official Journal 83/07.02.2013), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Decree 237/08.07.1978 for setting up the standards on the systematization, sitting, construction and repair of power lines which pass through forests and agricultural lands (Official Journal 58/13.07.1978);</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance 195/22.12.2005 on the protection of the environment (Official Journal 1196/30.12.2005), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance 164/19.11.2008 for the amendment of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on the protection of the environment (Official Journal 808/03.12.2008), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Ordinance 43/28.08.1997 on the road status (Official Journal 237/29.06.1998), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Ordinance 58/21.08.1998 on the organization and carrying out of tourism activities in Romania (Official Journal 309/26.08.1998), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 1076/08.07.2004 on setting the procedure for carrying put the environment assessment for plans and pro-</p>
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	<p>grams (Official Journal 707/05.08.2004), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 930/11.08.2005 for the approval of Special Standards with regard to the character and size of sanitary and hydro-geological protection areas (Official Journal 800/02.10.2005);</p> <p>Government Decision 525/27.06.1996 for the approval of the General Town Planning Regulations (Official Journal 856/27.11.2002), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 88/02.02.2011 on the amendment of Law no. 220/2008 for setting the system for promoting energy production from renewable energy sources (Official Journal 736/19.10.2011), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 53/19.01.2011 for the approval of the Set of methods for the implementation of Law no. 255/2010 on the expropriation due to public use reasons, necessary for the achievement of objectives of national, county and local interest (Official Journal 84/01.02.2011), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 445/08.04.2009 on the assessment of the impact which certain public and private projects have on the environment (Official Journal 481/13.07.2009), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 1705/29.11.2006 for the approval of the centralized inventory of the assets in the State public domain (Official Journal 1020/21.12.2006), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 3814/06.11.2012 for the approval of the Technical Standards on the modifications of the provisions in the forest management plans and the change of the category of land use in the forest fund (Official Journal 790/23.11.2012), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 670/01.08.2014 for the amendment of the Technical Standards on the modifications of the provisions in the forest management plans and the change of the category of land use in the forest fund, approved through the Order of the Minister of the environment and forests no. 3.814/2012 (OM 614/20.08.2014);</p> <p>Ministerial Order 196/10.10.2006 on the approval of the Standards and updated technical prescriptions specific to areas of protection and safety areas related to the national transportation system of crude oil, gasoline, condensate and ethane (Official Journal</p>
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	<p>855/18.10.2006);</p> <p>Technical standards NTE 003/04/00 – Standard for construction of overhead electrical power lines with voltages above 1000 V, approved through Ministerial Order no. 32/2004 of ANRE president;</p> <p>Decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding the unconstitutionality of some articles in the Land Law: Decision no. 602/20.05.2008; Decision no. 603/20.05.2008; Decision no. 605/28.04.2009; Decision no. 652/28.04.2009;</p> <p>Law 289/15.05.2002 on the creation of the shelterbelts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 338/21.05.2002, republished in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 143/26.02.2014, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 523/06.05.2009 on the set of methods for the National Forest Administration Romsilva to put into use the forest lands in the public property of the state which it administrates for the establishment and operation of the hunting complex grounds and of game farms;</p>
<p>1.2 Concession licenses</p>	<p>Government Decision no. 118/17.02.2010 for the approval of the Set of methods for the purchase, through trade, exchange or donation, by the State, through the National Forest Administration - Romsilva and other administrators, of the lands that can be included in the forest fund which is public property of the state, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 135/01.03.2010;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 699/31.05.2006 on the amendment of appendix no. I to Government Decision no. 994/2004, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 503/09.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 743/14.06.2006 on the approval of the List of investment objectives "Protective shelterbelts in lowland areas ", stage I, and of their technical-economical indicators, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 528/19.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1343/31.10.2007 for approving the creation of shelterbelts for the protection of the fields in counties Constanta, Ilfov and Tulcea, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 778/16.11.2007;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 227/26.03.2014 for the approval of transferring some agricultural lands covering a total area of 23.69 ha, from the State private fund, from the administration of the Agency of the State domains and from the concession to the trading com-</p>



	<p>pany "A&S International 2000" - S.R.L., into the state public domain and the administration of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva, in order to create sectors of shelterbelts for protecting the high-way A2 Bucharest-Constanta, for forestry use, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 223/28.03.2014;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment no. 454/14.07.2003 on the approval of the Technical Standards for forest protection and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 564/06.08.2003;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 280/26.04.2004 for the approval of the template and contents of the timber harvesting technical record, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 416/10.05.2004</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1546/23.09.2004 for the approval of Standard methods for determining the value of the arable and forest lands, the financial sources and the methods of payment to the former owner, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 911/06.10.2004;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 216/2002 on the approval of the Criteria for the license issuing for hunting grounds administrators.</p>
<p>1.3. Management and harvesting planning</p>	<p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 85/08.11.2006 on setting the methods for the assessment of the damages to wood vegetation within and outside the forest, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 926/15.11.2006, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 1650/31.10.2010 on the approval of the Technical Standards on the selection and application of the tending operations, not published in the Official Journal;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 1649/31.10.2000 on the approval of the Technical Standards for the tending of tree stands, not published in the Official Journal;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development no. 706/24.11.2008 for the approval of the Methods for financing the shelterbelt management operations, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 869/22.12.2008.</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forests no.</p>



	<p>636/23.12.2002 on the approval of forestry technical guidelines for the creation and tending of wood vegetation in the shelterbelts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 104/19.02.2003;</p> <p>Law 289/15.05.2002 on the creation of the shelterbelts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 338/21.05.2002, republished in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 143/26.02.2014, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development no. 649/24.10.2008 on the approval of the methods for compensating the income loss on the areas actually occupied by shelterbelts created on agricultural land, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 761/11.11.2008, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3814/06.11.2012 for the approval of the Technical Standards on the modifications of the provisions in the forest management plans and the change of the category of land use in the forest fund (Official Journal 790/23.11.2012), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 454/2003 – on the approval of the Technical Standards for forest protection and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 81/19.08.2004 on the establishment, organization and operation of the game farms and hunting complex grounds;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 193/30.04.2002 on updating the Romanian hunting fund delineation into hunting grounds;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 478/16.10.2002 on the approval of the Standards for the development of expert studies for game sustainable management and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Standards for the development of expert studies for game sustainable management ;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 280/14.04.2003 for the approval of Technical Regulations on the dog collar-stick for the guarding dogs accompanying herds and flocks of livestock on the hunting grounds;</p> <p>Order no. 1644 of 2.07.2013, of the minister for environment and climatic changes, for the approval of the Regulations on the control of forest reproductive material producers, suppliers and customers (Official Journal no. 419/10.07.2013).</p> <p>Order no. 930 in 14.11.2014, of the Department for Waters, Forests and Fishery, on the approval of the List with the personnel</p>
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	<p>empowered with the control of trade regarding the forest reproductive material and with the forest reproductive material certification (Official Journal no. 855/24.11.2014).</p> <p>Order no. 2353 in 14.06.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the Method Standards for the establishment and use of the fund for the improvement of the land fund of forestry use (Official Journal no. 422/25.06.2012).</p> <p>Law no. 32/1994, on sponsorship as amended in: Government Ordinance no. 36/1998, Law no. 204/2001, Law no. 576/2001, Law no. 414/2002 and Law no. 394/2006.</p> <p>Order no. 1648 in 31.10.2000, of the minister for water, forests and environment protection, on the approval of "Technical Standards for compositions, schemes and technologies for the regeneration of the forests and for the afforestation of degraded lands".</p> <p>Order no. 1653 in 31.10.2000, of the minister for water, forests and environment protection, for the approval of "Technical Standards for carrying out the annual control of regeneration".</p> <p>Nurseries – methods and procedures for nursery cultivation of the main forest and ornamental species. Technical recommendations prepared by ICAS in 1994.</p> <p>Order no. 636 of 23.12.2002 of the minister for agriculture, food and forests on the approval of the Technical guidelines for the creation and tending of the wood vegetation in shelterbelts (Official Journal no. 104/19.02.2003).</p> <p>Order no. 557 of 11.08.2006, of the minister for agriculture, forests and rural development, on the approval of the List of harmonized national standards for forest reproductive material (Official Journal no. 709/18.08.2006)</p> <p>STAS 1808/2004 – Forest tree and shrub seeds cultures. Sampling rules.</p> <p>STAS 1908/2004 - Forest tree and shrub seeds cultures. Analysis methods.</p> <p>STAS 1347/2004 – Small, semi-small and medium forest seedlings.</p> <p>STAS 2104/2004 – Tree and shrub cuttings.</p> <p>Law no. 100 of 3.06.2010 on the afforestation of degraded lands (Official Journal no. 376/7.06.2010).</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1257 in 21.12.2011 for the approval of the Rules for the determination of the land groups to enter the im-</p>
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	<p>provement perimeters, for the operation and tasks of the expert boards established for the delineation of the improvement perimeters (Official Journal no. 934/9.12.2011).</p> <p>Order no. 4017 in 12.12.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the procedure for the handover/reception of the land plots designated as improvement perimeters and for the transfer of the investment objective (Official Journal no. 9/7.01.2013).</p> <p>Order no. 766 of 6.09.2007, of the minister for agriculture and rural development, for the approval of the standard methods on the prevention, finding, assessment and approval of damages generated by dangerous weather phenomena and by other factors with negative impact on the national forest fund and of the objectives within it (Official Journal no. 646/21.09.2007).</p> <p>Order no. 1028 of 30.06.2010, of the minister for environment and forests, on the approval of the delineation and description of the source areas for the basic material from which forest reproductive material of "identified source" and "selected" for the species of forest interest in Romania is obtained (Official Journal no. 617/1.09.2010)</p> <p>Order no. 945 of 1.03.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the National Catalogue of forest genetic resources and of the technical instructions for the sustainable management of the forest genetic resources (Official Journal no. 419/22.06.2012).</p> <p>Order no. 768 of 28.10.2004, of the minister for agriculture, forests and rural development, for the approval of the template for the Basic Material National Catalogue sheet and of the template for the Producer/ Supplier Register sheet (Official Journal no. 6/4.01.2005), with the amendments brought by Ministerial Order no. 1645/2013, of the minister for environment and climatic changes.</p> <p>Order no. 1645 in 2.07.2013, of the minister for environment and climatic changes, for the approval of the Basic Material National Catalogue and of the template for the Basic Material National Catalogue sheet (Official Journal no. 539/26.08.2013).</p> <p>Order no. 931 in 14.11.2014, of the Department for Waters, Forests and Fishery, on the amendment of annex no. 2 of the Ministerial Order no. 1645/2.07.2013 (Official Journal no. 863/27.11.2014).</p>
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	<p>Order no. 676 of 22.09.2004, of the minister for agriculture, forests and rural development, for the approval of the Methods for authorizing the producer of forest reproductive material (Official Journal no. 937/13.10.2004).</p> <p>Order no. 454 of 14 July 2003 on the approval of Technical Standards for forest protection and of the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection</p> <p>Law no. 56/2010 on making the national forest fund accessible, modified by Law no. 282/2011</p> <p>Government Decision no. 653/2007 on the approval of the technical-economic indicators of the investment objectives included in the "Project for the development of torrent drainage basins and the reconstruction of forest roads in forest fund areas with major risk of flooding in Romania"</p>
<p>1.4. Harvesting permits</p>	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture and rural development no. 223/07.04.2008 and Order of the minister for economy and finances no. 1330/30.04.2008 on the assignment of the Board for the certification of economic operators for forest harvesting, on the approval of the operating rules of the Board for the certification of economic operators for forest harvesting and of the Criteria for the certification of economic operators for forest harvesting, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 388/22.05.2008;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 616/23.08.2004 on the approval of the technical standard for valuation and harvesting of cherry tree specimens in the mixed tree stand, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 809/02.09.2004;</p> <p>Law no. 407/09.11.2006 on hunting and protection of the hunting fund;</p> <p>Order no. 718 in 7.05.2010, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the Standard methods for the certification of natural and legal entities that carry out the planning and/or execution of land reclamation works in forestry.</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 1898/11.11.2010 for the approval of the regulations for the trade of the annually harvested timber from the forest fund in the public property of the state administrated by the National Forest Admin-</p>



	<p>istration – Romsilva, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 804/02.12.2010, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture, food and forests no. 391/10.06.2003 on handing over for harvesting the timber in the forest fund public property of the state sold to the National Forest Administration, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 430/19.06.2003, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 1540/03.06.2011 for the approval of instructions, modalities and periods for timber collection, extraction and transport, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 430/20.06.2011, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 264/26.03.1999 for the approval of Forestry Technical Standards for the management of wood vegetation on land outside the national forest fund, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 233/25.05.1999;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 1306/20.12.2005 on the approval of the Procedure for the approval, modification, cancelling and cassation of valuation documents for the wood products sourced in the forest fund not included in the public property of the state, as well as in the wood vegetation not included in the forest fund, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 32/13.01.2006, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 15/28.01.2011 on the conditions for the practice of recreational / sport fishing, rules of recreational / sport fishing practice and templates for recreational / sport fishing permits 2011;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 23/2008 on fishing and aquaculture (supplemented and modified by Law 317/2009).</p>
<p>2. Taxes and fees</p>	
<p>2.1. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</p>	<p>Government Decision no. 76/2011 on the amendment of the Government Decision no. 1705/2006 for the approval of the Centralized Inventory of the assets in the public domain of the state;</p> <p>Order of the Minister of Public Finances no. 1718/2011 for the approval of the Specifications on the preparation and updating of the Centralized Inventory of the assets in the public domain of the</p>



	<p>state;</p> <p>Law no. 192/2010 – on the transfer of some forest roads from the public domain of the state under NFA's management in the local public domain of territorial-administrative units under the management of their local councils;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1344/2010 – on the update of the inventory values of the assets in the public domain of the state and under the management of the MEF through NFA;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 112/2000 for the rules regarding the process of decommissioning, cassation and selling of the Tangible assets that make up the public domain and the administrative-territorial units;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196 in 22 December 2005 on the fund for the environment, with subsequent amendments (L 105/2006; L 292/2007; OUG 37/2008; OG 25/2008; L 329/2009; OUG 15/2010; OUG 115/2010; OUG 71/2011; OG 31/2013);</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 367/17.03.2010 for the approval of the concession value, of the calculation and payment methods for the royalty obtained from the concession of the forest lands which are part of the public property of the State related to the actives sold by The National Forest Administration - Romsilva, as well as of the template of the concession agreement, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 196/29.03.2010, with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 500/2002 on public finances</p> <p>Government Decision 1.016 on the fees for license and authorization in fishing and aquaculture;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1679/10.12.2008 on the methods for granting the compensations stipulated in the Law on hunting and forest fund protection no. 407/2006, as well as the responsibilities of the hunting funds managers and of the owners of agricultural and forest cultures and of livestock for the prevention of damages;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 64 of 3 June 2009 on the financial management of the structural instruments and their use for the convergence objective, with subsequent amendments (L 362/2009; OUG 120/2010; OUG 26/2011; OG 30/2011; OUG 121/2011; OUG 26/2012; OUG 27/2013; OUG 47/2013; OUG 52/2013; OUG 76/2013; OUG 84/2013; OUG 29/2014; OUG 83/2014; OG 12/2015);</p>
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	<p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 1142 of 23 July 2010 on the Methods for the fee implementation by the protected area administrators / custodians and for setting the amount of such fees (not published in Off. J.);</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development no. 649/24.10.2008 on the approval of on the approval of the methods for compensating the income loss on the areas actually occupied by shelterbelts created on agricultural land, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 761/11.11.2008, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 32/1994, on sponsorship, amended by: Government Ordinance no. 36/1998, Law no. 204/2001, Law no. 576/2001, Law no. 414/2002 and Law no. 394/2006.</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3836 of 8 November 2012 on the approval of Methods for endorsing the fees set by the protected area administrators/custodians for visiting the protected areas, for reviewing the documents and for the issue of approvals in compliance with the law, for taking photographs and filming for commercial use;</p>
2.2. Value added taxes and other sale taxes	<p>Law nr 571 of December 22nd 2003, Fiscal Code Government Decision no. 1.050 of 1 July 2004 for the approval of the Standard Methods for the implementation of the Government Ordinance no. 92/2003 on the Code of tax procedure</p>
2.3. Income and profit taxes	<p>Law no 571 of 22 December 2003 Fiscal Code for the approval of the Standard Methods for the implementation of the Government Ordinance no. 92/2003 on the Code of tax procedure</p>
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1. Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 171/16.07.2010 on the determination and punishment of forest offences, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 513/23.07.2010, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 2/12.07.2001 on the legal status of offences, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 410/25.07.2001, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 1346/2011, updated through Ministerial Order 1851/2011 and through Ministerial Order 669/2014 - for the approval of the Rules on the shape and use of the specific marking devices and on the methods of marking trees or tree plots;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 1898/11.11.2010 for the approval of the rules for</p>



	<p>selling timber annually harvested in the forest fund public property of the state managed by the National Forest Administration – Romsilva (Official Journal 804/02.12.2010), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Technical standards for forest management planning;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forests no. 636/23.12.2002 on the approval of forestry technical guidelines for the establishment and tending of the wood vegetation in shelter-belts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 104/19.02.2003;</p>
<p>3.2. Protected sites and species</p>	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 5 of 6 March 2000 on the approval the Spatial Planning of the National Territory, Section III, protected areas;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 230 of 4 March 2003 on the delineation of biosphere reserves, national parks and nature parks and on the establishment of their administrations;</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture, forests, waters and environment no. 552 of 26 August 2003 on the approval of the inside zoning of national and nature parks in terms of the needs for biological diversity conservation;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 2151 of December 2004 on the designation as nature protected area for Comana Nature Park, Muntii Maramuresului Nature Park, Lunca Muresului Nature Park, Putna-Vrancea Nature Park, Buila-Vanturarita National Park;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1581 of 08 December 2005 on the designation as nature protected area for Defileul Jiului Nature Park;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.217 of 2 December 2010 on the designation as nature protected area for Cefa Nature Park;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 971 of 05 October 2011 for the amendment of the Government Decision no. 1.284/2007 on declaring the bird special protection areas an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3993/2012 for the termination of the protected area status of the perimeter covering a surface of 17.6 ha for Meri Quarry;</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 410 of 11 April 2008 for the approval of the Procedure for authorizing activities of harvesting, capturing and/or purchase and/or trade, on the national territory or for export, of mineral specimens,</p>



	<p>of fossil specimens of plant and of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, as well as of wildlife plants and animals and their import, with subsequent amendments (Order 890/2009; Order 865/2014);</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 64 of 3 June 2009 on the financial management of the structural instruments and their use for the convergence objective, with subsequent amendments (L 362/2009; OUG 120/2010; OUG 26/2011; OG 30/2011; OUG 121/2011; OUG 26/2012; OUG 27/2013; OUG 47/2013; OUG 52/2013; OUG 76/2013; OUG 84/2013; OUG 29/2014; OUG 83/2014; OG 12/2015);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 19 of 13 January 2010 for the approval of the Method guidelines for the appropriate assessment of the potential impact of the plans and projects on the protected areas of community interest;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 1142 of 23 July 2010 on the Methods for the fee implementation by the protected area administrators / custodians and for setting the amount of such fees (not published in Off. J.);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1349/2014 on the approval of the reviewed list of natural protected areas which need their own administration structures and of the assessment criteria on which the necessity to assign Natura 2000 sites was determined;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1052 of 3 July 2014 on the approval of the Methods for the assignment of the administration and custody of the protected areas;</p> <p>Law no. 5 of 25 January 1991 for the ratification, by Romania, of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 11 March 1993 for the ratification, by Romania, of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in Bern on 19 September 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 58 of 13 July 1994 for the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992;</p> <p>Law no. 69 of 15 July 1994 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and flora endangered, adopted in Washington on 3 March 1973;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 8 January 1998 for the ratification by Romania of the</p>
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	<p>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, adopted in Bonn on 23 June 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 451 of 8 July 2002 ratifying the European Landscape Convention, adopted in Florence on 20 October 2000;</p> <p>Law no. 389 of 19 October 2006 ratifying the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian, adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Law no. 137 of 1 July 2010 ratifying the Protocol for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity and of the landscape diversity, adopted and signed in Bucharest on 19 June 2008, within the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian, adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of the species of wild flora and fauna transposed in the national legislation through the Government Emergency Ordinance 57/2007;</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture, forests, waters and environment no. 552 of 26 august 2003 on the approval of the inside zoning of national and nature parks in terms of the needs for biological diversity conservation;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3836 of 8 November 2012 on the approval of Methods for endorsing the fees set by the protected area administrators/custodians for visiting the protected areas, for reviewing the documents and for the issue of approvals in compliance with the law, for taking photographs and filming for commercial use;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment 1169/2017 – for approving the intervention quota for bears and wolves to ensure population health and safety and to avoid important damages.</p>
<p>3.3 identification and protection of environmental values</p>	<p>Emergency Ordinance no. 58/2012 on modifications brought to standard documents related to environment and forest protection;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 139/2005, updated, on the forest management in Romania;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1476 of 12 December 2002 for the approval of certain measures related to the sustainable forest management;</p> <p>Law no. 167/ 2010 – Environment Fund;</p>



