



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Slovenia

FSC-STD-SVN-01-2023 EN



Photo credit

From left to right:

Photo 1 :Slovenian carst with caves of surprising size and beauty, ©Milan Reška.

Photo 2 :Native beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) forest in Slovenia, ©Milan Reška.

Photo 3 :Triglav ridge – with the Slovenian tallest mountain Triglav, ©Milan Reška .

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

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

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¹The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

Foreword

(Informative section)

1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

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

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

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

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

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

2 The FSC Principles and Criteria

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

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

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

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	3
1 <i>The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</i>	3
2 <i>The FSC Principles and Criteria</i>	3
Table of Contents.....	4
A Preamble	5
A.1 <i>Objective</i>	5
A.2 <i>Scope</i>	5
A.3 <i>Responsibility for Conformance</i>	5
A.4 <i>Note on the use of normative and non-normative elements in the standard</i>	6
A.5 <i>Interpretations and Disputes</i>	7
B Context	8
B.1 <i>General description of the forestry sector</i>	8
B.2 <i>Background information on the standard development</i>	10
C References	11
D <i>Principles*, criteria* and indicators*</i>	12
<i>PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</i>	12
<i>PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</i>	16
<i>PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES* RIGHTS</i>	22
<i>PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS</i>	27
<i>PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*</i>	32
<i>PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS</i>	35
<i>PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING</i>	42
<i>PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT</i>	46
<i>PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*</i>	48
<i>PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</i>	52
E Annexes.....	59
Annex A <i>Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (Principle 1)</i>	59
Annex B <i>Training requirements for workers (Principle 2)</i>	80
Annex C <i>Conservation Area Network conceptual diagram (Principle 6)</i>	81
Annex D <i>Elements of the management plan (Principle 7)</i>	82
Annex E <i>Conceptual framework for planning and monitoring (Principle 7)</i>	84
Annex F <i>Monitoring requirements (Principle 8)</i>	86
Annex G <i>High Conservation Values framework (Principle 9)</i>	89
Annex H <i>Glossary of terms</i>	126

A Preamble

A.1 Objective

(Informative section)

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

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

A.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Slovenia
Forest types	All forest types (Plantations and natural forests)
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private, and others.
Management scale categories (According to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of Management Units, including provisions for small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) <i>(Note: see section C for the applicable SLIMF eligibility criteria for this country).</i>
Forest products (According to FSC-STD-40- 004a)	Rough wood NTFPs not included.

A.3 Responsibility for Conformance

(Normative section)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Organization is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in, or for the benefit of the Management Unit, conform with the requirements in this standard. The Organization is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in conformance with the requirements in this standard.

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

(Normative section)

Normative elements in the standard are:

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

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

Verifiers and examples which are attached to some of the indicators.

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

Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as SLIMF shall conform with all indicators in the standard, except those indicated as "Not applicable for SLIMF". Where specific SLIMF indicators exist (marked as e.g. "SLIMF 3.5.1"), the Organizations above shall conform with them instead.

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

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.5 Interpretations and Disputes

(Normative section)

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

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

B Context

B.1 General description of the forestry sector

(Informative section)

Forest resources

Slovenia belongs to the most forested countries in Europe. 1,176,069 ha of forests cover more than a half of its territory (forestation 58%) and represent an essential landscape element. The macroclimates in Slovenia are influenced by the Mediterranean (Adriatic) Sea, the Alps and the Pannonian plain. Slovenia is a mountainous country. Most of the forests are located within the natural environment of beech, which, together with fir-beech and beech-oak sites, covers about 70% of the total forestland. Tree species in the living stock are: European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) 32.9%, oaks (*Quercus* spp.) 7.1%, Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.) 30.2%, European silver fir (*Abies alba* Mill.) 7.4%, pines (*Pinus* spp.) 5.4%, other broadleaves 15.6% and other conifers 1.5%.

Growing stock, increment and cut

According to the report of the Slovenian Forest Service for the year 2020, the growing stock of Slovenian forests is 357 million m³ or 304 m³/ha. The share of growing stock of coniferous trees is 46%, of deciduous trees 54%. The annual wood increment is 8.8 million m³ or 7.5 m³/ha. The allowable cut is 7.1 million m³/year. The actual cut in 2020 was 4.2 million m³ (59% of the allowable cut): 2.4 million m³ coniferous trees and 1.8 million m³ deciduous trees. The amount of the sanitary cut in 2020 was 42% of the actual cut.