	<p>Law no. 105 of 25 April 2006 - for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196/2005 on the Funds for the Environment</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 2353 of 14 June 2012 for the approval of Standard methods for the establishment and use of the Fund for the improvement of the land fund of forestry use;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.076 of 8 July 2004 on setting the procedure for the environment assessment for plans and programs, with subsequent amendments (Government Decision (HG) 1000/2012);</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195 of 22 December 2005 on the protection of the environment, with subsequent amendments (Rectification 2006; L 265/2006; OUG 57/2007; OUG 164/2008; OUG 114/2007; OUG 71/2011; OUG 58/2012; L 187/2012);</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57 of 20 June 2007 on the status of protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna, with subsequent amendments (OUG 154/2008; L 329/2009; L 49/2011; L 187/2012; OUG 31/2014; OG 20/2014, L 73/2015);</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 1798/19.11.2007 for the approval of the Procedure for issuing the environment authorization, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 808/27.11.2007, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1529 in 01 November 2006 for the amendment of appendix no. 1 to Government Decision 230/2003, on the delineation of national and nature parks and biosphere reserves and the establishment of their administrations;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1589 in 8 November 2006 on the inclusion of certain nature protected areas in the category of wetlands of international importance;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.284/2007 on declaring the bird special protection areas an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 1964 in 13 December 2007 on the establishment of the nature protected area status of the sites of community importance as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in</p>
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	<p>Romania;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 971 of 05 October 2011 for the amendment of the Government Decision no. 1.284/2007 on declaring the bird special protection areas an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 2387 of 29 September 2011 for the amendment of the Order of the minister of the environment and rural development no. 1.964/2007 on the establishment of the nature protected area status of the sites of community importance as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196 in 22 December 2005 on the Fund for the environment, with subsequent amendments (L 105/2006; L 292/2007; OUG 37/2008; OG 25/2008; L 329/2009; OUG 15/2010; OUG 115/2010; OUG 71/2011; OG 31/2013);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1349/2014 on the approval of the reviewed list of natural protected areas which need their own administration structures and of the assessment criteria on the basis of which the necessity to assign for administration the Natura 2000 sites was determined;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1472/2014 for the amendment of appendix no. 1 to Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1349/2014 on the approval of the reviewed list of natural protected areas which need their own administration structures and of the assessment on the basis of which the necessity to assign for administration the Natura 2000 sites was determined;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1052 of 3 July 2014 Methods for the assignment of the administration and custody of the protected areas;</p>
<p>3.4. Health and safety</p>	<p>Law no. 319/2006, on work health and safety.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1425/2006, modified by HG no. 955/2010 and Government Decision no. 1242/2011, Standard Method for the implementation of Law no. 319/2006.</p> <p>Government Decision nr 1051/2006 on minimal requirements for work health and safety during the manual handling of volumes which present risks for workers, especially back injuries.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1146/30.08.2006 on minimal require-</p>



	<p>ments for health and safety for the use of the work equipment by the workers.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1091/16.08.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety at the work place.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 971/26.07.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety signaling at the work place.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1048/09.08.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety for the use by the workers of the personal protective equipment at the work place.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1028/09.08.2006 on minimal requirements for work health and safety related to the use of equipment with sight screen.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1136/30.08.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety related to the exposure of the workers to risks generated by electromagnetic fields.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 457/18.04.2003 on the safety of the users of low voltage electrical equipment, modified by Government Decision no. 962/2007 and Government Decision no. 1302/2009.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1218 of 06/09/2006 on setting the minimal work health and safety requirements for the protection of the workers against the presence of chemical agents;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1092 of 16/08/2006 on the protection of the workers against risks related to biological agents during their work;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1093 in 16/08/2006 on setting the minimal work health and safety requirements for the protection of the workers against the risks related to the exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at the work place;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 300 in 02/03/2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety on temporary or mobile sites;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 115 in 05/02/2004 on setting the essential requirements related to the personal protective equipment and on the conditions for placing on the market;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 493 in 12/04/2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety related to the exposure of the workers to noise risks;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for work, social solidarity and family (MMSSF) no. 3/03.01.2007 for the approval of the Form for work accident recording – FIAM - and of the instructions of filling in the form.</p>
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	<p>Law no. 49/2006 for the approval of OUG no. 195/2002 on the circulation on public roads.</p> <p>Law no. 139/1995 of the Red Cross National Society of Romania, amended by Law no. 524/2004, Law no. 36/2007 and Law no. 74/2008.</p> <p>Law no. 524 in 24 November 2004 for the amendment of the Law of the Red Cross National Society of Romania no. 139/1995</p> <p>Law no. 359 of 8 September 2004 on simplifying the formalities for the registration in the trade registry of individuals, family associations and legal entities, their fiscal registration as well as the authorization for operation of legal entities.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 355 in 11 April 2007 on the monitoring of the workers' health.</p> <p>Law no. 333/2003, on the security of objectives, assets and values and on the protection of people, amended by Law no. 56/2015.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.010 in 25 June 2004 for the approval of standard methods and documents stipulated under art. 69 of the Law no. 333/2003 on the security of objectives, assets and values and on the protection of people;</p> <p>Order no. 786 of 2 September 2005 on the amendment of the Order of the minister for administration and domestic affairs no. 712/2005 for the approval of the General instructions on the training of the employees for emergency situations.</p> <p>Order no. 712/2005 for the approval of the General instructions on the training of the employees for emergency situations, amended by Order no. 786 in 2 September 2005.</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96 of 14 October 2003 on maternity protection at workplaces.</p> <p>Law no. 25 in 5 March 2004 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2003 on maternity protection at workplaces.</p> <p>Law no. 307 in 12 July 2006 on fire protection.</p> <p>Government Decision 1739/2006 – for the approval of the categories of buildings and developments submitted to fire safety endorsement and/or authorization;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 163/2007 – for the approval of the general standards for fire protection;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 166/2010 – for the approval of the general instructions with regard to the fire protection of buildings and related facilities.</p>
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	<p>ties;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 580 of 6 July 2000 for the approval of standard methods for the implementation of the stipulations of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 99/2000 on the actions to be taken during periods with extreme temperatures for the protection of the workers;</p> <p>Law no. 448 of 6 December 2006 (*republished*) on the protection and promotion of disabled people *);</p> <p>Government Decision 301/2012 – for the approval of the Set of methods for the implementation of Law no. 333/2003 on the security of objectives, assets and values and on the protection of people;</p>
<p>3.5. Legal employment</p>	<p>Law no. 53/2003 Labor Code, republished;</p> <p>Law no. 62/2011 on social dialog;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 59/2000, on the status of the forestry employees, approved with amendments through Law no. 427/2001;</p> <p>Collective Labor Agreement in force in the NFA – Romsilva;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 115/2002 on the organization and functioning of the commissions for employment, promotion of professional degrees and gradations of forestry personnel;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 2317/11.06.2012, Ministerial Order no. 2543/05.07.2012, Ministerial Order no. 277/20.02.2013 and Ministerial Order no. 710/25.04.2013 on the designation of the Administrative Board of NFA –Romsilva;</p> <p>Law no. 52/2011 on occasional activities carried out by day laborers</p> <p>ORDER no. 600 / 22 May 2015 - for the approval of the Set of methods for the implementation of Law no. 52/2011 with regard to occasional activities carried out by day laborers;</p> <p>Law no. 544 of 12 October 2001 on the free access to information of public interest, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Standard methods for the implementation of Law 544/2001;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 27/2002 on the procedures for petition solving;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 769/2006 – for the approval of the methods for the limitation of economic liability of the forest security personnel;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 1305/2005 – for the approval of the work uniforms</p>



	<p>for the forestry personnel; Ministerial Order 332/2006 – on the amendment of the annex to the Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 1305/2005, for the approval of the work uniforms;</p> <p><u>ILO Conventions ratified by Romania</u></p> <p>Decree nr. 213 from 18 May 1957 for ratifying some international conventions related to work adopted by ILO ratifies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29), - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) <p>Decree nr. 352/1958 from the Official Bulletin nr. 34 din 29 august 1958 for ratifying ILO convention on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) <p>Decree nr. 284/1973 for ratifying some international conventions related to work adopted by ILO ratifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) <p>Decree nr. 83 from 23 July 1975 for ratifying some international conventions related to work adopted by ILO ratifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) <p>Law nr. 140 from 29 June 1998 for ratifying the ILO Convention no. 105/1957 on Abolition of Forced Labor, 1957 (No. 105) Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182), translated and published in the Official Bulletin under no. 577 from 17 November 2000</p>
4. Third parties' rights	not applicable
5. Trade and transport	
5.1. Classification of species, quantities and qualities	<p>Law no. 4/07.01.2015 for the approval of the average price of a cubic meter of standing timber, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 18/09.01.2015;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 1651/31.10.2000 on the approval of the Technical Standards for the assessment of the timber volume intended for trading, with subsequent amendments, not published in the Official Journal;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 512/21.07.2004 on the approval of the optimal</p>



	<p>population number for the main game species in Romania (deer, fallow deer, roe deer, chamois, wild boar, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, capercaillie and lynx);</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 410 of 11 April 2008 for the approval of the Procedure for authorizing activities of harvesting, capturing and/or purchase and/or trade, on the national territory or for export, of mineral specimens, of fossil specimens of plant and of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, as well as of wildlife plants and animals and their import, with subsequent amendments (Order 890/2009; Order 865/2014);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 19 of 13 January 2010 for the approval of the Method guidelines for the appropriate assessment of the potential impact of the plans and projects on the protected areas of community interest;</p>
<p>5.2. Trade and transport</p>	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Government Decision 1076/2009 - for the approval of Rules for the security of the forest fund;</p> <p>Government Decision 470/2014 updated by Government Decision 787/2014 – on the approval of the standards for timber sourcing, circulation and trading, for the status of the timber storage facilities and of the round wood processing facilities and on some measures for the implementation of the EU Regulation no. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 for setting the responsibilities incumbent to operators placing on the market wood or wood products;</p> <p>Law no. 171/2010 on the determination and punishment of forest offences;</p> <p>Law no. 4/07.01.2015 – for the approval of the average price of one cubic meter of standing timber;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance 85/2006 – on setting the methods for the assessment of the damages to wood vegetation within and outside the forest;</p> <p>Law 84/2007 – for the amendment and the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 85/2006 on setting the methods for the assessment of the damages to wood vegetation within and outside the forest;</p> <p>Government Ordinance 2/2001 – on the legal status of offences;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 332/2008 of the minister for agriculture and rural</p>



	<p>development on the registration of aquaculture production units in the Register of aquaculture units and on the issuing of the aquaculture license;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 342/2008 on the minimal individual size of the aquatic living resources in the public domain of the state, per species, which can be captured in the aquatic environment;</p> <p>Law no. 107 of 15.06.2011 on the trading of the forest reproductive material (Official Journal no. 430/20.06.2011).</p> <p>Order no. 1 of 4.01.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the label template for the forest reproductive material batch / divided batch and of the seed analysis bulletin template (Official Journal no. 40/17.01.2012).</p>
<p>5.3. Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Ministerial Order 167/2015 - For the approval of List of reference prices for year 2015 used in the calculation of the value of the timber stipulated under art. 22 paragraph (7) in Law no. 171/2010 - Government Decision 470/2014 updated by Government Decision 787/2014 – on the approval of the standards for timber sourcing, circulation and trading, for the status of the timber storage facilities and of the round wood processing facilities and on some measures for the implementation of the EU Regulation no. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 for setting the responsibilities incumbent to operators placing on the market wood or wood products;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 307/04.02.2015 on the establishment of fishing prohibition seasons and areas, and of the protection areas for aquatic living resources in year 2015;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 418/02.06.2005 for the approval of the methods for the assessment of hunting trophies, in compliance with the methods of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation.</p>
<p>5.4. Custom regulations</p>	
<p>5.5. CITES</p>	<p>Ministerial Order no. 154/11.04.2002 on harvesting by shooting specimens of wildlife fauna species of hunting interest, under exceptional circumstances;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 230 of 4 March 2003 on the delineation of the biosphere reserves, national parks and nature parks and the establishment of their administrations;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 11 March 1993 for the ratification by Romania to the</p>



	<p>Convention for wildlife and natural habitats conservation in Europe, adopted in Bern on 19 September 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 58 of 13 July 1994 for the ratification of the Convention on biological diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992;</p> <p>Law no. 69 of 15 July 1994 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and flora endangered, adopted in Washington on 3 March 1973;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 8 January 1998 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, adopted in Bonn on 23 June 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 451 of 8 July 2002 ratifying the European Landscape Convention, adopted in Florence on 20 October 2000;</p> <p>Law no. 389 of 19 October 2006 ratifying the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian, adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Law no. 137 of 1 July 2010 ratifying the Protocol for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity and of the landscape diversity, adopted and signed in Bucharest on 19 June 2008, within the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian, adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of the species of wild flora and fauna transposed in the national legislation through the Government Emergency Ordinance 57/2007;</p> <p>Law no. 5 in 25 January 1991 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on the wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitats;</p>
6. Due diligence	
6.1. Due diligence Procedures	<p>Government Decision no. 470/04.06.2014 on the approval of the standards for timber sourcing, circulation and trading, for the status of the timber storage facilities and of the round wood processing facilities and on some measures for the implementation of the EU Regulation no. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 for setting the responsibilities incumbent to operators placing on the market wood or wood products, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 426/10.06.2014, with</p>



	<p>subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the delegate minister for waters, forests and fishery no. 837/08.10.2014 for the approval of methods on the organization and operation of SUMAL, the responsibilities of SUMAL users, and the standardized information structure and methods for transmission, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 761/21.10.2014, with subsequent amendments;</p>
<p>7. Ecosystem services</p>	
	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Government Decision no. 861/22.07.2009 for the approval of the Set of methods for the allocation, use and control of the annual amounts for the sustainable management of the forest fund owned as private property by natural and legal persons and of the forest fund in public and private property of administrative-territorial units and for the approval of the Procedure for performing forestry services and for carrying out the verification of the fund, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 573/18.08.2009;</p> <p>Law 526/11.12.2003 for the approval of the National Program for tourism development "Skiing in Romania" (Official Journal 901/16.12.2003) with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 196/10.10.2006 on the approval of the Standards and updated technical prescriptions specific to areas of protection and safety areas related to the national transportation system of crude oil, gasoline, condensate and ethane (Official Journal 855/18.10.2006);</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. They refer (but not exclusively) to the following areas:

- 1) Knowledge on applicable legal* requirements (Criterion* 1.5);
- 2) Knowledge on meaning of the eight ILO Core Labor Conventions (Criterion* 2.1);
- 3) Recognizing and reporting on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion* 2.2);
- 4) Safely handling and disposal of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks* (Criterion* 2.3);
- 5) Carrying out responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion* 2.5);
- 6) Identifying sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to local communities* and implementing the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest* management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion* 3.5 and Criterion* 4.7);
- 7) Identifying legal rights* of local communities related to management activities (Criterion* 4.2);
- 8) Carrying out social, economic and environmental impact assessments* and developing appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion* 4.5);
- 9) Implementing activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services* (Criterion* 5.1);
- 10) Handling, applying and storing pesticides* (Criterion* 10.7); and
- 11) Implementing procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials* (Criterion* 10.12).
- 12) Identifying, management and monitoring of HCVs and biodiversity values.



Annex C Additional Requirements for Ecosystem Services

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. Peat lands are not drained;
 - ii. Wetlands, peat lands, savannahs or natural grasslands are not converted to plantations or any other land use;
 - iii. Areas converted from wetlands, peat lands, savannahs or natural grasslands to plantation since November 1994 are not certified, except where
 - ✓ The Organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
 - ✓ The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and
 - ✓ 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) 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.

c) Watershed Services

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.
- ii. Measures are implemented to maintain, enhance or restore permanent and temporary water bodies, watercourses, and aquifers;
- iii. Chemicals, waste and sediment are not discharged into water bodies, watercourses or aquifers; and
- iv. Management activities and strategies respect universal access to water, as defined in the UN resolution on the human right to water and sanitation

d) 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.

e) 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.

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 Species of conservation interest

	Group	Latin name of the species	Objective to be protected	Potential threats
BIRD SPECIES				
1	Species of large nocturnal birds of prey	<i>Bubo bubo</i> , <i>Strix uralensis</i> , <i>Strix aluco</i> , <i>Asio otus</i> , <i>Tyto alba</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropogenic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
2	Species of small nocturnal birds of prey	<i>Otus scops</i> , <i>Aegolius funereus</i> , <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i> , <i>Athene noctua</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropogenic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
3	Species of large diurnal birds of prey	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> , <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> , <i>Aquila heliaca</i> , <i>Aquila pomarina</i> , <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> , <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> , <i>Buteo buteo</i> , <i>Buteo rufinus</i> , <i>Pernis apivorus</i> , <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> , <i>Milvus milvus</i> , <i>Milvus migrans</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropogenic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.



4	Species of small diurnal birds of prey	<i>Accipiter nisus</i> , <i>Accipiter brevipes</i> , <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , <i>Falco cherrug</i> , <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , <i>Falco naumanni</i> , <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropogenic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
5	Other bird species	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork) <i>Corvus corax</i> (Common Raven)	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropogenic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
6		<i>Tetrao tetrix</i> (Black Grouse) <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> (Capercaillie)	Lekking areas	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific breeding habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, clear-cuts, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport, grazing in the vicinity of lekking and breeding areas.
TREE SPECIES				
7		<i>Corylus colurna</i> (Turkish Hazel) <i>Pinus cembra</i> (Swiss/Stone pine) <i>Pinus mugo</i> (dwarf mountain pine)	Specimens of the species	Forest fires



		<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)		
PLANT SPECIES				
8		<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> (Lady's slipper orchid) <i>Fritillaria spp.</i> (Tulip) <i>Himantoglossum capri- num</i> (Greek Orchid) <i>Paeonia spp.</i> (Peony)	The habitat where the species are dominant	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport). Illegal collection and trade of the species specimens.
MAMMAL SPECIES				
9		<i>Canis lupus</i> (wolf)	Den	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport). Disturb- ances during the breeding sea- son.
10		<i>Felis silvestris</i> (wild cat)	den (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).
11		<i>Lynx lynx</i> (Lynx)	Den / (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).Disturbances during the breeding season.
12		<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> (Chamois)	Winter shelters	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism).



13		<i>Ursus arctos</i> (brown bear)	Den	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).Disturbances during the breeding season.
BAT SPECIES				
14		<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum, Rhinolophus blasii, Rhinolophus euryale, Rhinolophus hipposideros, Rhinolophus mehelyi, Myotis bechsteinii, Myotis blythii, Myotis brandtii, Myotis capaccinii, Myotis emarginatus, Myotis dasycneme, Myotis daubentonii, Myotis myotis, Myotis mystacinus, Myotis nattereri, Nyctalus lasiopterus, Nyctalus leisleri, Nyctalus noctula, Eptesicus nilssonii, Eptesicus serotinus, Vespertilio murinus, Pipistrellus kuhlii, Pipistrellus nathusii, Pipistrellus pipistrellus, Pipistrellus pygmaeus, Hypsugo savii, Plecotus auritus, Plecotus austriacus, Barbastella barbastellus, Miniopterus schreibersii, Tadarida teniotis</i>	Any type of (temporary or permanent) shelter used by any of the bat species any time of the year Feeding areas intensively and periodically visited by any of the bat species	The main threat to forest bats is the loss of shelter places, particularly hollows. The flight couloirs/routes between the shelter and the feeding areas as well as the migration couloirs/routes between the shelters are also affected. Another threat is the use of insecticides, which impact upon the bats populations both directly and indirectly, due to the decrease of the food resources.
ANT SPECIES				



15		Formicidae sp. (Ant Species)	Ant hills	Reduction and degradation of the forest-specific habitat use of insecticides in such habitats.
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Note of the working group: out of the relevant legislation (at the moment of standard development) only these species were selected because: (i) compared to standard requirements, additional measures are needed for their conservation, (ii) the efficiency of fulfilling the conservation objectives (the process for FSC certification must be pragmatic, and not become something exclusive – i.e. very high costs and very high levels of expertise needed).

The list is only to guide the process not to represent and exhaustive and closed list and will be adapted to the evolution of the national legislation and any particular situations at national level.



Annex E Groups of forests types in Romania

FORMATION GROUP: 1 PURE SPRUCE STANDS AND FOREST TYPES WITH SPRUCE (Picea composita)

- 1 1 Pure spruce stands (Piceeta)
- 1 2 Spruce – fir stands (Piceto-Abieta)
- 1 3 Mixed Norway spruce – silver fir – European beech mixed stands (Piceeto-Fageta)
- 1 4 Norway spruce – European beech mixed stands (Piceeto-Fageta)
- 1 5 Norway spruce - European larch mixed stands (Piceeto-Lariceta)
- 1 6 Norway spruce - stone pine mixed stands (Piceeto-Cembreta)

FORMATION GROUP: 2 PURE SILVER FIR STANDS AND SILVER FIR FOREST TYPES (WITHOUT SPRUCE) (ABIETA COMPOSITA)

- 2 1 Pure silver fir stands (Abieta)
- 2 2 Fir-beech mixed stands (Abieto-Fageta)
- 2 3 Mixed fir stands and mixed beech stands (Abieto-Fageta composita)

FORMATION GROUP: 3 PINE STANDS, LARCH STANDS AND FOREST TYPES OF VARIOUS CONIFEROUS (WITHOUT SPRUCE OR FIR)

- 3 1 Pure Scots pine stands (Pineta sylvestris)
- 3 2 Pure black pine stands (Pineta nigrae)
- 3 3 Mixed black pine stands (Pineta nigrae composita)
- 3 4 Pure European larch stands (Lariceta)
- 3 5 European larch – stone pine stands (Lariceto-Cembreta)
- 3 6 Stone pine stands (Pineta cembrae)

FORMATION GROUP: 4 PURE EUROPEAN BEECH STANDS AND FOREST TYPES WITH EUROPEAN BEECH (WITHOUT OAK) (FAGETA)

- 4.1 Pure mountain European beech stands (Fageta montana)
- 4 2 Pure hill European beech stands (Fageta submontana)
- 4 3 Mixed European beech stands (Fageta composita)

FORMATION GROUP: 5 PURE SESSILE OAK STANDS AND FOREST TYPES WITH SESSILE OAK (QUERCETA SESSILIFLORAR COMPOZITA)

- 5 1 Pure sessile oak stands (Querceta sessiflorae)
- 5 2 Sessile oak – beech mixed stands (Querceto-Fageta)
- 5 3 Sessile oak mixed stands in the hills (Querceta sessiliflorae-Carpineta)
- 5 4 Sessile oak – pedunculate oak mixed stands (Querceta sessiliflorae-roboris)
- 5 5 Sessile oak and pedunculate oak mixed stands in the hills (Querceto-roboris-sessiliflorae - Carpineta)



FORMATION GROUP: 6 PURE PEDUNCULATE OAK STANDS AND FORESTS WITH PEDUNCULATE OAK (WITHOUT SESSILE OAK) (QUERCETA ROBORIS)

- 6 1 Pure pedunculate oak stands (Querceta roboris)
- 6 2 Pedunculate oak mixed stands in the hills and low plains (Querco robori-Carpineta)
- 6 3 Mixed stands from floodplains (Querco robori-Carpineta fraxinetosa)

FORMATION GROUP: 7 PURE TURKEY OAK STANDS, PURE ITALIAN OAK STANDS, TURKEY OAK AND ITALIAN OAK MIXED FORESTS (QUERCETA CONFERTAE – CER-RIS)

- 7 1 Pure Turkey oak stands (Querceta cerris)
- 7 2 Italian Oak stands (Querceta confertae)
- 7 3 Turkey oak – Italian oak mixed stands (Querceta confertae cerris)
- 7 4 Mixed stands of Turkey oak, Italian oak and other oak species (Querceta mixta)
- 7 5 Mixed forests with Turkey oak, mixed forests with Italian Oak (Querco - Carpineta cer-retosa)

FORMATION GROUP: 8 OAK AND DOWNY OAK MIXED STANDS AND MIXED FORESTS WITH DOWNY OAK (QUERCETA PEDUNCULIFLORAE-PUBESCENS)

- 8 1 Oak stands (Querceta pedunculiflorae)
- 8 2 Pure downy oak stands, (Querceta pubescentis)
- 8 3 Mixed stands of oak and downy oak (Querceta pedunculiflorae-pubescentis)
- 8 4 Mixed stands of oak and pedunculate oak (Querceta roboris- pedunculiflorae)
- 8 5 Mixed forest steppe with oak and downy oak (Querco –Carpineta subtermophilla)

FORMATION GROUP: 9 FORESTS OF POPLAR, WILLOW, ALDER (POPULETA, SALCETA, ALNETA)

- 9 1 Pure white poplar stands (Populeta albae)
- 9 2 Pure black poplar stands (Populeta nigrae)
- 9 3 Mixed white and black poplar stands (Populeta nigrae-albae)
- 9 4 Trembling aspen stands (Populeta tremulae)
- 9 5 Pure willow stands (Saliceta albae)
- 9 6 Mixed poplars and willow stands (Populeto-Saliceta)
- 9 7 Black alder stands (Alneta glutinosae)
- 9 8 Grey alder stands (Alneta incanae)
- 9 9 Mixed black and grey alder stands (Alneta incanae - glutinosae)

FORMATION GROUP: „0” FORESTS OF VARIOUS DECIDUOUS SPECIES

- 0 1 Hornbeam stands (Carpineta)



- 0 2 Lime-tree stands (Tilieta)
- 0 3 Maple stands (Acereta)
- 0 4 Ash stands (Fraxinus)
- 0 5 Elm stands (Ulmata)

Explanatory notes:

The above classification distinguishes 10 groups of forest type formations, namely:

1. Pure spruce stands and forest types with spruce
2. Pure silver fir stands and silver fir forest types (without spruce)
3. Pine stands, larch stands and various coniferous (without spruce or fir) forest types
4. Pure European beech stands and forest types with European beech (without oak)
5. Pure sessile oak stands and forest types with sessile oak
6. Pure pedunculate oak stands and forests with pedunculate oak (without sessile oak)
7. Pure Turkey oak stands, Pure Italian oak stands, Turkey oak and Italian oak forests
8. Oak and downy oak mixed stands and mixed forests with downy oak
9. Forests of poplar, willow, alder.
10. Forests of various deciduous species.

The main criterion in setting up these 10 formation groups consisted in the selection of various species or species groups specific for each formation group, covering in this way the classification system for the forest types in Romania.

Thus, for group no. 1, the main species is the Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L) Karsten); for group no. 2, the main species is the Silver fir (*Abies alba* Miller), for group no. 3, the pines (*Pinus sylvestris* L., *P. nigra* Arnold, *P.cembra* L.) and the larch (*Larix decidua* Miller) and so on.

The last group includes various deciduous species which would normally enter the specific composition of other groups, but which, in rare cases, can stand for particular separate types. Usually these types of forests are not natural types but types derived from the former. Yet, there are cases when such species can form natural forest types, some of them with relic origin, others related to a-zonal conditions (flood plain types).

Within each such formation group, the formations are usually distinguished according to the species composition criterion. Thus, within the first group, of “pure spruce stand and spruce forest type”, the following formations are differentiated:

- 1 1 Pure spruce stands (Piceeta)
- 1 2 Spruce – fir stands (Piceto-Abieta)
- 1 3 Mixed Norway spruce – silver fir – European beech mixed stands (Piceeto-Fageta)
- 1 4 Norway spruce – European beech mixed stands (Piceeto-Fageta)
- 1 5 Norway spruce - European larch mixed stands (Piceeto-Lariceta)
- 1 6 Norway spruce - stone pine mixed stands (Piceeto-Cembreta)



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Annex F Representative Areas level

- a. Natural forests – forest areas in which many of the main features and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biodiversity, are present
- b. Intensive plantations – forest areas in which most of the main features and key elements that define the native ecosystems are not present; such areas are the result of anthropogenic activities such as planting, sowing or intensive tending operations (plantations / cultures with allochthonous species – Euro-American poplars, selected willows, Douglas fir, red oak, etc.)

		Forest management intensity		
		low	medium	high
		Representative Areas level (% of management unit area)		
Size of the management unit	> 50.000 ha	11%	11%	12%
	10.000 – 50.000 ha	10%	11%	12%
	100 – 10.000 ha	10%	10%	11%

Notes:

Low intensity forest management from the naturalness point of view = natural forests (as defined above) over 70% of forest area

Medium intensity forest management from the naturalness point of view = natural forests (as defined above) under 70% of forest area but intensive plantations (as defined above) also under 70% of forest area

High intensity forest management from the naturalness point of view = intensive plantations (as defined above) over 70% of forest area

Size of the management unit will be assimilated to forest area included in the certificate



Annex G: High Conservation Value

Note: the information in this annex was taken and adapted from the HCV Toolkit published by WWF Romania, 2nd edition, year 2013. Monitoring guidelines are general recommendations. The Organization is encouraged to develop/adapt these guidelines to its particular environment.

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 1.1. – Forest areas included in protected areas

Definition
Forest areas included in scientific reserves, nature reserves, and areas declared nature monuments, fully-protected areas or strict nature reserves within the natural areas protected in compliance with the environmental legislation in force.
Threshold
The presence of forest areas within protected areas included in the above mentioned categories, if their main objective is the conservation of biodiversity ¹ .
Identification, management measures and monitoring guidelines (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of the protected areas in Romania; - Documents on the proposals² for the designation of nature reserves at local and county levels – County Councils, Agencies for Environment Protection, other institutions; - Management plans of the protected areas; - Forest management plans. <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p>

¹ Although the title refers to “protected areas” in general terms, the concept of HVC 1.1 only refers to those protected areas which indeed contain globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values. Therefore, only the forest areas included in those types of protected areas or parts of such areas in which such high concentrations of biodiversity are present shall be identified as HVC 1.1. Categories of protected areas or parts within them which do not meet this requirement shall not be included.

²In case there are proposals which (for a long period of time) have not been solved, the precautionary principle that requires additional assessments shall be applied.



The management measures for HCV1.1 are those set within the management plans of the protected areas.

For the areas included in the functional categories of the T I functional type, no human interventions are allowed. In the case of nature reserves, based on the assessment of the conservation needs of the species and habitats for which such reserves were designated, management measures shall be applied in order to *maintain or improve the significant concentrations of rare, threatened and endangered species*. In such cases, although the forestry technical norms recommend the same functional type as for the other categories (i.e. T I), appropriate management measures should be proposed (i.e. not all the forest area is automatically included under strict protection).

MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Organization will request monitoring results from protected area administrators/custodians and will keep track of the conservation status evolution.

HCV 1.2 – FORESTS CONTAINING RARE, ENDEMIC, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Definition
Forests which are habitats for rare, threatened and endangered species.
Threshold ³
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>occurrence of a viable population of one of the species mentioned in table 1</i> 2. <i>species are located within a site designated on scientific criteria and recognized as having nationally or regionally significant concentrations: protected areas of community interest, protected areas of national interest or other relevant studies⁴.</i>
Identification, management measures and monitoring guidelines (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <p>For the identification of the forests with critical concentrations of the plant species in Table 1, the following sources shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – list of protected areas in Romania – Natura 2000 database – the management plans of the protected areas

³Thresholds 1 and 2 should be considered cumulatively.

⁴Through the **engagement** of the "organisation", after stakeholder consultation and based on the existing research, the manager may also decide to take into consideration the high conservation values outside the protected areas already designated. Useful studies in this respect can be: files/records for the designation or extension of protected areas, regional development strategies, integrated management plans, Forest management plans, various scientific researches etc.



- files/records for the designation of the protected areas
- scientific research studies in this field
- forest management plans
- consultations with research institutes, education, museums, local experts, protected area managers, NGOs etc.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

I. For forest dwelling species:

The forestry works shall be in compliance with the ecological needs of the species intended for conservation (especially humidity and light) and shall be decided following the consultation with biology experts. Furthermore, such works shall ensure the continuity of the habitat in that specific location, either within the same or in the neighboring forest stands, taking into account the fact that the forest ecosystem has a cyclic evolution, the early development stages are naturally featured by the absence of the herbaceous layer due to excessive shade, - i.e. the extreme density of young trees generates an excessive competition for all resources – light, water, nutrients. Timber harvesting shall not be carried out during the growing season of the species of interest, in order to ensure opportunities for their reproduction and perpetuation. Timber collection shall be carried out with minimum impact on the soil, in order to avoid damages to roots and to underground vegetative reproduction structures (rhizomes, bulbs).

II. For species dwelling in ecosystems adjacent to the forests:

No operations producing radical changes of the habitat of the species of interest (such as drainage, plantations, substitutions etc.) shall be carried out. The harvesting of the timber, especially felling and extraction, from the forest adjacent to such ecosystems shall avoid the areas (ecosystems) where there are populations of the species to protect. Where this is not possible, such activities shall only be carried out during the cold season (preferably when the soil is frozen and/or covered with snow), in order to avoid damaging the plants and to mitigate to the minimum the damage to the soil and, implicitly, to the underground vegetative reproduction structures – e.g. rhizomes, bulbs.

MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Favourable conservation status of the plant population is the goal. Therefore, presence and evolution of the population structure (i.e. distribution, density, etc.) and eventually any signs of degradation (which could affect conservation status) are the objectives for monitoring. Timing - Annually. Preferred period - depending on the species - for herbaceous species - between spring and fall (if they can be identified by leaves and flowers) or the flowering period (if they are determined only by flowers). For woody species (e.g. *Taxus baccata*) all year round.

Table 1 Species of rare, threatened and endangered plants

No.	Species	Occurrence
1	<i>Acanthus balcanicus</i> Heywood & I. Richardson	AB: Alba Iulia, Micesti; CS: Danube valley (between Bazias and Pojejena), reserve Cheile Nerei - Beusnita; MH: between Svinita and Tricule, Orsova on hill Alion, Danube valley at Portile de Fier and Cazanele Mici, Hinova, Cerneti, hill Iorgutovei, hill Starminei, between Schela Cladovei and Varciorova, Varciorova, Gura Vaii, between Arginesti and Butoiesti, v. Oglanicului; DJ: Craiova, Teisani, Segarcea, Radovan, plateau Plenita; OT: plateau Cotmeana between Campeni and Spineni
2	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i> L.	CS: Pescari, Drencova; MH: in Danube valley at Cazane, Plavisevita, Dubova, Cuina Turcului, v. Saraorschi, Ogradena; GL: cultivated on plateau Milos - Cismele and plateau Garboavele - Tulucesti
3	<i>Achillea cartilaginea</i> Ledeb. ex Rchb.	TM: Lugoj; IS: Iasi at Socola; SV: Suceava at Itcani towards Burdujeni
4	<i>Bulbocodium versicolor</i> (Ker Gawl.) Spreng.	VS: Podul Opii in plateau "Valea Babei"
5	<i>Caragana frutex</i> (L.) K. Koch	VS: Tatarani-Danesti on hill Botoaia-Budunoaia, Baltati (com. Tatarani) on hill Chicera, Serbesti-Ciortesti on hill Morei, Dobroslovesti-Zapodeni on hill Uncesti, Tanacu in reserve „Coasta Rupturile” and on grazing land „Horeta”, Draxeni, Ivesti: hill Bujoru, Manjesti at „Coasta Murgenilor” and on v. Crasnei at cca. 120 m alt.; IS: Valea Lunga; CT: Adamclisi, Valea Rea, Carpinis, between Baraganul and Valea Seaca on v. Omurcea, Mircea Voda on v. Cara-Su, Cochirleni, Canaraua Fetii, rez.: Dumbraveni and Esehioi, plateau „Ion Creanga”-Valeni; TL: Atmagea on v. Ghiubelca, Agighiol, hill Chervantu
6	<i>Cardamine enneaphyllos</i> (L.) Crantz	BV: Predeal on v. Rasnoavei; CS; MH: v. Pragusului Mare; GJ: Novaci-Ranca; SV: Argestru, Campulung, Carlibaba; Mts Capatanii on Mt. Buila
7	<i>Cardamine quinquefolia</i> (M. Bieb.) Schmalh.	VN: Brosteni on hill Deleanu, Focsani in plateau Crang; BC: Chetris-Tamasi, Pod. Barladului, interfluviul Siret-Barlad; NT: Poienari; VS: Dranceni, plateau Siscani, Husi in plateau Dobrina in pct. „Scolul” at cca. 350 m alt., Bahnari in plateau Rediu-Bustei and Branistea, Mircesti-Tacuta in plateau Tufesti, Bereasa-Danesti in plateau Bousori and Dop, Lipovat, Ciomag and Pascani, Puscasi-Laza, Bogdana, Morareni, Al. Vlahuta, Chetrosu, Gherghesti, Ibanesti, Mireni, Coroiesti, Viisoara; IS: Dobrovat in plateau Cobuza and Buda, plateau