Forest sector and national economy

In 2020 the value of forestry output amounted to EUR 484 million. Gross value added in forestry amounted to EUR 272 million or 0.6% of gross domestic product (GDP). GDP per capita is EUR 22,312. The nominal minimum wage is fixed (since January 2021) to EUR 1,024.4 per month. In 2020, 7,034 employees were involved in the forestry production. Most of them (5,754) were self-employed. The export of roundwood in 2020 was 1,557,591 m³ and the import 855,286 m³.

Ownership of forests

75% of forests in Slovenia are private property, 21% of forests are owned by the state and 4% of forests are owned by local communities. Larger and undivided forest estates of state-owned forests enable good professional management. Private forest estates are small, with an average size of only 2.9 ha and even these are further fragmented into several separate plots. For the great majority of these estates forests are not of economic interest. According to the latest data there are already 413,000 forest owners in Slovenia on 286,000 forest estates. The number of forest owners presents a serious obstacle to reach the optimal timber production and the utilization of the forest potential.

Forest management, planning and forest use

Forest management and forest use in Slovenia are directed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, which is the highest authority responsible for regulation, development and protection of the Slovenian forests. Slovenian Forest Service (SFS) is a key public institution, which performs public forestry service in all Slovenian forests, irrespective of ownership. SFS is also responsible for preparing forest management plans at three levels by applying prescribed procedures involving all stakeholders. Slovenian State Forest Company (SiDG) was established to manage state-owned forests (235,000 ha; total growing stock 80.5 million m³; average growing stock 321m³/ha; annual increment 1.85 million m³, annual harvest around 1.5 million m³). Most work in state forests is subcontracted through public tenders.

Forest Legislation

Act of Forests ([Zakon o gozdovih](#), 1993) passed the responsibility for managing forests back from the state to their owners. Free access for the public is assured and limited recreational harvesting of forest products, as well as beekeeping and hunting, are allowed. Other most important forest legislation acts are: Management of State Forests Act (Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije, 2016), National Forest Program (Nacionalni gozdni program, 2007), Game and Hunting Act (Zakon o divjadi in lovstvu, 2004) and Nature Conservation Act (Zakon o ohranjanju narave, 2006).

Silvicultural systems

Silvicultural systems used in Slovenia based on tending and include the irregular shelterwood system, plenter/selection system and free silvicultural technique. Clear-felling is prohibited by law (Act of Forests). Natural regeneration is used in 95% of Slovenian forests. In 2020 the artificial regeneration was also used, 1.9 million trees of 30 different tree species were planted on 700 ha of the forest surface.

Pest and disease threats

In 2014, an ice storm damaged more than a half of Slovenian forests. Around 9 million m³ of wood, mostly conifers, was damaged. In the following years, additional 2 million m³ of Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) per year was attacked by bark beetles, mostly *Ips typographus* (L.) and *Pityogenes chalcographus* (L.). The economically most important fungi on forest trees are *Armillaria* spp. and *Heterobasidion* spp.. The ash dieback, caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* Barall, was first discovered in Slovenia in 2006. Currently it is responsible for 70% of the sanitary felling of ash.

Biodiversity and conservation

There are 171 forest reserves in Slovenia with a total area of 9,462 ha. The first forest reserve in Slovenia was declared in 1892 (Rajhenavski rog in Kočevska region). 14 forest reserves have a primeval character, two of which are on the UNESCO World Natural Heritage List. The Natura 2000 area covers almost half of Slovenia's forests. There are 43 animal and 5 plant species and 11 forest habitats in Natura 2000 forests, the conservation of which is of European importance.

Wild management

Since 1993, game management planning in Slovenia has been under the competence of the Slovenian Forest Service. The hunting of wildlife species represents a source of meat (around 2,000 tonnes/year). Hunting is also a form of recreation, with 20,000 registered hunters in the country. The planning and management of the large carnivores, such as bears (estimated population: 1000), wolves (estimated population: 100) and lynxes (estimated population: 20), which are considered endangered on European scale, is performed with a special attention.

Use of NTFPs

The NTFP market in Slovenia is poorly developed. NTFP picking (wild berries, aromatic and medical herbs, forest nuts, mushrooms and ornamental greenery) has a long tradition. Today it is a well-established recreational activity of the general public.

Research and education

The Slovenian Forestry Institute (SFI) is a public research institute of national importance which conducts basic and applied research of all aspects of forestry. Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources at Biotechnical Faculty (a part of University of Ljubljana) educates students to complete ecosystem forest work

in accordance with modern principles of close-to-nature, multipurpose and sustainable management.

Development of FSC certification

A total of 260,000 ha of forests are FSC certified (April 2023). Slovenian State Forest Company (SiDG) is the FSC FM certificate holder with the largest forest surface. Seven private forest owners are also FM certified under Group certification scheme, managed by SiDG. The potential barrier for the future of certification in Slovenia could be the fragmented ownership of forests.

Source:

Publications and data of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Slovenian Forest Service, Slovenian State Forest Company (SiDG), Slovenian Forestry Institute (SFI), Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources at Biotechnical Faculty (University of Ljubljana), Republic of Slovenia's Statistical Office and FSC (info.fsc.org).

B.2 Background information on the standard development

(Informative section)

This standard was developed according to the rules and regulations laid out in FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-2, in the period from June 2018 and November 2021. Stakeholder consultation was conducted from 05 December 2019 until 14 January 2020.

Note: If required, further information on the process is available at PSU upon request.

C References

(Informative section)

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

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

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

D **Principles*, criteria* and indicators***

(Normative section)

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

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

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

Verifiers: Registration documentation

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

Verifiers: Certificate of entry into the court register.

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

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

Verifiers: Tenure documentation

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

Verifiers: Extract from the land register.

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

Verifiers: Field inspection, maps.

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

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with regulatory authorities, forest managers and stakeholders.

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

Verifiers: Payment documentation: receipts, accounts.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers.

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

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

Verifiers: Documentation, discussion with forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with regulatory bodies.

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

Verifiers: Documentation about measures.

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

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

Verifiers: Transportation and trade documentation.

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

Verifiers: Licences, certificates and other CITE documents, discussion with forest managers

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

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

Verifiers: Check of the public availability of the process.

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

Verifiers: Check of the dates of documented disputes.

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

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

Verifiers: Disputes records.

1.6.4 Operations cease in areas where disputes exist:

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

Verifiers: Identification of critical areas, disputes documentation, discussion with stakeholders.

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

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

Verifiers: Consultation with stakeholders.

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

Verifiers: Written declaration or conversations with neighbours and customers.

1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

Verifiers: Check of legislation, discussion with forest managers and stakeholders.

1.7.3 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers: Check of the free availability of policy.

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

Verifiers: No evidence of corruption acts.

1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

Verifiers: Documentation about measures

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management policies and procedures, discussion with forest managers.

1.8.2 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers: Check of the free availability.

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

2.1.1 The Organization shall not use child labour.

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections.

2.1.1.1 The Organization shall not employ workers below the age of 15, or below the minimum age as stated under national, or local laws or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in 2.1.1.2.

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections.

2.1.1.4 The Organization shall prohibit worst forms of child labour.

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections.

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

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions; site inspections; no evidence of such practices.

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

Verifiers: Employment documentation; interviews with labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

2.1.3.1 Employment and occupation practices are non-discriminatory.

Verifiers: Employment documentation; interviews with labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions.

2.1.4.4 Collective bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.

Verifiers: Interviews with labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

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

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

Verifiers: Systems documentation; Interviews with female workers, labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Systems documentation; Interviews with female workers, labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Content of training and health & safety programs.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with female workers, labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with female workers, labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than 105 days period after childbirth.

Verifiers: Interviews with female workers, labour organizations and unions.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with male workers who took the paternity leave.

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

Verifiers: Employment documentation; discussions with labour organizations and forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with affected workers, labour organizations, unions and forest managers.

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

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

Verifiers: Health and Safety documentation, discussion with forest managers.

SLIMF 2.3.1 Each worker is informed about the health and safety measures corresponding to his/her activity and these meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Verifiers: Interviews with workers.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, site inspection.

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

Verifiers: Site inspection.

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

Verifiers: Health & Safety documentation.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, site inspections.

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

Verifiers: Health & Safety documentation.

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

Verifiers: Health & Safety documentation.

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

Verifiers: Health & Safety documentation.

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

2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed legal minimum wage rate, determined in the Minimum Wage Act.

Verifiers: Wages lists, interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions.

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:

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

Verifiers: Wages lists, interviews with workers, labour organizations and unions.

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

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Verifiers: Interviews with workers.