		Barnova, plateau Dobrovat, Trifesti in plateau Roscani
8	<i>Cephalorrhynchus tuberosus</i> (Steven) Schchian	MH: between Orsova and Gura Vaih, Varciorova, Danube valley at Cazane
9	<i>Chartolepis glastifolia</i> (L.) Cass. (<i>Centaurea glastifolia</i> L.; <i>Centaurea chartolepis</i> Greuter)	BZ: plateau Frasinu, plateau Spataru, plateau Gomesti at 86 m alt., between Lipia and Pietrosul, at cca. 1,5 Km de Lipia, in point "in balta" (Cracanata, com. Stalpu)
10	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> (L.) W. P. C. Barton	HR: Meresti, Tusnad-Bai on Mt. Puciosul, Tusnad on Cetatuia, Valea Alba, Baile Homorod; CV: Valcele, Reci; BV: Cristian, Zizin on Combos, Noa, Sacele; SB: Dumbrava Sibiu; SV: Calinesti-Cuparenco, Calinesti-Enache, Benea on hill Glodului, Dumbrava-Granicesti; BT: Dorohoi at "Zvoriste"; Mts Nemira; Barsei (Mt. Postavarul)
11	<i>Comandra elegans</i> (Rochel ex Rchb.) Rchb. fil.	MM; CJ; CS; MH: Breznita de Ocol, Gura Slatinicului, v. Topolnitei, Flamanda, Varciorova; GJ: Bascov; DJ: Craiova, Vartop; OT; VL: Horezu in „Padurea Boului”; TR: Blejesti-Videle; GR: Comana, Ghimpatii; IF: Vlad Tepes; GL: langa plateau Garboavele, Pechea, Valea Marului, Slobozia Conachi in plateau Baltatu, Urlesti; CT: reserve Canaraua Fetii, Esechioi, Ostrov; TL: Greci on Piatra Imbulzita, hill Secara
12	<i>Corylus colurna</i> L.	CS: Parcul Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, v. Sirinei, plateau Berzasca, Mt. Domogled, v. Cernei, Baile Herculane, Ciorici; MH („Dealul lui Vodita”, v. Vodita, v. Dohomna, Bazinetul Dubovei, Piatra Closani on Piatra Mica and Piatra Mare, v. Tesnei at Covei, v. Bahn ei, Varciorova, Strehaia in plateau Gavanele); GJ: Man. Tismana, Closani on v. Motrului, Steiul Rosu, hill Calului, Calugareni, reserve “Cotu I with Aluni”, Topesti, Piatra Closanilor, Vf. Gorganu
13	<i>Corydalis pumila</i> (Host) Rchb.	DJ: Podari in Valea Rea; Bucuresti (plateau Baneasa); GL: Barbosi; TL: hill Denis Tepe
14	<i>Crocus chrysanthus</i> (Herb.) Herb.	TL: Cataloi, Niculitel, Man. Cocos, Isaccea, Telita, Valea Teilor, Balabancea, Ceamurlia, Babadag, Meidanchioi, Trestenic, Be idaud, hill Consul, hill Bestepe, hill Mandresti, alte local.; CT: reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni and Esechioi, Agigea, Carstul Cheia, Adamclisi in plateau Sipote
15	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> L.	MM: Bistra; SJ; CJ; BN; MS; HR (incl. Odorheiu Secuiesc on hill Flirtus, Bradesti; CV; BV: Predeal, Mt. Tampa; SB; AB: v. Rametului;

		BH; CS (incl. Baile Herculane); MH: Baia de Arama; GJ: Novaci, Piatra Ciosani; AG: Campulung; BZ: v. Niscovului; BC: Onesti, Buhoci, Slanic; NT (incl. Man. Durau, Pangarati); VS: Pogana; IS, incl. plateau Repedea, Tatarusi, between Cristesti and Motca; BT: Hiliseu-Horia, plateau Gorovei, Dorohoi on „Plaiul Zvoristea”, Baisa and Sendriceni; SV: Zamostea, Calinesti-Cuparenco, Brosteni, Campulung Moldovenesc; Mts: Calimani; Rarau: “Codrul Secular Slatioara”; Bistritei: Crucea-Toance; Ceahlau; Hasmas; Cheile Bicazului; Penteleu; Piatra Craiului; Retezat: Albele
16	<i>Daphne blagayana</i> Freyer	Mts: Ciucas (Vf. Ciucas); Piatra Mare; Postavarul; Piatra Craiului; Bucegi (Sinaia at Stancile “Sf. Ana”, Mt. Padina Crucii, v. Ghimbaselului, Bucsoiul; Baiului, incl. on v. Azugai and v. Cazacului at cca. 950 m alt.); Iezer-Papusa on v. Dambovicioarei; Cozia: Man. Stanisoara, Vf. Cozia, Galdanul; Capatanii: Buila, Piatra Tarnovului; Parang; Valcan (Dosul Macrisului, „Locuri Rele” in Def. Jiului); Mehedinti (Piatra Ciosani on Piatra Mica and Piatra Mare, Piatra Mare at curmatura dintre “Pietre”; Bihor-Madeasa: Vidra; BV: Brasov on stanca „Predigstuhl”; AB: Campeni; AG
17	<i>Daphne laureola</i> L.	CS: Moldova Noua on hill „Milan”, Cozla on v. Sirinei, reserve Valea Mare-Moldova Noua; MH: Varciorova at Portile de Fier, between v. Mraconiei and Cazanele Mari, Def. Dunarii, v. Siriniei
18	<i>Doronicum orientale</i> Hoffm.	AB: Sebes; GR: Comana in plateau “Valea Hotilor”; TL: in plateau “Teke” at Cerna, plateau „Valea Fagilor” - Lunca Vita
19	<i>Dracocephalum thymiflorum</i> L.	SV: Pojorata, Masivul Rarau
20	<i>Elymus panormitanus</i> (Parl.) Tzelev (<i>Agropyron panormitanum</i> Parl.)	CS: reserve Domogled mai sus de „Ogasul Mutului”, Mt. Domogled, Drencova, Baile Herculane at Ciorici; MH: Svinita on hill Tre scovat, Plavisevita, Varciorova at Portile de Fier, Gura Vaih, reserve Gura Vaih-Varciorova, hill Duhovnei
21	<i>Epipactis microphylla</i> (Ehrh.) Sw.	CJ; BN; BV; AB: Vf. Pragul at S-V de iezarul Ighiel, Tibru; HD; BH: reserve “Def. Crisului Repede” on hill Magurii, v. pr. Sighistel, Calugari on v. Preotesei, Dumbravita on Vf. Bujorului and on V. Pinilor; AR: Aciuta, Crocna, Dulcele and v. Zimbrului; TM; CS: Baile Herculane; MH: Ogasul Tiganului, Varciorova; GJ: Man. Tismana; AG; PH: Sinaia; IS: Iasi; TL: Cerna; Mts: Piatra Craiului; Bucegi; Fagaras; Tarcu-Petreanu; Cernei; Mehedinti (v. r. Tesna); Codru-Moma; Plopis on hill Iepure, hill Linul, hill Ponor and pr. Bistra
22	<i>Euphorbia carpatica</i> Wot.	MM: Baia Mare on hill Rojali in Mt. Ignis, Sapanta at Apa Rosie, Sat-Sugatag, Baz. r. Mara, at Runcu, on v. Stedea, on v. Mare, Cheile Tatarului, on v. Podului, Baz. v. Firiza (pe v. Neagra, v. Blidaru, sub Poiana lezarele, Izv. Sturului, Poiana lui Dumitru, halta Runc, Hor-



		daua, Trisepinti, „La Puntii”, at confluenta izv. Runcu with izv. de la Colibi, Niresul Sapantei, Jilerescu; SM: Certeze langa ml. „Brebu” at cca. 650 m alt., Certeze langa pr. Valea Alba
23	<i>Galanthus plicatus</i> M. Bieb.	TL: Ciucurova, plateau Babadag, Man. Cocos, Niculitel “La Monument”, Man. Celik, Cerna, Tiganca, Babadag, hill Sarica, Carasan-Teke, Edirlen; CT: reserve Dumbraveni, reserve Fantanita-Murfatlar
24	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i> Hook. fil.	CS; MH; DJ: Raston „Ostrovul lui Vana”; VN: Focsani in plateau Crang; GL: frecv in Baz. Chinejii, Munteni, Ghidigeni, Tanaso aia, Iacomii, Hanul Conachi, plateau Balta-Munteni, plateau Torcesti; VS: Vinderei, Vaslui, Husi, Movileni-Coroiesti; BC: Podu-Turcului, Codrii Cucului, Seaca, Loturi, Fantanele-Lehancea, Plopu-Motoseni, Glavanesti; CT (incl. reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni, Canaraua Fetii and Esehioi, plateau Seid-Orman, Adamclisi spre Ostrov, reserve „Gura Dobrogei”); TL (incl. Mts Macinului)
25	<i>Geranium asphodeloides</i> Burm. fil.	CT: Gr. Saele at cetatea Histria; TL: Macin at baza Mt. Pricopanul
26	<i>Gymnospermium altaicum</i> (Pall.) Spach. ssp. <i>odesanum</i> (DC.) E. Mayer & Pulević	TL: between Cerna and Greci on hill Chervantu, Agighiol, Izvoarele on hill Consul, Luncavita, hill Denis -Tepe, hill Sarica, Carasan-Teke, com. Izvoarele, Greci on hill Moroianu, Cerna on hill Dalchi, Valea Teilor on hill Trestenic
27	<i>Himantoglossum sensu lato</i> (L.) Spreng.	MS; SB: Casolt and Gusterita; AB; BH; AR: Ghioroc; TM; CS: Baile Herculane, Bozovici on v. Lighidiei; MH, Svinita, Tisovita, Plavisevita, Varciorova, Dudasul Schelei, langa pestera Topolnita; GJ: Piatra Closani; DJ; OT: plateau Resca; DB: between Man. Dealul and Man. Viforata on „Valea Sasului”; PH: Scaieni-Ploiesti; BZ: Baz. r. Ramnicu Sarat; GR: Comana, Ghimpatii; IF: plateau Baneasa Nemtoaicei, plateau Cernica; IL; IS: Schitul Stavnice, Ciurea, Barnova; CT (incl. rez.: Hagieni, Canaraua Fetii and Esehioi, Murfatlar); TL (incl. plateau Babadag, catre Caugagia, Nifon, plateau Tiganca)
28	<i>Hypericum umbellatum</i> A. Kern.	AB: Vidra (pe Piatra Strutu and Poienile de sub Piatra) and Abrud on Mt. Vulcan
29	<i>Iris sintenisii</i> Janka	BZ: reserve “Paclele”; GL: Tecuci; VS: Murgeni; IS: reserve „Valea lui David”, Deleni, Galata-Iasi; BT: Calugareni-Ungureni; TL: plateau Babadag in poiana Chiurum-Tarla, Niculitel, Ortachioi, Macin spre Ghecet, Razboieni, Neatarnarea, Telita, Carasan-Teke, Uspenia; CT: reserve Canaraua Fetii, reserve Esehioi, reserve Hagieni

30	<i>Lathyrus laxiflorus</i> (Desf.) Kuntze	MH: Govodarva, Malovat
31	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i> (L.) Sw.	MS; BV; AB: Paclisa on v. Salistei, Alba Iulia in Mas. Mamut; BH; AR: v. Crisului Alb, Araneag, Nadas, Conop, Dumbrava, v. Milovita, Gurahont, v. Uibaresti, Rasca, hill Baltele; CS: Baile Herculane; MH: hill Glogovei-Comanestilor, Gura Slatinicului, Varciorova on Mt. Ciocanul, on „Hill Mare” and „Duhovna”, Svinita, v. Ieselnitei; GJ: Man. Tismana, at „Vartoapele Ieroni”; OT; VL, incl. Nisipii; AG; DB: Priseaca, Teis, v. Tiei, Plaiul Mogoi; BZ: Hierasti, Homesti, Baz. r. Ramnicu Sarat, reserve "Paclele"; GR: Comana; IF: Peris; VN: Pufesti, Ploscuteni; GL: plateau Adam, plateau Pogonesti – Suceveni; VS: Barbosi-Hoceni, Bogdana Voloseni, Fedesti, Trestiana; IS: plateau Crasnita-Ciortesti; CT (incl. reserve Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi, Sipote in plateau Ierbosiu); TL (Delta D.: Letea, plateau Babadag-Codru); Mts: Zarandului; Plopiș: hill Boti, hill Iepure, hill Linul, hill Ticleu
32	<i>Malus dasyphylla</i> Borkh.	BN: Rodna; BV: Brasov; CT: reserve „Gura Dobrogei”; TL: Babadag
33	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> (F. W. Schmidt) Moench	SB: between Orlat and Gura Raului; DB: Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt.; Mts Aninei
34	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> Hudson	SB: Poplaca; HD: Geoagiu-Bai; MH: Svinita, between Svinita and Tri-Kule; DB: Targoviste, Man. Viforata in „Valea Cocosatului” and in „Valea lui Enache”, Laculete, Doicesti, Ocnita, Dealu Mare, Miclosanii Mici, Gorgota; PH: Filipestii de Padure, Breaza, Scaieni, Ploiesti, Plopu, Harsa
35	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> L.	AB: Aiud, Alba Iulia; DB: Targoviste, Laculete, Pucioasa, Gorgota, Ocnita, Branesti, Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt.; PH: Poiana Tapului, Cheile Doftanei; IS: Schitul Stavnic; SV: v. Siretului; Mts Bucegi at Piatra Arsa
36	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i> Cav. ssp. <i>oestriifera</i> (M. Bieb.) Soó	CS: Oravita, Parcul Semenic-Cheile Carasului, Cheile Nerei, reserve Cheile Garlistei; MH: between Svinita and Tri-Kule; GJ: Tg. Jiu in plateau Ursatei; DB: Targoviste at Teis, Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt., between Man. Dealul and Man. Viforata on „Valea Sasului”, Laculete, Doicesti, Ocnita; PH: Scaieni-Ploiesti, Valea Calugareasca, between gara c.f. Breaza and Nistoresti, Harsa, Plopu, between Petrosita and Uralati, Calinesti on v. "Nucului", at "Secui", "Snuiul", on colinele "Gorgani"; BZ: Cislau, Patarlagele on valea Viei; BC: Pasul Oituz at Poiana Sarata on hill Maciucas; Mts Plopiș: hill Potochi
37	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> Mill.	MS: Reghin; BV: Brasov; AB: Alba Iulia, Abrud; HD: Deva, Dobra; BH: Mts Plopiș (on hill Tonchi, com. Tinaud, hill Potochi, hill Cetea, hill Borozel); TM: Luncani

38	<i>Opopanax bulgaricus</i> Velen.	CT: Albesti (rez. Hagieni, pct. „Cazanul Mare”)
39	<i>Orchis pallens</i> L.	CJ: Cluj-Napoca; HR: Harghita, Praid, Lueta; BV: Brasov „Printre Gradini”, Magura Codlei, „Poiana Cetatii”, „Dealul Morii”, Poiana Brasov; CS: Resita, Oravita on Mt. Simion, Bozovici in plateau „Poiana Oprestilor”, Moldova Noua in „Valea Mare”, reserve Valea Mare-Moldova Noua, Mt. Domogled in Poiana Domogled, Malu Mare, Secui; MH: Varciorova on v. Bahnei, spre Ilovita, v. Slatinicului, gura „Cerovatului”, Orsova on hill Olimp; DJ: Malu Mare, Secui; ? TL: Ciucurova, Nicolae Balcescu, Babadag; Mts: Barsei, in cl. Postavarul; Bucegi; Fagaras (Vf. Galati); Plopiș: hill Linul, hill Ponor
40	<i>Orchis papilionacea</i> L.	BV: Brasov; CS: Anina, Baile Herculane on Mt. Domogled, reserve Valea Ciclovei, Bozovici, alte local.; MH: Orsova on hill Ali on, Plavisevita, between Ieselnita and Ogradena, Varciorova, Ilovita on v. Cerovatului, Drobeta Turnu Severin on hill Iorgutovei, Baia de Arama, hill Marcopriciu, between Svinita and Tri-Kule, Tisovita, alte localitati
41	<i>Orchis simia</i> Lam.	CS: Bazias, Mts Aninei, in apropierea izv. Beusnitei; MH: Varciorova on Dealul Mare, Plavisevita, at Gura Slatinicului and on „Cracul Ciolane”, Gura Vaii on hill Carlan, plateau Oglanic, Schela Cladovei, Dudasul Schelei, Ponoare; NT: Roman; CT: reserve Dumbraveni, Canaraua Fetii and Esehioi, Sipote in plateau Ierbosus; TL: Ciucurova spre Nicolae Balcescu, Babadag, Niculitel spre Taita
42	<i>Ornithogalum fimbriatum</i> Willd.	GR: Comana, Puieni and Prundu, Greaca, on Valea Gurbanului; IF: Mihai Bravu, Mironesti, 30 Decembrie; CL: langa l. Greaca, Ca sci-oarele in plateau Tufele Grecului; IL: Slobozia at plateau Slobozeanca, Platonesti, spre cazarma at Slobozia; GL: Rogojeni in plateau "Rapa Chifului" and at "Valea Chetroasa", Oancea at pct. "Bate Lupul"; TL: between Babadag and gara c.f. Codru, plateau Babadag, Tulcea, Nicolae Balcescu, Baschiori, Calugaru-Iancina, Enisala
43	<i>Ornithogalum sphaerocarpum</i> A. Kern.	TM: plateau "Casa Verde"; CS: Anina, Danube valley between Moldova Veche and Pojejena on hill Golovar, reserve Valea Ciclovei, ? Baile Herculane
44	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> L. ssp. <i>banatica</i> (Rochel) Soó	BH: Borz on hill Pacau, Dumbravita on Vf. Bujorului at 689 m alt.; TM: Lugoj; CS: Bazias; MH: Ribis
45	<i>Paeonia daurica</i> Andrews	MH: Varciorova on Mt. Ciocanul, hill Marcopriciu, Drumul Hotesc; BZ: Salcia on Plaiul Saratii at cca. 400 m alt. (1156), Man. Ciolanu on hill „Poiana Rotunda”
46	<i>Paeonia mascula</i> (L.) Mill.	CS: Bazias, Valea Ciclovei sub Vf. Simion at 450 m alt., Sasca on v. Beusnitei, in apropierea izv. Beusnitei, Bazias -Pojejena; MH: Mt.



		Ciocanul, Varciorova
47	<i>Periploca graeca</i> L.	GR: Giurgiu; IF; CL: Oltenita; IL: Hatis and Fetesti; BR: Insula Brailei at Zatna in plateau Ciurea; CT: Topalu, Harsova, Cernavoda, Rarsova, Medgidia, Mangalia, Mamaia, Vadu Oii, Adamclisi, Oltina on Ostrovul Strambu, v. Carasu, Harsova; TL: Ostrov
48	<i>Piptatherum holciforme</i> (M. Bieb.) Roem. & Schult. (<i>Oryzopsis holciformis</i> (M. Bieb.) Hack.)	HD; CS; MH; OT; AG; DB; TR; IF; TL: Izvoarele on hill Consul; CT (incl. reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni and Canaraua Fetii, Murfa tlar at Serpla-Cula)
49	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i> L.	CT: Ostrov: hill Arab Tabie and Baba Rada, Ostrov at Studina Voda , rez.: Hagieni, Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi
50	<i>Pulmonaria filarszkyana</i> Jáv. (<i>P. rubra</i> ssp. <i>filarszkyana</i> (Jáv.) Domin)	Mts: Maramuresului, on Mt. Farcau, Pietrosul Maramuresului , Macarlau in valea r. Vaser; Rodnei, incl. Pietrosul Mare; Suhard ; Obcinele Bucovinei (Mt. Iedu, Tatarca); Calimani on Piatra Cusmei; Rarau: "Codrul Slatioara"
51	<i>Pyrola carpatica</i> Holub & Krisa	Mts: Rodnei and Bucegi
52	<i>Pyrus nivalis</i> Jacq.	GR: Comana, Ghimpati; IF: plateau Baneasa
53	<i>Ranunculus flabellifolius</i> Heuff. & Rchb.	CS: Carasova, Oravita, Plavisevita, Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, Prigor; IS: Iasi on hill Repedea
54	<i>Rosa turcica</i> Rouy	BV: Brasov; BH: Briheni on hill Crucilor, Huta Balateasa spre poiana Runc; CT: Mangalia; TL: Babadag (hill Ianak-Bair), reserve „Varful Secaru”-Atmagea
55	<i>Rosa coziae</i> Nyár.	Mts: Cozia , incl. on Ciuha Mica; Capatanii: Mt. Buila, Mt. Stogusorul, between Gurguiata and Mt. Stogusoru
56	<i>Saccharum strictum</i> (Host) Spreng. (<i>Erianthus appressus</i> Jáv)	Along the rivers, in: CS, Bazias; MH: Svinita, hill Buliga; PH; GR: Comana, Braesti; IF; TL: in Danube Delta (between Portita and Perisor, Letea, Sf. Gheorghe)
57	<i>Saxifraga cymbalaria</i> L.	BC: Baile Slanic (in the plateau on hill Surei, on p. dr. a pr. Slanic at cca. 500 m alt.) and between v. Oituzului and Uzului, on v. Dobrului,