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

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

Verifiers: Workers' training documentation.

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

Verifiers: Workers' training documentation.

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

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

Verifiers: Written dispute resolution process, discussion with forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Workers' grievance and dispute resolution records.

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

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

Verifiers: Workers' grievance and dispute resolution records.

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

Verifiers: Workers' grievance and dispute resolution records.

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.

JUSTIFICATION:

There are no Indigenous Peoples in Slovenia. The reasons are historical. The final settlement of the territory of today's Slovenia by the Slavic tribes took place in the early middle ages and finished in the 8th century. The rest of the people from the former Roman Empire have been assimilated into the Slavic population a long time ago. See the text "Slavic settlement of the Eastern Alps and the destiny of indigenous population" below.

The Documentation of United Nations: United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous People (16th session, 2018); United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations (2009); United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007); confirms there are no people in Slovenia with the indigenous people status.

The last Population and Housing Census for Slovenia (2002) also confirm that there are no indigenous populations present.

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

Slavic settlement of the Eastern Alps and the destiny of indigenous population.

The settlement of the [Eastern Alps](#) region by [early Slavs](#) («South Slavic group») took place during the 6th to 8th centuries and would ultimately result in the [ethnogenesis](#) of the modern [Slovene people](#). The [migration of Slavic peoples](#) from their [homeland](#) began when [Germanic peoples](#) started [moving](#) and subsequently fought for control over territories in the eastern part of the disintegrating Roman Empire. Slavic tribes were part of various tribal alliances with the Germanic ([Lombards](#), [Gepids](#)) and Eurasian ([Avar](#), [Bulgar](#)) peoples (Lotter et al, 2003).

The first phase of Slavic settlement (from the north) is dated around the year 550 (Štih, 2001), and the second phase (from the south) took place after the [retreat of Lombards into Northern Italy](#) in 568 (Guštin, 2002; Štih, 2001 & 2009). At that time Avars were the overlords of Slavs. In 595 the joint Slavic-Avar army gained victory against Bavarians and thus consolidated the boundary between the [Frankish](#) and [Avar](#) territories. In years 599-600 the Slavs pushed through Istria and the Karst region towards Italy (Lotter et al, 2003). Between 600 and 700 Slavs settled the valleys of rivers in Friuli. Their penetration westward probably ended after they had been defeated by the [Lombards](#) at Lauriana in 720.

"After settling in the Eastern Alps region, Slavs subsequently subjugated the aboriginal Romanised population which had dwelt in the territory of the former [Noricum](#) province and in its cities. In late antiquity, the aboriginal population evaded Slavic settlers by moving into remote and elevated places, usually hills, where they built fortifications; such examples are [Ajdna](#) in the [Karavanke](#) mountain ridge and Rifnik near modern [Celje](#). However, recent archeological research shows that even certain well-fortified cities in the lower areas managed to protect themselves from the invaders. Part of the aboriginal population escaped into Italy and to the cities along the [Adriatic](#) coast, among them Civitas Nova (modern [Novigrad](#)). Many aborigines were enslaved by the Slavs (an old Slavic term for slaves was *krščeni*, meaning a Christian, as the aborigines were Christians), some, however, assimilated with Slavs and thus enriched their culture." (Štih, 2001).

References:

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[Grafenauer](#), Bogo, 1971. "Naselitev Slovanov v Vzhodnih Alpah in vprašanje kontinuitete" [Slavic settlement of the Eastern Alps and the issue of continuity], *Arheološki vestnik* 21-22 (1970–71), p. 17-32.

Guštin, Mitja ed., 2002. "Zgodnji Slovani: zgodnj srednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp = Die frühen Slawen: frühmittelalterliche Keramik am Rand der Ostalpen". Ljubljana.

Kahl, Hans-Dietrich, 2002. "Der Staat der Karantanen: Fakten, Thesen und Fragen zu einer frühen slawischen Machtbildung im Ostalpenraum". Ljubljana.

Štih, [Peter](#), 1999. "Ob naselitvi Slovanov vse pobito?" [Did Slavic settlement result in the killing of the entire population?]. In publication: *Množične smrti na Slovenskem: 29. zborovanje slovenskih zgodovinarjev* [Massive killings in Slovenia: 29th conference of Slovenian historians], Ljubljana, p. 79-93.