		on v. Pufului, on v. Salariei, Darmanesti in molidisul „Cracurele” de-a lungul pr. „Izvorul Negru” at cca. 1200 m alt.), Darmanesti at „Plaiul Ciungetului”
58	<i>Salix daphnoides</i> Vill.	MS: Rastolita; SB: Pasul Turnu-Rosu; CS: v. Bistrei Marului; DB: Targoviste in In. r. Ialomita; PH: Comarnic-Posada, between Sinaia and Busteni along the river Prahova; GR: Comana; VS: In. pr. Tifesti, Berezeni, Silistea-Iana; BC: Hemeiusi at lake Lilieci; Mts: Ceahlau and Giumalau
59	<i>Scutellaria columnae</i> L.	CS: Danube valley; MH: reserve Gura Vaii-Varciorova
60	<i>Scutellaria velenovskyi</i> Rech. fil.	Jud.: Caras-Severin; Mehedinti; Constanta; Tulcea
61	<i>Symphytum tauricum</i> Willd.	CT: reserves: Canarua Fetii and Esechioi; TL: Babadag on v. Chioscula and Ciresicula, Ciucurova, Cocos, Niculitel, Bestepe, Cerna, Tiganca, plateau „Valea Fagilor” – Luncavita
62	<i>Syringa josikaea</i> J. Jacq. ex Rchb.	CJ: Ciucea, Negreni; HD: pr. Obarsia de Cris; BH: Lorau, Saliste de Vascau, Baz. Stana de Vale; Mts: Metaliferi (pe Mt. Vulcan); Gilau-Muntele Mare (v. Iadei-Rameti, Dealul Mare at 957 m. alt., v. Ariesului and tributaries, v. Aleului and tributaries); BH-CJ: Ciucea, Negreni; Bihor-Vladeasa: Sacueu, v. Draganului, v. Somesului Cald and tributaries, v. Galbena
63	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Carp. Orient. (Mts: Maramuresului; Rodnei; Bargaului; Calimani; Obcina Feredeului); Obcina Mare; Rarau, incl. Cheile „Moara Dracului”, “Codrul Secular Slatioara”; Giumalau; Stanisoarei); Bistritei; Ceahlau; Hasmas; Cheile Bicazului; Gosman-Tarcau; Gurghiului; Giurgeului; Harghita; Ciucului; Nemira; Vrancei; Persani: Cheile Varghisului; Siriu; Penteleu; Ciucas; Baiului; Postavarul; Piatra Mare; BN; BC: Brusturoasa; Merid. (Mts: Bucegi at Sinaia, Busteni, Predeal on Clabucetul Taurului; Piatra Craiului; Leaota; Iezer-Papusa; Fagaras; Capatanii, incl. catena Buila-Vanturita, on Mt. Piatra, Cheile pr. Cheia; Lotrului; Cindrel; Sureanu; Parang (sub Vf. Mandra); Valcan; Tarcu-Petreanu; Godeanu; Cernei; Mehedinti) and Occid. (Mts: Almajului; Semenicului; Aninei; Poiana Rusca; Metaliferi (pe Mt. Vulcan); Trascaului; Gilau-Muntele Mare, incl. Mt. Scarita-Belioara; Bihor-Vladeasa; CJ: Borzesti, reserve Cheile Turzii); HR: Tusnad-Bai; AB: v. Rametului); CS: Gura Golambului, Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, reserve Domogled, Berzasca, v. Siriniei, reserve Valea Ciclovei); MH: Portile de Fier, Bazinetul Dubovei, Tisovita, Cazanele Mari, Dubova, Ogradena; VN: reserve „Cenaru”; BC: Baz. r. Casin (Branisteanu-Reaua Mare, Man. Casin, Palanca, Comanesti, Darmanesti, Tg. Ocna; NT: reserve „Pangarati” on v. Paraului with Brazi, P. F. Vanatori, Man. Neamt; BT: reserve Tudora; SV: Crucea-Toance); Cris. (incl. v. Crisului Alb, Varfuri in plateau „Campul Malului”, Talagiu in poiana „Gruil



		Lupului [®] , O.S. Sudrigiu and Vascau, Izbul Galbenei, Piatra Galbenei, Piatra Ciungilor, Scarita-Padis, Piatra Bulzului, Piatra Boghii, v. Saritoarei, plateau Baita).
64	<i>Verbascum glabratum</i> Friv. ssp. <i>brandzae</i> (Franch. ex Brandza) Murb.	VL: on v. Lotrului at Brezoi, Golotreni, Man. Cozia, Mt. Foarfeca, Calimanesti, Caciulata
65	<i>Vicia biennis</i> L.	IF; TL (incl. Delta D. on Gr. Caraorman and Gr. Letea)
66	<i>Vicia sparsiflora</i> Ten.	MH: Strehaia; GJ: Mierea Birnicii; DJ: Mihaita in plateau Leamna and Lupulet, Obedin, between Polmeltu and Cotofenii in Dos in plateau Bancii, Bucovat in plateau Dos, lunca Craiovei; Def. r. Jiu



HCV 1.3 – FORESTS OF CRITICAL SEASONAL USE

Definition
Forests providing shelter for high <i>concentrations</i> of species during critical periods/stages of their lifetime.
Threshold ⁵
<p>1. <i>occurrence of specimens of one of the species listed in Annex 2, in high concentration during a critical period of their existence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ nesting and resting areas for migratory and/or colonial species; ➤ capercaillie and black grouse lekking areas; ➤ rocky areas, areas with old hollowed trees which contain hibernating and breeding bat colonies; ➤ beaver colonies; ➤ chamois winter refuge areas; ➤ wetland areas for breeding of amphibians; ➤ areas with several bear dens; ➤ critically significant ecological corridors⁶; <p>2. <i>Area is located⁷ within a site designated according to scientific criteria and recognized as being a shelter for significant concentrations at national or regional level: protected areas of community interest, protected areas of national interest or other relevant studies⁸</i></p>
Identification, management measures and monitoring guidelines (for guidance purpose only)
<p>IDENTIFICATION:</p> <p>For the identification of the forests with critical concentrations of the species from Table 2 the following sources shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – list of protected areas in Romania – Natura 2000 database

⁵Thresholds 1 and 2 should be considered cumulatively.

⁶They cumulatively meet the following criteria:

- ✓ ensure the connectivity for populations of protected species (i.e. large carnivores as umbrella species) between areas recognised as presenting significant concentrations at national or regional level (i.e. protected areas);
- ✓ the existing network of protected areas does not sufficiently cover, in terms of area or objectives, such ecological corridors;
- ✓ the existing infrastructure (such as roads or settlements), and respectively the particular structure of the forest ecosystems make these corridors fundamental for maintaining the connectivity of the populations of interest.

⁷An exception can be the ecological corridors of critical importance.

⁸ Through the **voluntary engagement** of the **“organisation”**, after stakeholder consultation and based on the existing research, the manager may also decide to take into consideration the high conservation values outside the protected areas already designated. Useful studies in this respect can be: files/records for the designation or extension of protected areas, regional development strategies, integrated management plans, forest management plans, various scientific research works etc.



- the management plans of the protected areas
- files/records for the designation of the protected areas
- scientific research studies in this field
- forest management plans (sub compartments included the functional category addressing the protection of some rare fauna species)
- Important Bird Areas
- consultations with research institutes, education, museums, local experts, protected area managers, NGOs, etc.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

Generally, forest management should ensure tranquility during the critical period within those perimeters with particular concentrations of the species mentioned in the annex. At the same time, the management measures proposed shall address the creation of an ecological succession to ensure the continuity of the forest vegetation as well as the preservation of some structures, within the forest stands, enabling them to perform their functions. Detailed management recommendations will have to be implemented on a case by case basis, depending on the specific ecological needs and based on consultations with experts in the field. In the case of areas included protected areas, the conservation of the species will be carried out according to the management plans.

MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

The preservation of the critical habitat conditions is the goal. Therefore, the presence of the species in the critical period of their existence is the objective for monitoring. Timing - annually. Preferred period - during and around the critical period, depending on species.

Examples:

- lek places for capercaillie - the signs of presence in the spring in the lek areas and the lack of significant disturbances (on stand structure)
- wetlands areas for amphibians - the presence during mating season and the lack of significant disturbances (especially on hydrological regime, water quality)
- areas with bird colonies - the use during the nesting period and the lack of significant disturbances (especially on nesting trees)

Table 2 Species with critical seasonal use / critical temporal concentrations



Name of the species	IUCN Status Red list (2008)	Status RO OUG 57/2007	Critical / sea- sonal use	Biotope/Ecology
Birds				
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (The Grey Heron)	LC		Nesting colonies	Migratory or partially migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 3,500-4,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). Species of herons which prefers water surfaces, rivers, lakes. Occurrence in lowland and hill area. Prefers areas where trees are predominant near the water or on the water banks. It nests in mixed colonies, together with other species of herons. It lays 3-5 eggs in March-April. Eggs hatch after 25-26 days. The chicks leave the nest at the age of about 50 days.
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (The Squacco Heron)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 5,500-6,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). It is a lowland species which prefers marshy areas and ponds with fresh or semi-salty waters, habitats of delta and slow river arms or channels. Dense aquatic vegetation, trees and flooded shrubs are favorable for this species. It lays 4-6 (7) eggs, which hatch in 22-24 days. Both parents take care of the chicks, which become independent about two weeks after having left the nest (at the age of 45 days).
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 4,000-5,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). This species inhabits fresh or semi-salty wetland habitats with shallow water. Lives in marshes, fens, lagoons, estuaries and partially flooded lands, irrigated farmlands (rice).



				<p>Quite often it can be found in the vicinity of slow flowing watercourses (rivers, channels). It prefers pelagic vegetation, but it builds its nest on deciduous or coniferous trees. It doesn't need a dense vegetation to hide as other heron species need. It nests in small colonies, on trees (willow, alder), often associated with other heron species. The nest is built by both sexes and the minimum distance between them is of 1-2 m and on one tree there may be up to 10 nests.</p> <p>The female lays 3-5 (rarely 8) eggs in April-May. The eggs are hatched for 22-25 days. Both parents take care of the chicks. The chicks become independent at the age of 45-50 days.</p>
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (common kestrel)	LC	A4B	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory or partially migratory species; there is even occurrence of sedentary populations.</p> <p>The nesting population in the country is of 10,000-14,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>Occurrence from lowland to alpine area; the species does not avoid urban areas. It occupies nests built by other species of birds, mostly by <i>Corvidae</i>.</p> <p>It usually nests solitarily, however nesting can also be colonial in areas where the habitat offers lots of food. It can also be present in <i>Corvidae</i> colonies, and in lowland it is often in mixed colonies with the red-footed falcon. Apart from trees, it builds nests on rocks, in tree hollows, on buildings, high voltage lines, etc.</p> <p>It lays 3-6 eggs in April. The eggs hatch after 27-29 days. The chicks leave the nest at the age of 27-32 days.</p>
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (black-crowned night heron)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 6,500-8,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>It prefers bodies of standing fresh water and slow rivers such as marshes, ponds, lakes,</p>



				lagoons, and creeks, sometimes with wet meadows or flooded areas. It can adapt to human habitats such as basins, canals, (rice) cultivated lands, small ornamental ponds (in parks) etc. It generally builds nests and rests on trees, quite often at a distance from feeding wet areas, sometimes in human settlements. It nests in colonies, on trees (willow, alder, oak, etc.), sometimes with other species of herons and with small cormorants. The female lays 3-5 (rarely 8) eggs, which hatch after 21-22 days. Both parents take care of the chicks. Juveniles become independent at the age of 40-55 days.
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Great Cormorant)	LC		Nesting colonies	Migratory or partially migratory species; some local populations fly to variable distances during winter. The nesting population in the country is of 18,000-20,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). It is an aquatic species, present in fresh waters areas as well as in salty water areas. It nests in colonies close to water surfaces (sea, delta, lakes, marshes, rivers), but it avoids deep waters. It builds nests on trees (max. 10 m altitude), in reeds or on rocks at the sea shore. It lays 3-4 eggs in March-April. The eggs hatch after 28-31 days. The chicks leave the nest after about. 50 days
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 1,100 – 1,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). It prefers fresh or semi-salted waters, slowly flowing rivers or recently flooded areas. For nesting it needs large reed areas, with emerging plants (shrubs or trees, preferably willow, poplar etc.) on which it builds the nest. The laying of the 3-4 (6) eggs happens at the end of April, beginning of May, while the hatching takes 24-25 days.
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 2,500 – 2,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).



				<p>It prefers lagoons and large lakes with shallow water, flooded lands, deltas, wetlands near river and estuaries, sometimes coastal areas, irrigated farmlands, rice fields. It avoids deep water, fast flowing or turbulent rivers. Very often the nesting and feeding places are located at large distances, so it flies in large flocks. It doesn't tolerate human presence, especially during nesting time.</p> <p>It nests in colonies, often in dense colonies, almost all the time with other species (with herons and small cormorants). The nest is built by both sexes and the eggs are laid at the beginning of May and they hatch after 21 days. Both parents feed the 4 (3-6) chicks, even after they leave the nest. During the first week, one of the parents is all the time with the chicks.</p>
<p><i>Tetrao urogallus</i> (Capercaillie)</p>	LC	A3	Lekking areas	<p>Sedentary species. It lives almost exclusively in coniferous forests. The capercaillie needs a series of habitat resources that favor its presence: blueberry bushes and herbaceous plants for food, insects for chicks, a dense layer of saplings and shrubs for shelter, old trees with horizontal branches for resting and open areas for flight. These resources are found in coniferous forests with mosaic structure (including forest stands of diverse ages and structures) and in herbaceous and scrub ecosystems adjacent to these forests.</p> <p>The breeding period begins in March and lasts until early June. During this period the lekking takes place, which represents the courting behavior. Frequently more males gather in the lekking areas.</p> <p>The female lays 5-12 eggs during a 10-day period. At the beginning of the hatching period the females are very sensitive at disturbances, therefore they show a tendency to leave the nest very easily. As the hatching progresses, they become less willing to leave the nest and only do this if the disturbing factor is very close. The hatching takes 26-28 days. For 14 days the chicks depend on the female which feeds and protects them against cold.</p>



<i>Tetrao tetrix</i> (Black grouse)	LC	A3	Lekking areas	<p>Sedentary species. It lives in coniferous forest, subalpine shrubs and marshy forests and shrubs with tall herbaceous vegetation.</p> <p>The lekking takes place in open areas: marshes, peat bogs, frozen lakes and glades where 8-10 males, sometimes even more, often gather.</p> <p>The female lays 6-11 eggs during a period of 36-48 hours in April, hatching them for 25-27 days. The chicks feed themselves the second day after the hatching and they become independent after three months.</p>
Mammals				
Name of the species	IUCN Status Red list (2008)	Status RO OUG 57/2007	Critical seasonal use	Biotope/Ecology
<i>Ursus arctos</i> (Brown Bear)	LC		Areas with a high density of bear dens.	<p>The bear habitat is represented mainly by forests and shrubby transition zones. Depending on the season and on the available food resources, the brown bear also uses meadows and hayfields quite frequently, especially those existing within forested areas. During hibernation, the brown bear in Romania exclusively uses forested and shrubby areas; it was noticed that it has a certain tolerance for other bear individuals, fact proved by the presence of den concentrations identified over small areas (on less than 100 ha). The concentration of more bear individuals in one area is the result of several favorable factors such as quietness, existence of food and water. If a bear is disturbed during the winter season, it will change its den, fact which generates higher energy consumption resulting in a significant decrease of its chances to survival. In this context, the disturbances occurring within the hibernation areas with high concentration of bear population will lead to a decrease of the survival chances, females with cubs included, therefore the loss within the</p>



				local population can be important.
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> (Chamois)	LC		Winter shelter areas for chamois	The chamois uses various habitats such as the alpine meadows on steep slopes, cliffs and screes, coniferous and mixed forests. During harsh winters (with a thick snow layer over long periods), it descends to lower altitudes looking for food and shelter. Under such conditions, those forests adjacent to the alpine areas or cliffs (where the species is present) become important for maintaining viable chamois populations. Such areas provide shelter during harsh weather conditions and occasionally for feeding and giving birth.
<i>Castor fiber</i> (Beaver)	LC	A3, A 4A	Family colonies	Populates river banks bordered with forests or sparse woodlands. It builds a complex system of canals and dams made of logs and branches, modifying the watercourse and ensuring a constant water level that provides access to food areas and shelter in case of danger. The lodge is built in the middle of the river or in galleries dug into the river bank, above the water level. The species depends on the watercourse and the neighboring forest vegetation. Its protection involves the conservation of the riverside woodlands and forests, as well as the maintenance of a good water quality.
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (Greater Noctule Bat)	NT	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It prefers mixed, mainly broadleaf, forests. During migrations it can frequently be found in riverside willow and poplar coppices. Breeding and hibernation colonies are especially found in softwood old tree hollows (such as the lime tree). It hunts at high altitudes, above open areas or above the forest canopy. It is a migratory species.
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (Lesser Noctule)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It uses the forest all year long, for shelter in tree hollows and cracks in the bark. It usually hunts above large water areas, therefore its feeding areas could be at more than 10 km' distance from the shelter. Some populations are migratory.



<i>Myotis brandtii</i> (Brandt's bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding colonies	Uses forested areas in lowlands, rich in water, but also the human inhabited areas. The summer colonies form in tree hollows, under the bark or in artificial shelters and attics. It hibernates in caves. It hunts at 3-4 m height from the ground in glades, grazing lands, parks, often at the water level. It is a sedentary species but sometimes it moves between the summer and the hibernation shelters.
<i>Myotis nattereri</i> (Natterer's bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding colonies	Predominately a forest species living in forests and parks, especially along watercourses. The breeding colonies are formed in tree hollows, buildings, artificial shelters or under bridges. It hibernates in underground natural or artificial holes. It usually hunts in forests and the prey is captured in flight or dense vegetation. It is a sedentary species.
<i>Pipistellus nathusii</i> (Nathusius' Pipistrelle)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	Predominately a forest species populating mixed deciduous forests, especially along watercourses. Summer colonies find shelter in tree hollows and under the bark, in artificial shelters, rarely in buildings. They hibernate in small groups in tree hollows. Hunting at about 4-15 m above the ground level, near the waters. It is a migratory species capable to cover long distances (up to 2,000 km).
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> (Barbastelle)	NT	A3, A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It is a forest species, with small breeding colonies formed in tree hollows and under the bark. The colonies frequently change their shelter. Most of the hibernation shelters are underground. It hunts at a tree canopy level. It uses the forest roads as access to feeding places. Sometimes it does short migratory flights
<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (Brown long-eared bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It prefers forested areas, from lowlands to mountains. It builds shelters in tree hollows, cliff cracks and wooden buildings or located in the vicinity of forests. It hibernates in underground cavities as well as in tree hollows. It hunts near the shelter areas, usually not farther than 1 km, often catching the prey in the tree foliage, at 2-7 m above the ground. It does not migrate.



NOTES⁹

Apart from the above mentioned bats species that are characteristic for forest habitats and which form seasonal concentrations for breeding or hibernation, other species belonging to the Microchiroptera suborder (all the species in Romania are included into the Annex 4A of the Government Emergency Ordinance (O.U.G.) 57/2007) can also form seasonal concentrations in forests where they hibernate exclusively or preponderantly in caves, many of which are found in forested mountain areas.

Both during the breeding and the hibernation periods, the bat colonies are very sensitive to human impact. In most cases, the main threat to these species is the destruction of their shelters or disturbances occurring during the two critical seasons in the existence of the colonies.

Amphibians

Name of the species	Critical Seasonal Use	Biotope /ecology
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i> (Salamandra) <i>Mesotriton (Triturus) alpestris</i> (Alpine newt) <i>Lissotriton (Triturus) montandoni</i> (Carpathian newt) <i>Triturus cristatus</i> (Great crested newt) <i>Triturus dobrogicus</i> (Danube crested newt) <i>Lissotriton (Triturus) vulgaris</i> (Smooth newt) <i>Bombina bombina</i> (Fire-bellied toad) <i>Bombina variegata</i> (Yellow-bellied toad) <i>Pelobates fuscus</i> (European common spadefoot) <i>Bufo bufo</i> (Common toad) <i>Pseudepidalea (Bufo) viridis</i> (European green toad) <i>Hyla arborea</i> (European tree frog) <i>Rana arvalis</i> (Moor frog) <i>Rana dalmatina</i> (Agile frog) <i>Rana temporaria</i> (Common frog)	Wetland areas used for breeding	Some of the amphibian species live a terrestrial life, but all the species in Romania depend on the water environment for reproduction and breeding (swamps, lakes, moors, ponds etc.). During the reproduction period, in early spring, the amphibian species migrate to such wetlands. They lay their eggs in water, where they start their life in a larvae stage, which can last from several weeks to one year, depending on the species and environmental factors. In this context, all the permanent wetlands located within the forests or in their neighborhood in which amphibian species have been identified are important for the reproduction, as well as for the species feeding, hibernation and dispersion.