Štih, Peter; Peršič, Janez, 1981. "Problem langobardske vzhodne meje" [The issue of the Lombard eastern frontier], *Zgodovinski časopis = Historical Review* 35 (1981), p. 333-341.

Žužek, Aleš, 2007. "Naselitev Slovanov v vzhodnoalpski prostor" [Slavic settlement of the Eastern Alps area], *Zgodovinski časopis = Historical Review* 61 (2007), p. 261-287.

- 3.1 **The Organization*** shall identify the **Indigenous Peoples*** that exist within the **Management Unit*** or those that are affected by management activities. **The Organization*** shall then, through **engagement*** with these **Indigenous Peoples***, identify their rights of **tenure***, their rights of access to and use of **forest*** resources and **ecosystem services***, their **customary rights*** and **legal*** rights and obligations, that apply within the **Management Unit***. **The Organization*** shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.
- 3.1.1 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Indigenous Peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified.
- 3.1.2 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Through culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples identified in 3.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:
- 1) Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
 - 2) Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services,
 - 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
 - 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
 - 5) Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples, governments and/or others;
 - 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization; and
 - 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities, Intact Forest Landscapes and Indigenous cultural landscapes.
- 3.2 **The Organization*** shall recognize and **uphold*** the **legal*** and **customary rights*** of **Indigenous Peoples*** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the **Management Unit*** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and **lands and territories***. **Delegation by Indigenous Peoples*** of control over management activities to third parties requires **Free, Prior and Informed Consent***.
- 3.2.1 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Through culturally appropriate engagement Indigenous Peoples are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.
- 3.2.2 [Not applicable in Slovenia] The legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples are not violated by The Organization.
- 3.2.3 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.
- 3.2.4 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Free, Prior and Informed Consent is granted by Indigenous Peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:
- 1) Ensuring Indigenous Peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;

- 2) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories; and
- 4) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

3.2.5 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, the Organisation and the affected Indigenous Peoples are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in good faith and with which the community is satisfied.

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

3.3.1 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Where control over management activities has been granted through Free Prior and Informed Consent based on culturally appropriate engagement, the binding agreement contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

3.3.2 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Records of binding agreements are maintained.

3.3.3 [Not applicable in Slovenia] The binding agreement contains the provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of The Organization's compliance with its terms and conditions.

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

3.4.1 [Not applicable in Slovenia] The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.

3.4.2 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by The Organization, the situation is documented including steps to restore these rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

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

PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

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

Verifiers: Lists of local communities, maps.

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

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

Verifiers: Documentation of local community rights, maps.

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers. Consultation with local community.

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

Verifiers: Consultation with local community representatives, absence of significant disputes.

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

Verifiers: Consultation with local community representatives and forest managers, dispute resolution process documentation.

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

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

Verifiers: FPIC agreement., discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with personnel department, employment and training documentation, interviews with local workers and subcontractors.

SLIMF 4.3.1 Preference is given to local people and services.

Verifiers: Discussion with personnel department, employment and training documentation, interviews with local workers and subcontractors.

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

SLIMF 4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified and implemented.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

Verifiers: Projects documentation, discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

SLIMF 4.4.2 Local products and services are used.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

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

Verifiers: List of significant negative impacts, discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

SLIMF 4.5.1.1 Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities on affected communities.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

SLIMF 4.5.1.2 Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners.

Verifiers: Documented requests, consultation with neighbours and adjacent landowners

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

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

Verifiers: Dispute documentation, discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

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

Verifiers: Grievances documentation.

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

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

Verifiers: Documentation about dispute resolution process, maps, discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives, field inspection.

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

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

Verifiers: List of identified sites, maps, consultation with local community representatives.

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

Verifiers: Documented measures, consultation with local community representatives.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

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

Verifiers: Check of the eventual binding agreement, consultation with local community representatives.

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

Verifiers: Binding agreement, compensation payment document.

PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

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

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, consultation with local community representatives.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers and representatives of the local enterprises.

5.1.3 When the Organization uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization shall comply with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, management plans.

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

5.2.1 Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information. The acceptable harvesting levels are ensured through the assessment of stand indicators by forest-type silviculture classes. The following are checked: tree composition, stand structure, tree damage, rejuvenation, ratio of development phases, stand design, rate of nursing, wood stock, increment, utilization of productive capacity of forest sites and quality of forest trees.

Verifiers: Check of forest inventories procedures. Inventory information, research papers results.