⁹. For practical reasons the focus should be on the identification of the critical concentration areas and not on the identification of the species. The same approach is valid for amphibian species as well.



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. .

Definition
Extended forest landscapes, significant at a global, regional or national level, which maintain the features (i.e. structures, compositions, processes) of natural ecosystems, including viable populations of native species in their natural form in terms of distribution and density.
Threshold ¹⁰
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a compact forest landscape (which can include a circle with a diameter of minimum 10 Km and any narrow marginal parts are at least 2 km wide) with an area of at least 50,000 ha, of which at least 70% ha are forested areas. Out of the total area, at least 10% are primary forests. Out of the total forest area no more than 10% are <i>artificial</i> forests¹¹. The remaining part of the forest area up to 100% can be represented by <i>secondary</i> forests¹² • Non-forest habitats represent a maximum of 30% and have a high natural structure: (i) at least 50% are 1- primary scrubs, primary sparse woodlands, and 2 -grasslands, scree and rocks and water ecosystems with a favorable conservation status; (ii) there are no permanent human settlements; out of the total areas of non-forest habitats, no more than 1% can be occupied by courtyards and buildings of temporary use (such as – shepherd camps, buildings for administration, isolated houses, lodges which are not meant for mass tourism); (iii) there are no lands used for industrial extraction of minerals¹³; • The boundaries of the landscape are natural (valleys, ridges) or artificial of permanent use. There should be no permanent human settlements closer than 1 km. • The presence of great majority of the species which can naturally occur in this ecosystem type and in which the abundance, distribution and reproductive capacity is similar to natural patterns. • Existing constructions and infrastructure does not affect¹⁴ connectivity of the species and of the habitats¹⁵
Identification, management measures and monitoring guidelines (for guidance purpose only)

¹⁰Thresholds should be considered cumulatively.

¹¹ This category includes: forest habitats of unfavorable conservation status; forest stands containing alien species; forests where, due to human interventions, (i) less than 50% of the main tree species are of seed origin (the rest being of sprout origin or from plantations), or (ii) less than 70% of the main tree species are of seed origin when stand includes secondary species or pioneer species; lands affected by erosion as a result of human activities

¹² Forests with natural composition (i.e. similar to the the composition of the natural forest type), with a structure modified by human interventions but in a favorable conservation status

¹³ Quarries for local needs can be accepted;

¹⁴ Forestry specific infrastructure (e.g. forestry roads and lodges) are considered to not affect connectivity

¹⁵ Including the connectivity of natural water courses not fragmented by hydrologic constructions

**IDENTIFICATION:**

- Taking into consideration that conditions must be met simultaneously, to identify such landscapes information at large scales is needed. Such information is usually available with the support of national authorities or institutes/organizations. Therefore, evaluation and identification of HCV 2 will be carried out at regional /national level by institutions, organizations and interested stakeholders (mandatory land owners and administrators). The final decision on whether an area is HCV 2 will depend on the quality of the forest landscape (e.g. thresholds) and the outcomes of stakeholder consultations (including here a broad consensus with experts: forest and ecological research institutes, forest and game managers, protected areas administrators, etc.)
- For identification of HCV2 at national level, the following sources of information are recommended: results of the studies produced for identification of virgin forests to be included in the National Catalogue from Romania; list of protected areas in Romania and the management plans of the protected areas; map of virgin forests¹⁶ (project PIN-MATRA/2001/018 – „*Inventory and strategy for sustainable management and protection of virgin forests in Romania*”); www.intactforests.org - "Intact Forest Landscape" declared by Green Peace (if it still meets the initial designation criteria); legal documents for the designation of the nature reserves and monuments; Forest management plans; results of research studies; information from game management areas.
- The organization will verify (in order to confirm) whether the management unit overlaps with such HCV 2 areas.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The purpose is not to create natural patterns presumed to have existed before, with or without human intervention. The management of these landscapes does not suppose the total restriction of human interventions. It only imposes additional precautionary measures intended to maintain the specific values for the entire landscape mosaic.

Among general recommendations we can mention:

The change of the land use category (both for forests and for grazing lands, wetlands, etc.) are allowed only in exceptional cases (e.g. imposed by ecological, administrative or social reasons) and only when they do not affect the specific values identified;

No constructions and infrastructure works that might generate the fragmentation of the habitats;

In *primary* forests, silvicultural interventions shall be restricted (according to functional type T I).

In *secondary* forests it is recommended to carry out interventions which are appropriate for the preservation of the natural features of the forest and which provide for, first of all (1) promoting of the natural forest types and (2) maintaining the population integrity of the species which are significant for the preservation of the ecosystem natural status; the forestry works shall be in accordance with the functional types TI, TII, TIII and TIV depending on the actual conditions. Timber harvesting (i.e. joining of the harvesting sites) shall aim at maintaining a most diverse mosaic structure at the landscape level.

In time, in the *artificial* forests, operations shall be carried out to bring them back to the natural type of forest. Afterwards, these forests shall be managed as secondary forests (see above).

Primary sparse woodlands and scrubs will be strictly protected. For other non-forest habitats, activities which maintain or restore their favorable status are allowed. Intensive agriculture is not recommended. Traditional grazing can be carried out if legal provisions (regarding periods, number of animals per unit area, type of animals) are respected.

Development of infrastructure for mass tourism which can affect abundance and distribution of species is not recommended.

¹⁶ It is a very useful study in the stage of preliminary assessment. Further on, checks should be conducted on whether the criteria and indicators are met according to Annex 3.



MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Organization's responsibility

Favourable conservation status of habitats at the landscape matrix level (to maintain viable populations of species, and their natural patterns of abundance) is the goal for forest management. Therefore monitoring indicators will be: the lack of human disturbances - for primary forests/non-forest habitats; maintenance/restoration of natural forest/non-forest habitat type - for secondary forests/managed non-forest habitats; presence and scale of other human impacts - infrastructure, excessive use - grazing. Organization is responsible for monitoring the area under its control (i.e. under its certificate). Timing - annually. Preferred period - assessment can be carried out all year round.



HCV 3. ECOSYSTEMS* AND HABITATS. RARE, THREATENED, OR ENDANGERED ECOSYSTEMS*, HABITATS* OR REFUGIA*.

Definition
<p>Forest areas within or with rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems (i.e. they are either located in rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems or include rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems).</p> <p>Categories and subcategories (detailed in Table 4)</p> <p>A. FORESTS, SPARSE WOODLANDS, SCRUBS AND ECOSYSTEMS OF WOODY VEGETATION WITH OTHER TYPES OF VEGETATION</p> <p>A.1. Complexecosystems of sparse forests, scrubs and oligotrophic and eutrophic swamps;</p> <p>A.2. Complexecosystems of sparse forests and scrubs from the sub-alpine level;</p> <p>A.3. Complexecosystems of forests, sparse woodlands and scrubs from the forest steppe and steppe, with a natural composition at least of the tree stand, including the areas with steppe herbaceous vegetation inside them;</p> <p>A.4 Complexecosystems with forests, sparse woodlands, scrubs and herbaceous vegetation on continental or marine sands.</p> <p>B. RARE, RELICT, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED FORESTS AND SCRUBS</p> <p>B.1. Rare forests and scrubs (usually endangered);</p> <p>B.2. Relict (and rare or endangered) forest ecosystems;</p> <p>B.3. Forests and scrubs endangered by human activities.</p> <p>C. NATURAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS WITH HIGHLY COMPLEX COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE</p> <p>D. PRIMARY FOREST ECOSYSTEMS</p>
Threshold
<p>Category B.3: Presence of an ecosystem included in these categories, with a favorable conservation status¹⁷ and a compact area (stand or group of forest stands) of at least 10 ha.</p>

¹⁷ In order to assess the favourable conservation status, the methodology proposed by Candrea B., Lazăr G., Tudoran G., Stăncioiu T., 2009 - Forest habitats of community importance in project LIFE05 NAT/RO/000176: " Priority forest, sub-alpine and alpine habitats in Romania. Monitoring of the conservation status ", Printing House: University "Transilvania" of Brasov, Brasov, could prove useful;



Category D: Presence of an ecosystem included in this category on a compact forest area of at least 30 ha, or 10 ha for rare, endangered and threatened ecosystems¹⁸ (this condition can be met either by one single sub compartment, or by several such sub compartments which are grouped, forming a compact forest stand).

Identification, management measures and monitoring guidelines (for guidance purpose only)

IDENTIFICATION:

To be carried out according to Table 4 and the recommendations on the preliminary and full assessment of this category.

For Category D the identification shall be carried out according to Table 3.

Other sources

Forest management plans.

The legal documents for the designation of the nature reserves and nature monuments.

The management plans of the protected areas.

Map of virgin forests (project PIN-MATRA/2001/018 – “*Inventory and strategy for sustainable management and protection of virgin forests in Romania*”).

Scientific studies on the vegetation in the area.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

Category A

Subcategory A1

In marshes and bogs no intervention shall be carried out (according to functional type I). In their adjacent areas, if the land is saturated with water, (i.e. where the land around these ecosystems is flat), the interventions shall be limited to conservation operations (according to functional type II), in order to preserve the hydrologic balance and ensure the perpetuation of the marsh/bog ecosystems.

Subcategory A2

Any intervention shall be avoided (i.e. tree or scrub cutting shall be forbidden). Only in special cases (such as natural or anthropogenic disasters), operations can be carried out for restoring the habitats (e.g. plantations in groups of *Pinus cembra*, *Picea abies*, *Larix decidua* and *Pinus mugo*; seedlings obtained from local reproductive material and pro-

This limit is stipulated in Order no. 3397 of 10 09 2012



duced, if possible, in nurseries installed at these high elevations).

Subcategory A3

Steppe herbaceous areas shall be protected (i.e. they shall not be artificially afforested; interventions shall be carried out to remove woody vegetation naturally grown in such areas). No tree extraction shall be carried out. Where mature trees are dying and there is no regeneration special operations shall be carried out to restore the ecosystem (planting, direct seeding etc.).

Subcategory A4

No intervention shall be carried out (according to functional type I).

Category B

Subcategories B1 and B2

Measures similar to subcategory A2.

Subcategory B3

For ecosystems B3.1-B3.8 only tending operations and conservation works (according to functional type II) needed for maintaining / restoring the favorable conservation status of the ecosystems are allowed (commercial purpose harvesting is not recommended).

Category C

For each ecosystem type, the management measures proposed for the category in which it is included shall be implemented (i.e. each of the ecosystems included in this category is present in one of the other categories described) and special attention shall be given to maintaining the compositional and structural complexity.

Category D

No interventions are allowed (according to functional type TI).

MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Favourable conservation status of the habitat is the goal. Therefore, presence and evolution of any signs of habitat's structure degradation (which could affect conservation) are the objectives for monitoring. In the case of Primary forest ecosystems (category D) any human influences will be identified and monitored. Timing - Annually. Preferred period: category D - no specific period; the other categories - preferably during the growing season.



Table 3 Criteria and indicators for selecting the primary forest ecosystems in Romania¹⁹

P1	Criterion	Naturalness	Observations
Indicators			
P1.1	Plant species forming the plant community/phytocoenosis are <u>native to the site-specific environmental conditions</u> (according to the natural forest type)		Natural composition and distribution (and range) of the species.
P1.2	No tending or regeneration interventions have been carried out in tree stands. Anthropogenic interventions of minor influence which had <u>no significant impact</u> on the ecosystem structure & dynamics can however be accepted.		<p>Lack of silvicultural interventions (i.e. regeneration fellings).</p> <p>Interventions of non significant anthropogenic influence are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absolutely isolated tree extraction (e.g. sanitary, accidental, conservation felling or illegal logging) representing less than 5 % of the standing timber volume per forest sub compartment (the estimation will take into account the records over the last 30 years). • <i>occasional</i> passing through the forest stands of livestock flocks and herds on routes to and from grazing lands; • occasional harvesting of other forest products

¹⁹ Correlated with provisions of Ministry orders 3397 /2012 and 1417 /2016



				<p>(mushrooms, berries);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • educational and hunting trails; • marking of the forest sub compartment boundaries; <p><i>The assessment shall be carried out at the level of compact forest, parts of forest sub compartments can also be considered, on a case by case basis (with the proposal of designation as separate sub compartments in the future)</i></p>
P1.3	Ecosystems with complex structures in <u>various development stages</u> (some stages might be present on small areas only) forming a horizontal mosaic and with a stratified vertical structure			Uneven aged and relatively uneven aged stand structures.
P1.4	Occurrence of <u>trees having reached physiological limit</u> under the given environmental conditions.			In general they will have exceptional sizes in comparison with the site quality and will show signs of physiological decline.
P1.5	Occurrence of standing and fallen deadwood <u>in all decay stages</u> and across the entire forest area.			The amount of dead wood should be assessed taking into account the ecosystem structure and the site conditions.

P2	Criterion	Area & Delineation			Observations
P2.1	The area of primary forests with minor anthropogenic influence (without those fragments				



	<p>which do not meet the selection criteria) is <u>larger than 30ha²⁰ and is compact</u>.</p> <p>If parts of sub compartments, with artificial limits, are included, <u>the shortest distance between two opposed boundary points (out of which at least one is on the artificial boundary) is of at least 200m²¹</u>, to ensure the forest ecosystem self regulation and perpetuation. This rule does not apply to entire sub compartments and to rare and high conservation interest ecosystems if they are adjacent to natural forests (this rule applies only when and where the area has artificial limits).</p>			
P2.2	<p>The forest has as much as possible, <u>natural boundaries</u> (ridges, valleys, creeks, forest edges) to provide more stability against external abiotic factors. To ensure the stability provided by the natural boundaries some areas which do not meet the naturalness criteria A.1. can be included.</p>			<p>It is not obligatory for the natural boundaries to coincide with the forestry boundaries. Ridges, valleys, secondary streams are accepted.</p> <p>Artificial limits may also be accepted, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent roads; • corridors for high voltage lines or other utilities; • forest breaks; • railroads etc. <p>Areas that do not meet the A.1. naturalness criteria shall not exceed 15 - 30 % of the total compact forest area.</p>

²⁰ In case of rare ecosystems, a limit of minimum 10ha is accepted

²¹ This rule does not apply for relict / rare forest ecosystem remains or for patches of relic trees surrounded by natural boundaries.



Table 4 Rare, Threatened or Endangered Ecosystems

Categories and subcategories of forests and complex ecosystems	Groups of forest types (name)	Forest types	Habitat codes according to UE 27 Habitats Manual
A. FORESTS, SPARSE WOODLANDS, SCRUBS AND ECOSYSTEMS OF WOODY VEGETATION WITH OTHER TYPES OF VEGETATION			
A.1. Complex ecosystems of sparse forests, scrubs and oligotrophic and eutrophic swamps			
A1.1. Complex ecosystems with forests, bog woodlands of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and active bogs (C)	314	3141	91D0* and 7110*
A1.2. Complex ecosystems with forests, bog woodlands of <i>Picea abies</i> and active bogs (C)	117	1172, 1173	91D0* and 7110*
A1.3. Complex ecosystems with forests, bog woodlands of <i>Picea abies</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i> and/or <i>B. nana</i> and active bogs (C)	-	-	91D0* and 7110*
A1.4. Complex ecosystems with forests, sparse woodlands and eutrophic swamps	-	-	-
A.2. Complex ecosystems of sparse forests and scrubs from the sub-alpine level			
A2.1. Complex ecosystems with sparse forests of <i>Picea abies</i> and/or <i>Pinus cembra</i> and scrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i>	161	1611	9420 and 4070*
A2.2. Complex ecosystems with sparse forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> ssp. <i>carpatica</i> (local <i>Picea abies</i>) and scrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i>	-	-	9420 and 4070*
A2.3. Complex ecosystems with scrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i> (and/or <i>Rhododendron myrtifolium</i> , <i>Juniperus communis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>)	-	-	4070*
A.3. Complex ecosystems of forests, sparse woodlands and scrubs from the forest steppe and steppe, with a natural composition at least of the tree stand, including the areas with steppe herbaceous vegetation inside them			
A3.1. Complex ecosystems with forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i> with <i>Acer tataricum</i> with steppe areas (C)	811	8111, 8112, 8114, 8115, 8116	9110*
A3.2. Complex ecosystems with forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> (local <i>Q. pedunculiflora</i>) and steppe areas (C)	822	8221, 8223, 8224	91AA
A3.3. Complex ecosystems with forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Quercus robur</i> with <i>Prunus</i>	616	6161	9110*



avium and steppe areas (C)			
A3.4. Complexecosystems with sparse woodlands of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with steppe areas (with <i>Stipa danubialis</i>) in the Danube Gorges (C)	821	8213	91AA
A3.5. Forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> (and/or <i>Q. petraea</i>) with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> , <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> in the south of Banat region	821	8211	91AA
A.4 Complexecosystems with forests, sparse woodlands, scrubs and herbaceous vegetation on continental or marine sands			
A4.1. Complexecosystems with forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i> , <i>Q. robur</i> , <i>Fraxinus pallisae</i> , <i>F. angustifolia</i> , <i>Periploca graeca</i> and grasses on Letea and Caraorman levees (C)	634	6341, 6342, 6343, 6344, 6345	91F0
A4.2. Forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Populus canescens</i> (and/or <i>P. tremula</i>) and grasses on Letea and Caraorman levees	-	-	-
A4.3. Complexecosystems with scrubs of <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> and grasses in the Danube Delta	-	-	92D0
A4.4. Complexecosystems with scrubs of <i>Hippophäe rhamnoides</i> and grasses in the Danube Delta	-	-	2160
A4.5. Complexecosystems with scrubs of <i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> and grasses in the Danube Delta	-	-	2190
A4.6. Complexecosystems with forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Betula pendula</i> and sandy vegetation on the sands from Tara Barsei region	-	-	-
B. RARE, RELICT, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED FORESTS AND SCRUBS			
B.1. Rare forests and scrubs (usuallyendangered)			
B1.1. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> with <i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> in Banat region	-	-	91K0
B1.2. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> and <i>Euonymus latifolius</i> in Banat region (C)	-	-	91K0
B1.3. Scrubs of <i>Spiraea crenata</i>	-	-	40C0*



B.2. Relict (and rare or endangered) forest ecosystems			
B2.1. Forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> ssp. <i>carpatica</i> . of high altitude in massifs: Ceahlau, Ciucas, Bucugi and Capatanii	341, 342	3411, 3421	9420
B2.2. Forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> subsp. <i>carpatica</i> of low altitude on calcareous screes at Vidolm (Valea Ariesului)	-	-	-
B2.3. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , <i>F. taurica</i> and <i>Doronicum orientale</i> in the north of Dobrogea region	421	4211	91X0*
B2.4. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>banatica</i> in Banat and Oltenia regions	321, 331	3211, 3212, 3311	9530*
B2.5. Forests with <i>Corylus colurna</i> in Banat and Oltenia regions	021	0212	40A0*
B2.6. Forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with <i>Paeonia peregrina</i> .	711	7112	91AA
B2.7. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> with <i>Carex humilis</i> in Tara Barsei region	513	5132	-
B2.8. Forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with <i>Carex humilis</i> in Transilvania region	821	8211	91H0*
B2.9. Forests and sparse woodlands of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> with <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> and/or <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	312	3121	91Q0
B2.10. Forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and <i>Sesleria rigida</i> on limestone	313	3133	91Q0
B2.11. Forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> with <i>Daphne blagayana</i>	313	3131	
B2.12. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Q. frainetto</i> , <i>Q. pedunculiflora</i> and <i>Q. pubescens</i> in Dobrogea region (C)	842	8423	91AA
B2.13. Mixed deciduous forests with <i>Quercus robur</i> (local <i>Q. petraea</i>), <i>Tilia tometosa</i> , <i>Carpinus betulus</i> , <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> and <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> at Comana (C)	622	6223	91Z0
B2.14. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Q. robur</i> , with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> in the north of Moldova region.	516	5161	9110*



B2.15. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Juglans regia</i> in Oltenia and Banat regions	-	-	-
B2.16. Forests of <i>Quercus frainetto</i> on limestone in the north of Dobrogea region	722	7225	91AA
B2.17. Forests of <i>Quercus frainetto</i> in the south of Moldova region	722	7222	91Y0
B2.18. Scrubs of <i>Syringa josikaea</i> in Transilvania region	-	-	40A0*
B2.19. Scrubs of <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> in Oltenia region	-	-	-
B.3. Endangered forests and scrubs			
B3.1. Marsh forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> with sedges (including the forests from Letea and Caraorman levees)	971	9713	91E0*
B3.2. Gallery forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> along rivers in the hill area	972, 991	9721, 9722, 9911	91E0*
B3.3. Forests of <i>Alnus incana</i> along mountain creeks	981, 982, 983	9811, 9821, 9831	91E0*
B3.4. Forests of <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> and <i>F. pallisae</i> in the flood plains	043	0431, 0432	91F0
B3.5. Forests – galleries of <i>Populus nigra</i> along rivers in the hill area	921	9211	92A0
B3.6. Forests of <i>Populus nigra</i> and <i>Ulmus effusa</i> in the Danube floodplain	921	9212, 9213, 9214	92A0
B3.7. Forests of <i>Salix alba</i> , <i>Salix fragilis</i> (sometimes with <i>Populus alba</i>) with <i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	951, 961	9511, 9517, 9611, 9613	92A0
B3.8. Forests of <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and <i>Ulmus glabra</i> with <i>Lunaria rediviva</i> in narrow, wet mountain valleys (C)	031	0311	9180*
C. NATURAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS WITH HIGHLY COMPLEX COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE			
All the ecosystems within the previous categories marked with „(C)“ are included here			
D. PRIMARY FOREST ECOSYSTEMS			
Primary forests, sparse woodlands and scrubs (according to the criteria from Table 3)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable



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.

HCV4.1- Forests of special importance for water sources.

Definition
<p>The following forests within the management unit are designated HCV4.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. forests located in the protection zones of water springs, mineral springs used as drinking water sources for local communities and forests from slopes of reservoirs and natural lakes that represent drinking water sources for local communities. b. forests located in watersheds with torrential events and with excessive transport of sediments c. riparian forests which protect riverbanks and reduce the impact of floods;
Threshold
<p><i>Category a</i> – Forests located near water resources, with protective role for the drinking water sources for local communities, where there are no feasible or immediate alternatives available.</p> <p><i>Category b</i> – The presence of forests in watersheds with torrential events and with excessive transport of sediments which are close to human settlements or to investments essential for the community.</p> <p><i>Category c</i> - Forests located along water streams, in the main river bed or in the dam-bank areas, in those perimeters where they play an essential role in the flood prevention and flood impact control.</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps (HCV4.1.a – functional categories 1.1.a and 1.1.b; HCV 4.1.b – functional category 1.1.g; HCV 4.1.c – functional categories 1.1.e and 1.1.f); • Hydrographic maps and information related to possible particularities of the water regime; • Hydro-technical, hydrological studies, watershed management and water capture studies; • Official sources on records of disasters resulted from floods (e.g. institutions, local administrations etc.) <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p>



In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV4.1 shall be taken into account.

HCV 4.2- Forests which are critical for erosion prevention and control

Definition
The forests from the management unit are designated as HCV4.2 which are extremely vulnerable to <i>erosion, avalanches, land slide or sedimentation, in case soil resources, local community health and way of life, important infrastructure or other HCVs may be fundamentally affected.</i>
Threshold ²²
<p>I. Conditions:</p> <p>a. forests located on rocks, screes, on land with obvious erosion and land with steep slopes ($\geq 35^\circ$ on any type of geological substrate, $\geq 30^\circ$ on flisch and $\geq 25^\circ$ on sands and gravels).</p> <p>b. forest vegetation around the avalanche corridors and the land covered with dwarf pines in their vicinity.</p> <p>c. forests located on dry quicksands or sliding land.</p> <p>d. forest plantations on degraded land.</p> <p>II. Cases:</p> <p>There is a threat with serious effects on the local community health and wellbeing, on the soil resources, on other HCV categories or with regard to the operation of important infrastructure (transport network, dams, buildings, etc.).</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p>IDENTIFICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plans and maps (HCV 4.2.a – functional category 1.2.a; HCV 4.2.b – functional category 1.2.f; HCV 4.2.c – functional categories 1.2.g and 1.2.h; HCV 4.2.d – functional category 1.2.e); Geological and pedological maps with information related to the presence of quick sands, erosion phenomena, landslides, avalanches.

²² Thresholds I and II must be considered cumulatively.



MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.2 shall be taken into account.

HCV 4.3- Forests with critical impact on agricultural land and air quality

Definition
The following forests from the management unit are designated HCV4.3: a. forest belts around agricultural land in areas with harsh environments for agriculture b. forests providing protection against air or soil pollution.
Threshold
Category <i>a</i> – presence of forests in areas with weather having adverse effects on agriculture (high winds, drought, dry quicksand). Category <i>b</i> – presence of such forests in areas with air and/or soil pollution (e.g. polluting industrial centers, mine waste, ash deposits, other debris) in the vicinity of localities.
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p>IDENTIFICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps (HCV 4.3.a – functional category 1.3.e; HCV 4.3.b – functional categories 1.3.h, 1.3.i and 1.3.j); • Climatic maps and studies with information on the occurrence of phenomena with adverse effects on the agricultural production in the area (high winds, drought, dry quicksand etc.); • Maps and studies on the air and/or soil pollution in the area; • Consultations with the communities where no other written information is available. <p>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</p> <p>In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.3 shall be taken into account.</p> <p>MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:</p>



Negative effects on soil, water and climate should be avoided. Subcategories 1 (water protection) and 2 (soil protection) - existence (and evolution) of any signs of soil degradation (erosion, landslides) which affect soil or water quality are the objectives for monitoring. For subcategory 3 (air quality) - existence and evolution of any signs of forest structure degradation (which could impede the protection role) are the objectives for monitoring. Timing for all subcategories - annually. Preferred period - no specific period.



HCV 5. COMMUNITY NEEDS. SITES AND RESOURCES FUNDAMENTAL FOR SATISFYING THE BASIC NECESSITIES OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES* OR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES* (FOR LIVELIHOODS, HEALTH, NUTRITION, WATER, ETC.), IDENTIFIED THROUGH ENGAGEMENT WITH THESE COMMUNITIES OR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.

Definition
<p>Forests which ensure the basic needs of the local communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. energy for house heating and cooking; b. building material for houses and households; c. raw material for products that provide the income necessary for living.
Threshold
<p>The HCV5 is designated when for the above mentioned resources there are no alternatives (is no possibility to procure such resources from other places).</p>
Identification, management measures and monitoring guidelines (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consultation of local forest owners and of the forest manager in the area, and of the documents they hold (Forest management plans, forest maps, records of timber supplied to the local population, etc.); - consultation of local authorities (town/village hall); - consultation of local communities; - sociological and statistic studies for the area of interest. <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p> <p>The management measures shall address the maintenance /enhancement of the forest condition in order to provide the resources which are fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities. Specific conservation measures shall be set on a case by case basis , depending on the resources and basic needs identified through the engagement with the local community members. In general, such measures include: allocation of a percentage of timber (established in the forest management plans) to meet the basic needs of the local communities. Examples of measures could be: allocating part of the allowable annual cut to the local communities needs. Where possible, to establish some auxiliary production units with short rotations and timber-products appropriate for the local needs (firewood, wood for rural buildings).</p>



MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

The basic needs of the local communities (firewood, wood for construction and crafting) should be accomplished. Therefore, quantities of forest products offered to affected stakeholders are the objectives for monitoring. Timing - Annually. Preferred period - no specific period.



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*.

Definition
<p>Forests critical for the preservation of the cultural identity of a community or an area. Such forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. forests related to local customs and celebrations which are traditionally carried out in the forest area; b. symbol forests mentioned in literature or legends²³; c. forests neighboring historical monuments or religious communities declared historical and/or cultural monuments; d. forests included in landscapes with ecological and spiritual values recognized as significant at regional, national or international levels.
Threshold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. celebrations and customs of historic importance are performed within the area of the forest under assessment, events which are essential for the local cultural identity. b. the forest under assessment has a real (local or national) cultural value (identified through legal documents or literary works), transmitted through legends or literature. c. there are historic monuments or cult and pilgrimage sites within the area of the forest under the evaluation or in its close vicinity. d. area is included in nature reserves designated for landscape aesthetics or in UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
Identification, management measures and monitoring guidelines (for guidance purpose only)
<p>IDENTIFICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consultation of local communities; - consultation of the existing sources: ethnographic monographs, publications that include legends, tales, myths and popular beliefs about the areas under assessment, the protected areas list and documents related to the designation of the protected areas in the area; - forest management plans and forest maps (functional categories addressing forests around the culture monuments – 1.4.e, in landscape reserves – 1.5.e); - information from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and its territorial units, etc. - consultation of relevant experts (i.e. ethnographers, sociologists, historians).

²³For example, the natural reserves "Codrii de aramă/the Copper Woods" and "Pădurea de argint/ the Silver Forest" in Neamt county can be deemed HVC 6 (i.e. related to the cultural identity of the Romanian people), as they are mentioned in the literary work of the poet Mihai Eminescu.



MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The management measures shall address the maintenance /enhancement of the forest structure in order to ensure the conservation of the values which are critical for the preservation of the community cultural identity. Specific conservation measures shall be set on a case by case basis, depending on the current forest structure and of the conservation needs identified through the engagement with the local community members or with the competent authorities. Generally, such measures include: designation of distinct sub compartments of the forests identified as HCV6 (if this is not already accomplished) during next management planning session, use of the precautionary principle through carrying intensive treatments, conservation works or, if needed, total restriction of fellings.

MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Features linked to the cultural identity shall be maintained /restored. Therefore, the status / evolution of such features are the objectives for monitoring. Conservation status of features will be determined in consultation with affected stakeholders (especially specialized agencies/institutions). Timing - Annually. Preferred period – depending on the specific cultural values.



Annex H: Elements of the Management Plan.

1) Result of the assessments, including:

- i. Natural resources and environmental values:
 - a) There is a description of the territorial administrative status of the management unit
 - b) There is a physical description of the management area (topography, soil, geology, hydrology, climate)
 - c) There is a description of:
 - the type of forest site conditions
 - the type of forests
 - d) Functions attributed to forest
 - e) Health status of the forest
 - f) Structure of the production and protection forestland
 - g) Procedures for identification of rare or threatened species and habitats potentially present within the management unit.
 - h) Description of rare species and habitats identified together with conservation measures.
 - i) Description of HCVs identified and areas occupied by them
 - j) There are maps showing:
 - The location of the management unit, neighborhoods, limits, borders, the land use
 - Forest resource
 - Conservation areas within the management unit, including those excepted from fellings
 - Location of rare and threatened species within the management unit
 - Location of areas where HCVs were identified

ii. Resources and social, economic and cultural conditions;

A social-economic assessment of the environment in which the management unit operates.

The assessment includes:

- a) an overview of the local social-economic context.
- b) an analysis of the main interested and affected stakeholders affected by the forest management, including:
 - the way the forest management impacts them
 - the way they impact forest management
- c) ways for collaboration with interested / affected stakeholders: communication, consultation or engagement.



- iii. Major social and environmental risks in the area
 - a) Analysis of the major social and environmental aspects which can be affected by the activities carried out in the management unit
 - b) Assessment of major environmental risks for the area, risks which are not under the direct control of the forest manager (fires, wind/snow breakage, wind/snow throw, landslides, floods, other site-specific risks)
 - c) Assessment of the risks for the HCVs
 - d) Measures for prevention and restoration of the negative social and environmental impact of forest management.
 - e) Social and environmental monitoring systems.
- iv. Maintenance and / or improvement of the ecosystem services used for promotional purposes (as identified under Criterion 5.1).

2) Programs and activities related to:

- i. Workers' rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality:
 - Policy, strategy and engagement of the organization related to the human resource
 - Training programs and evaluation of workers performance programs
 - Occupational health and safety programs, including risk assessment, occupational health and safety norms, protection equipments and measures, trainings
- ii. Stakeholder engagement and resolution process for disputes, grievances or complaints
- iii. Establishment of socio-economic goals and management planning objectives;
 - Silvicultural regime
 - Target stand composition
 - Silvicultural treatment
 - Exploitability (age for reaching regeneration cutting phase)
 - Rotation, planning period
- iv. Management activities and implementation deadlines, silvicultural systems used, harvesting methods and specific equipment;
 - Setup of regeneration cuttings
 - Measures for stands with special protection functions
 - Tending operations
 - Reforestation works and improving conditions for natural regeneration
 - Restoration of low productive stands
 - Transport infrastructure, harvesting technologies, forest constructions
- v. Allowable cut / harvesting level including a description of how they were determined.



The management plan includes:

- the allowable cut for commercial tree species, with a description of how it was determined
- the game harvesting quota for the hunting grounds under the control of the management unit, with a description of how it was determined
- methods for the assessment of the harvesting level for Non -Timber Forest Products harvested for commercial purpose, including:
 - methods for gathering information on the production (e.g. production forecast)
 - references to the harvesting records for such products, including the amounts approved by the regulatory bodies
 - references to the production potential identified in the studies/ references existing about the area

3) Measures for the conservation / restoration of:

- i. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
- ii. Water courses and riparian zones;
- iii. Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
- iv. Declared ecosystem services, identified in Criterion 5.1;
- v. Protected areas and other conservation areas;
- vi. High Conservation Values

4) Measures for the assessment, prevention and mitigation of the negative effects of the management activities:

- i. Measures for the assessment, prevention and mitigation of the negative socio-economic effects of the forest management activities;
- ii. Measures for the assessment, prevention and mitigation of the negative socio-economic effects of factors not under control of forest managers.

5) The monitoring program (see Principle 8) for:

- i. growth and production of commercial tree species;
- ii. production of other commercial forest products;
- iii. declared ecosystem services, identified in Criterion 5.1;
- iv. the environmental values:
 - soil
 - water
 - flora and fauna species
 - protected species and habitats
 - HCVs;
- v. the impact of the operations, including:



- Regeneration
 - Tending operations
 - Timber harvesting
 - Building / maintenance of forestry roads
 - Chemical treatments
- vi. the engagement of the stakeholders(see principle 2, Principle 5 and Principle 7)
- vii. the evidence on implementation of the forest management plan, according to the legislation



Annex I List of publicly available information

General Content

Public summary of the management and monitoring plan:

I. General Information

- Headquarters address and work stations (if any)
- Type of administration (i.e. forest administration / forest district, forest management unit)
- Validity of the Forest Management Plan (from to...)
- Total area under management, distributed on landforms
- Total area of forest land, distributed on production units as appropriate
- Distribution of the area and of the contracted activities (administration, guarding, etc.) per owners
- Geographic factors and influences on the forest:
 - Hydrology
 - Climate (air temperature regime, rainfall regime, wind regime, synthetic indicators of climate data)
- Vegetation gradient; distribution by phytoclimatic layers
- Record of natural forest types (ha, %)
- Forest formations and actual status of the forest type
- Age structure (per classes); average age
- Average production class
- Average crown closure
- The regeneration origin of the stand
- Stand vitality
- Average volume per hectare
- Index of current growth
- Forest Management objectives (Silvicultural regime; silvicultural treatments; exploitability – allowable cut from regeneration cuttings and from tending operations; transport installation network – km and density)
- Area of High Conservation Value Forests – by categories
- Condition of the High Conservation Value Forests – by categories (monitoring results)

II. INFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRENT FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN – SUMMARY (last two years)

- Harvested volume
- Allowable cut according to the forest management plan
- Recalculated allowable cut



- Area of clearcuts
- Artificially and naturally regenerated areas, species
- Illegal activities
- Non-timber forest products sold
- Condition of the High Conservation Values

III. INFORMATION ON THE OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR THE CURRENT YEAR (SUMMARY)

- forest regeneration (ha); operations to help natural regeneration; weeding
- tending operations
- timber volume to be harvested
- special conservation operations
- non-timber forest products (planned for harvesting)
- new forest roads
- treatments with chemicals

NOTE: All information not included in Annex I is available at request, unless it is confidential under the legislation in force



Annex J Dispute resolution process

Basic Principles:

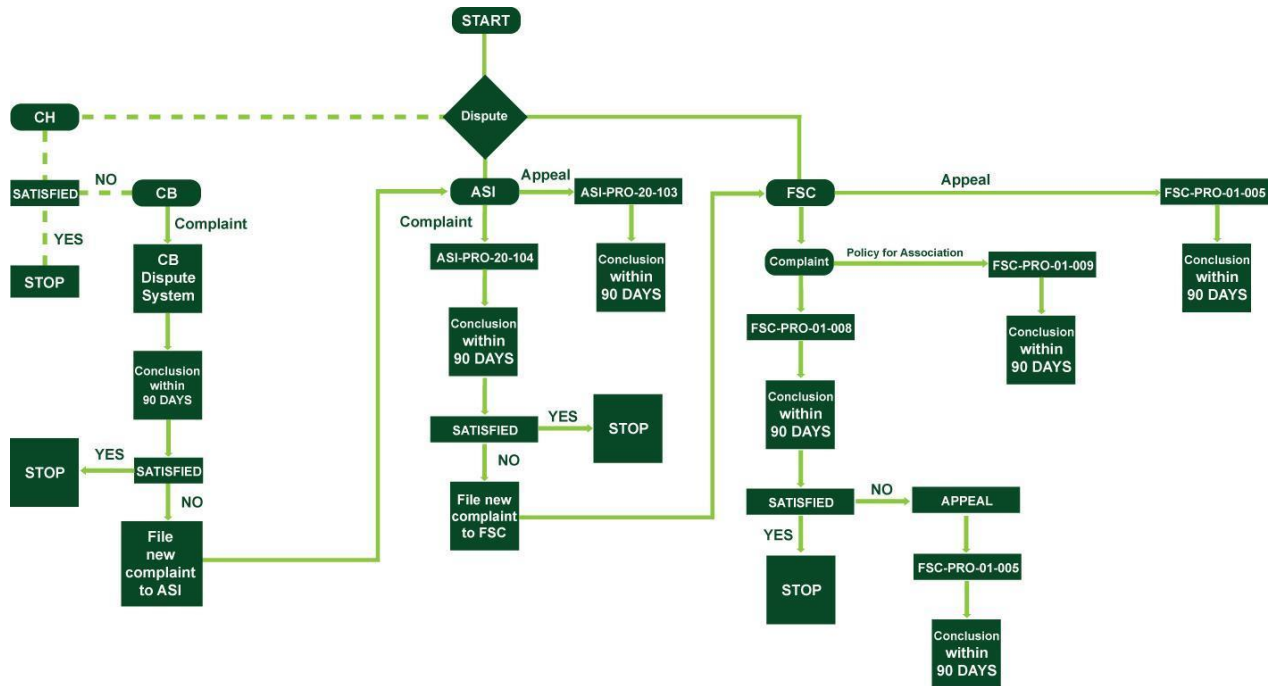
1. Disputes should be first settled through discussions and negotiations between the parties involved. Official notice shall only be used as a last resort.
2. Disputes shall first be discussed at the management unit level (forest district / directorate) before the complainant appeals to higher levels.

Situations:

1. Any objections related to FSC Standards, to the activity of FSC International, the FSC National Offices, as well as the Accreditation Service International (ASI) activity shall be filed according to the following procedure: FSC-PRO-01-008
2. The objections related to the activity of the organizations associated with FSC with regard to the Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC (FSC-POL-01-004) shall be filed according to the following procedure: FSC-PRO-01-009
3. The objections related to the way in which a certain certified forest unit / directorate carries out its activity in relation to the FSC standard requirements shall be submitted to the certification body and shall be settled according to each certification body's own procedure for notifications and complaints.
4. The objections relating to the activity of any FSC accredited certification body shall be analyzed by Accreditation Service International (ASI) according to the following procedure: ASI-PRO-20-104

ATTENTION! Before addressing ASI, the objections should be discussed in compliance with the procedure for the settlement of complaints which is specific for the relevant certification body.

Steps in the settlement of disputes



Dispute Resolution Map Annex 2 in Procedure FSC-PRO-01-005 (V 3-0) EN Acronyms: CH - Certificate Holder; CB – Certification Body; ASI -Accreditation Services International)



Model for

Procedure for submitting notifications or complaints related to FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) Forest Management to the certification body

Complaints of any nature on the FSC (logo included) Forest Management Standard shall be addressed to the FSC forest management responsible person.

The notifications or the complaints can be transmitted:

- By fax at fax number:
- By e-mail at e-mail address:
- By mail to the post address:
- By handing in the written complaint directly to the forest unit/ directorate headquarters
- Regardless of the mean used, all received complaints will be recorded in the Register of Complaints

The complaint must include:

- Name and surname of the complainant
- The organization on behalf of which the complainant acts (if the case is)
- Contact details (fax, e-mail and possibly the address) for receiving the resolution.
- Reference to the FSC Standard provisions which make the object of the complaint
- Date when the complaint was submitted

When received, the complaint shall be registered at the secretary office of the management unit and receive a unique number in the Register of Correspondence (e.g. 1 / dd.mm.yyyy).

The complaint shall be checked by the responsible person or by a committee, if the legislation in force provides for this. The committee is formed of:

- The FSC responsible person within the forest unit /directorate
- The responsible person from the department on which the complaint is made.

The complaint can be submitted in no more than 7 calendar days from the identification of the noncompliance with the FSC forest management certification process. The FSC forest management responsible person confirms to the complainant the receipt of the complaint, giving each complaint a register number. Records of all complaints shall be kept in hard copy in the file with FSC procedures, registrations and records for at least 5 years.

The complaints shall be settled within 30 days. In exceptional cases, the deadline could be 60 days, in which case the Organization has the obligation to notify the complainant and to explain the reason of the extended period.

The solution to the complaint will be communicated to the complainant in the same way as the complaint was received (by telephone, e-mail, fax, letter) or by the mutually agreed way. Any complaint on the implementation of the FSC forest management standard shall be amiably settled. If such a settlement is not possible, or if the complainant is not satisfied, the



complainant can contact the certification body that issued the certificate. The contact information for the certification body is on its internet page. If the complainant is still not satisfied, the FSC Office in Romania or the FSC International headquarters in Bonn, Germany (contact details are available at www.fsc.org) shall be contacted. In case the FSC resolution of the complaint is still not satisfying the complainant, Accreditation Services International (<http://www.accreditation-services.com>) can be contacted.

FSC forest management responsible person,

Date,



Annex K: Wood for biodiversity – dead wood, nest trees, riparian areas, etc.

According to the FSC certification standard (indicator 10.11.3), to conserve environmental values* after harvesting, sufficient amounts of dead wood should be retained. Such dead wood, in various stages of decay, is important for biodiversity conservation ensuring a living environment for diverse forest dwelling species: it offers reproduction habitat (e.g. nests, dens), hibernation habitats (i.e. offers thermal insulation during winter), refugia and shelter (e.g. for amphibians during dry periods), feeding habitat. In addition, this deadwood has important ecological functions (e.g. contributes to soil fertility, improves the water regime, stores carbon, offers regeneration conditions on harsh sites) and social role (being used by local communities for heating). While these ecological and social functions are generally met by the forest management practice in Romania, those specifically related to biodiversity need some more detailed provisions. Therefore, in this material are presented proposals for identifying and maintaining dead wood in the context of FSC forest management certification. As not only literally dead timber is important for biodiversity and also due to the fact that in most cases within the same tree we find both living and dead timber (i.e. spatial separation of the two categories is difficult), in the context of this annex, under the general expression „dead wood” some living trees or living parts of trees will be included as well.

Timber of different sizes and shapes, in various phases of its evolution (including the decay phase), is important for diverse animal and plant species. Therefore, maintenance of a quantity sufficient to all such species ensures maintenance (or enhancement) of biodiversity in managed forests. Outside of natural protected areas designated for the conservation of such species (where specific habitat conditions for them are the main objective of management), to maintain biodiversity in general, the managers must produce diverse conditions. These conditions should offer chances for existence and perpetuation of viable populations for the majority of plant and animal species, not only to some of them. It is well known that forests are dynamic and their structure and composition change through time naturally. As a result, along the evolution of a forest, diverse development stages occur, stages that are very different in terms of living conditions offered to plants and animals. For example, the initiation stage (i.e. immediately after a natural or human produced disturbance), the area has plenty of growing resources that are available. There is plenty of light and humidity and temperature are greatly fluctuating (i.e. the range of variation is much larger) compared to a closed canopy stand. The next stage (competition) which starts once canopy closure is attained and a new stand is established, is completely different in terms of availability of growing resources. Dense and closed canopies impede light to reach the ground. Such canopies greatly modify air temperature and humidity (i.e. fluctuations are reduced, extreme values are generally smaller). As a result, the resource is occupied in and above ground. The other development stages (i.e. regeneration and old-growth), have different structures and therefore offer different living con-



ditions (they are somewhat intermediate compared to the previous 2 stages described previously).

Although some people still believe only mature and old forest offer conditions for high biodiversity, empirical and scientific evidence has proved that the largest number of species is actually present in fresh disturbed sites (disturbed by nature or by humans), where the growing space is suddenly released and becomes (even if for a relatively short period of time) available for many species. This high diversity is due to the very rich food sources (especially plants) which determines a high diversity of consumers of various orders. Of course, the conditions of first two development phases, initiation (after a disturbance) and young forest (competition), are not appropriate for some species (adapted to later stages) and therefore, even if the diversity is high (in terms of number of species) is not complete (in terms of the composition in species). As a result, each of these development phases is important for maintenance of certain species (i.e. specialist species). In addition, it was proven that for other species (i.e. generalist species) the presence in the same time of various stages of stand development is important. We could then say that, if we aim for obtaining and maintaining the highest possible diversity of species, we need to ensure that all development phases must be present in the same time. This would be the optimal solution even in the case of specialist species, as ensuring permanent presence of certain stand conditions (taking into account that each part of a forest is dynamic and therefore it will change in time, with or without human interventions) can be done only by having forests (structures) in different stages of development. Such a spatial mosaic of different development stages, in time, ensures (even if not in the same place/spot) permanently and continuously the presence of the development phase needed by certain species.

According to all those said above, two important ideas must be taken into account when biodiversity conservation is sought in managed forests:

- 1) Each development phase is unique in terms of its features (i.e. is favorable for some species and unfavorable for others)
- 2) To ensure simultaneous presence of both types of species (i.e. generalist and specialist species), and therefore to ensure the highest biodiversity, the permanent presence of all development stages is mandatory

As a result, the concept of biodiversity conservation must be tackled at large scales, on hundreds, thousands of hectares or even larger areas. In the actual context of forest management in Romania, due to strict rules prescribed by technical norms, the size of areas where silvicultural works (including harvesting) are carried out (i.e. the areas in a certain development phase) is strictly regulated. The rotation length (i.e. the age when the forest can be harvested) and the silvicultural regime (the way a forest is managed for development and regeneration) are also imposed by the norms, favoring the coexistence of stands with diverse struc-



tures, compositions and ages (from young regenerated stands to old forests). Therefore, the existence of a diverse landscape mosaic is ensured. In addition, the tendency to ensure equal spatial representation of each age class in a management unit (according to the same technical norms) ensures within the landscape a proportionate participation of different structures needed by all species (and therefore ensures their perpetuation in time). To complete these efforts, this annex adds some additional solutions to be applied at local level (i.e. stand level or even smaller scale), which can help maintaining particular favorable habitats for some species.

„Dead wood” in the context of this FSC standard includes:

- very old trees with decay processes (i.e. „veteran trees”);
- living trees with nests, cracks, hollows, rot or dead parts, harvesting wounds;
- living, dying or dead trees considered special from the species, form or size point of view
- timber left on site after harvesting, standing or down, in a process of decay and having diameters larger than 24 cm and lengths over 1,3 m (in this class rotten snags are also included).

Practical solutions proposed refer to the above mentioned categories of trees for biodiversity but also to their spatial arrangement. These solutions include: trees with nests/hollows, dead or dying trees (standing or fallen on the ground), ageing islands, sacrifice trees, special trees and buffer areas for water courses. Harvesting debris, small size branches, leaves and litter would not be considered as „dead wood” for complying with the requirements of this standard. They are very important but their presence is ensured by actual management and therefore there is no need for additional requirements here.

Category 1 – Ageing islands

Trees important for biodiversity can be spatially uniform distributed in a stand or grouped. When is possible, the manager could decide to leave the so-called „ageing islands” (=groups of trees excepted from harvesting covering areas of 0.1-0.2 ha). Such islands could be left around trees with nests (especially around nests of large and rare species – eagles, black storks etc.), in areas with dens or marginal habitats (rocky areas, swamps and bogs, springs, sparse woodland or scrub areas) or areas where timber extraction is difficult and would produce high damage (ridges, valley bottoms). As a result, a network of such islands would not mandatory be uniform distributed across the management unit, the dead wood being located where it is most needed. In such „islands” active management measures are allowed but they must maintain and produce dead wood in a proportion higher than 50% while respecting the conservation requirements imposed by the biodiversity elements they harbor.

Category 2 – Buffer areas for permanent water course protection



Around permanent waters (running waters or water bodies), a buffer area (of approximately 5 m width on each side) must be set to ensure permanent presence of forest vegetation to avoid siltation and to maintain shade conditions and to offer cover for animals coming to water. In these areas, extraction of timber is allowed (sanitation cuttings, conservation cuttings) but they should not remove the entire mature canopy at once (especially when final regeneration cuttings are applied to a stand). If possible, for permanent water courses, vegetation with a height equal to or greater than the width of the water course will be maintained. Dead or dying standing or fallen trees will not be removed if they do not pose threats (from the point of view of worker health and safety, safety of hydro-technical works or safety of the water course itself – e.g. changing or blocking its course, loading it with debris in case of floods).

Category 3 – Trees with nests/hollows

Trees with hollows are usually of low economic value but highly important for other species. As a result, when they have active nests they will be maintained.

Category 4 – Dead standing or fallen trees

Where maintenance of dead wood in ageing islands or water course buffer areas (these two options have priority) is not feasible, dead or dying standing or fallen trees will be systematically maintained during the timber harvesting process. A number of 1-3 such trees per hectare will be maintained, starting with first commercial thinning. In the process of tree marking for thinning, softwood species of at least 24 cm DBH or pre-existing trees would be preferred. For regeneration cuttings, snags and fallen trees, very old trees (at the physiological limit), special biodiversity trees (with hollows, cracks, nests, fruits or seeds for birds etc.) will be preferred.

Trees which can pose dangers according to the worker health and safety rules will be felled down during harvesting site preparation works but will not be extracted. They can be further cut into pieces (including the crown) to ease the extraction of other timber and the regeneration process.

When more than 1-3 such trees per hectare are available, the managers should choose trees of average size and those with nests/hollows (regardless of their size). The small size dead wood maintenance would be ensured by leaving on site the branches and other woody debris on piles or scattered through the stand (depending on the cutting type and legal requirements) and by maintaining the stumps (which offer important habitat for many invertebrate species).

Category 5 – Sacrifice trees

Along extraction roads, especially in places where chances of damage to residual stand are high, standing trees can be retained as sacrifice trees (they will not be felled and removed at the end of harvesting). Logs used for the same protection reason along certain parts of ex-



traction roads or those used to fill ravines produced in the road bed can be left on site for ensuring habitat for biodiversity. The number of such trees (together with those mentioned at the previous category – see point 4) should be of at least 1-3 per ha.

Category 6 – Special trees

Sometimes, in forest stands, there are certain trees which can be considered special due to the following reasons:

- the species they belong to is either rare and scattered through the stand or offers habitat or food for certain animal species (e.g. fruiting trees like rowan, checker tree, wild cherry, wild apple and wild pear)
- their shape (having thick branches as support for nesting of big size birds, with hollows offering housing for animals)
- their size (height and/or diameter) – „veteran trees”.

Such trees can be maintained as biodiversity trees except for cases when they are considered a threat to workers health and safety. Their number (together with the other trees selected under points 4 and 5) should be of at least 1-3 per ha.

Technical and administrative guidelines.

Category 1 – in sub compartments where ageing islands are left, the other categories are not required except for buffer areas for watercourses. Also, any nest trees (especially those for big birds of prey or black stork) not included in these islands but present on site will be maintained as well, regardless of volume retained in the islands already.

Category 2 - in sub compartments where buffer areas for watercourses are left (being mandatory), the other categories are not required. However, any nest trees (especially those for big birds of prey or black stork) not included in these buffer areas but present on site will be maintained as well, regardless of volume retained in the buffer areas already.

Category 3 – Trees with active nests (especially those for big birds of prey or black stork) will be maintained, regardless of their number and spatial arrangement

Categories 4 to 6 – their approximate amount which should be retained must be of at least 1-3 trees per ha.

To ensure a good ecological connectivity of dead wood elements from the above mentioned categories, ageing islands within a forested landscape (a landscape which includes both



stands with and without interventions, which contain dead wood from other categories) should be at least 3 km²⁴ away from one another.

In all cases, health and safety requirements for workers and public must prevail. To prevent accidents, “dead wood” will be identified during tree marking, will be located on the harvesting unit map and workers will be trained accordingly. Extraction roads will avoid if possible areas with dead wood (especially where it is in larger quantities/numbers – e.g. ageing islands and buffer areas).

Where the risk of insect outbreaks is high (e.g. in pure spruce stands) dead wood would be selected from already dead trees from previous years (which do not host insects anymore and therefore do not pose a risk anymore) or belonging to other species which are not a host for the insects.

Monitoring of dead wood elements will be carried out starting at handing over the area for harvesting, during harvesting control visits, at the end of harvesting and during regular (bi - annual) inspection visits carried out by the Organization.

²⁴ *Managing deadwood in forests and woodlands*. Forestry Commission Practice Guide. Jonathan Humphrey and Sallie Bailey (2012)



Annex L:

Monitoring will cover the following levels (without being restricted only to these indicators):

No.	Compartment	Monitoring objective	Document name	Monitoring frequency	Who?	Field
A. Organization level (Monitoring by Forest Guard based on reports prepared by forest districts and directorates)						
1	Management	Management plan provisions	Comparison of management plan provisions and works carried out	Annual (1-31 January)	Forest district + Forest Guard	Environment
2	Silviculture	Area under administration	SILV 1	Annual	Forest district + Forest Guard	Environment
3	Planning+ Accounting	Economic Activity	SILV 2	Annual	Forest district + Forest Guard	Economic
4	Silviculture	Harvested volumes and areas covered with operations	SILV 3	Annual	Forest district + Forest Guard	Environment



5	Forest Regeneration	Regeneration works on forest lands, degraded lands and other terrains	SILV 4	Annual	Forest district Forest Guard	+	Environment
6	Forest Regeneration	Areas regenerated and under regeneration	Annual Control of regeneration	Annual	Forest district Forest Guard	+	Environment
7	Forest protection and guarding	Activities specific to Forest protection and guarding	Report on Forest guarding (including annexes)	Trimestrial	Forest district Forest Guard	+	Social
8	Forest protection and guarding	Incidents	Report on aggression and assaults on foresters	Trimestrial	Forest district Forest Guard	+	Social
9	Forest protection and guarding	Forestry services for areas belonging to other owners	Contracts	Monthly	Forest district Forest Guard	+	Social
10	Silviculture	Timber sales	SUMAL AGENT	Monthly	Forest district Forest Guard	+	Economic



11	Silviculture	Timber sales	Harvesting of timber from natural disturbances + notification to authorize	Trimestrial	Forest district + Forest Guard	Environment + Economic
12	Game management	Game population estimates	Game estimates and hunting quota establishing	Annual	Forest district + Forest Guard	Environment

B. Organization level (additional monitoring/reporting)						
1	Silviculture	High Conservation Value Forests	Indicators for monitoring HCVs	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment
2	Silviculture	Protected areas	Report on protected areas in the area managed by the Organization	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment
3	Silviculture	Young stands	Tending operations (Sheet no. 2)	Monthly	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment



4	Silviculture	Timber cruising	Timber estimates (tree marking) (Sheet no. 2)	Monthly	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment
5	Silviculture	Timber harvesting	Harvested timber volume (Sheet no. 2)	Monthly	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment
6	Silviculture	Clearcuts	Evidence of areas with clearcuts	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment
7	Silviculture	Forest potential yield	Evidence on volume harvested since beginning of the management plan	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment
8	Forest protection and guarding	Illegal Activities	Report on Illegal Activities	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Social
9	Management	Public Consultations	Meetings with interested stakeholders	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Social



10	Forest protection and guarding	Chemical substances	Evidence on chemical substances used for pest control	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment
11	Work health and safety	Work protective equipment	Evidence on individual work protection equipment	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Social
12	Work health and safety	Work Accidents	Evidence on work accidents	Monthly	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Social
13	Human Resources	Professional training	Professional training Plan	Monthly	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Social
14	Production	Non timber forest products	Evidence of Non timber forest products	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Economic
15	Accounting	Financial-Accounting Reports	Income and expenditures budget, balance sheet	Monthly	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Economic
16	Management	Biodiversity	Biodiversity elements Register	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Directorate	Environment



					torate	
17	Management	Socio-economic Im- pact	Social Impact Study	Annual	Forest district and/or Forest Direc- torate	Social

Annex M: List of invasive species

No	Species	Source
1	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf
2	<i>Acer negundo</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf
3	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf
4	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf
5	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf
6	<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf
7	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf
8	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	http://www.specii-invazive.ro/system/files/dihoru-plante-invazive-in-flora-romaniei.pdf



9. 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 Labor Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Program of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

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

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

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

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

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.

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

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity



(CBD), Invasive Alien Species Program. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In



some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812).

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

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).

Disputes “of substantial magnitude” or “of substantial duration**” or “involving a significant* number of interests”:** disputes which are brought in a court of justice (including when legal or customary rights of local communities are affected; when 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 and acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders).

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

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 tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Formal and informal workers organization: association or union of *workers**, whether recognized by law or by *The Organization** or neither, which have the aim of promoting *workers** rights and to represent *workers** in dealings with *The Organization** particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

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 necessities of local communities or *Indigenous Peoples** (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and *landscapes** of global or



national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through engagement with these local communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.

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

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

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

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 Peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

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: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (villages, communes, neighborhoods, towns, etc.) 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.

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).

Marginal habitat: Fragile ecosystems with high biodiversity value. Forest management activities will ensure their protection and of adjacent vegetation if needed, to maintain their specific conditions for protecting the biodiversity of these areas. Most common examples are: riparian forests, wet areas, rocky areas/screes, herbaceous ecosystems, scrubs, natural sparse woodlands.

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

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

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as plantations.

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;



- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savannah.

The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

'Natural forest' does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming,



fuel wood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or



other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvacides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005).

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

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

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

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

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

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.



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

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

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

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

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (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'.

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 land-owners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

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

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

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

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

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

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify



as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

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

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

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

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

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): 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 ta-



ble is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Coward-
ing, 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’ per-
sons. 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 Safe-
ty and Health Convention, 1981).



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