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

Verifiers: Levels of maximum allowable annual cut and growth comparison.

5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded. The Organization may cut more than one year's volume within one year, provided that all other requirements of this standard are met and that the harvest over ten years (the validity of the Forest Management Plan) does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same ten-year period.

Verifiers: Comparison of actual harvest levels and maximum allowable cut.

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. The sustainable harvest levels are calculated from the assessment of stand indicators (see 5.2.1) and are included in each Forest Management Plan (FMP).

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers. Inventory information, research papers results.

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

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

Verifiers: Management plan, annual budget.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, annual budget.

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

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

Verifiers: List of suppliers and subcontractors, discussion with local representatives and enterprises.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers and local representatives or enterprises.

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

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

Verifiers: Annual budget, forest management plan, expected costs and revenues.

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

Verifiers: Expenditures and investments documentation.

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

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

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers. Inventory information, Consultation with experts.

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.

Verifiers: Check of environmental values assessment procedures.

SLIMF 6.1.2 Assessments of environmental values are conducted with a level of detail and frequency.

Verifiers: Check of environmental values assessment procedures.

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

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

Verifiers: Results of environmental impact assessment.

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

Verifiers: Results of environmental impact assessment.

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

Verifiers: Results of environmental impact assessment.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans.

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.

Verifiers: Forest management plans.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, lists of rare and threatened species and supporting documents, maps, discussion with experts.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with managers and local experts.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, executive plans, discussion with managers and local experts.

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

Verifiers: List of protected species and conservation zones, maps, recovery programs.

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

Verifiers: Game management plans, discussion with forest managers and local experts.

SLIMF 6.4.4 A system is in place to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species.

Verifiers: Game management plans, discussion with forest managers and local experts.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, executive plans, discussion with managers and local experts.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, maps, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, maps, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Check size of representative sample and/or restoration areas; maps, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Check size of representative sample areas and conservation areas; maps, field inspection.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, historical evidence: archive documentation, photographs.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans. Discussion with forest managers and local experts.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, game management plans, discussion with forest managers and local experts.

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

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

Verifiers: Field inspection, discussion with local freshwater experts – e.g. public water service providers.

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

Verifiers: Field inspection, discussion with local freshwater experts – e.g. public water service providers.

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

Verifiers: Field inspection, discussion with local freshwater experts – eg. public water service providers.

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

Verifiers: Field inspection, discussion with local freshwater experts – e.g. public water service providers.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

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

6.9.1 There is no conversion of natural forest or High Conservation Value Areas to plantations, or to non-forest land-use, nor transformation of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land-use, except when it:

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers and eventual affected stakeholders, field inspection.

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

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, land use and eventual conversions documentation, maps.

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, land use and eventual conversions documentation, maps.

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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

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

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined in the basic forestry document, the National Forest Program.

Verifiers: National Forest Program (*Uradni list RS, št. 111/07*)

SLIMF 7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined in the National Forest Program.

Verifiers: National Forest Program (*Uradni list RS, št. 111/07*)

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

Verifiers: National Forest Program (*Uradni list RS, št. 111/07*).

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

Verifiers: National Forest Program, forest management plans (*Uradni list RS, št. 111/07*).

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

7.2.1 The management plan with 10-year duration includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives.

Verifiers: Management plans (check content).

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

Verifiers: Management plans (check content).

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

Verifiers: Management plans (check content).

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

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

Verifiers: Management plans (check content).

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

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

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

Verifiers: Management plans (check content)

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

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

Verifiers: Summary of management plans (check availability).

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

Verifiers: Relevant components of management plans (check availability).

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

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

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

Verifiers: Consultation with stakeholders and forest managers.

SLIMF 7.6.1 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are able to provide input into development of elements detailed in 1) to 5:

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

Verifiers: Consultation with stakeholders and forest managers

7.6.2 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to:

- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
- 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
- 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
- 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
- 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
- 6) Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are shared with those involved.

Verifiers: Consultation with stakeholders and forest managers.

7.6.3 Affected rights holders and affected stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for culturally appropriate engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

Verifiers: Consultation with stakeholders and forest managers

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

Verifiers: Consultation with stakeholders and forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Consultation with stakeholders and forest managers.

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

Verifiers: Check of documentation.

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

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

Verifiers: Management plans, field checking.

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

Verifiers: Management plans, field checking.

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

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

Verifiers: Management plans, field checking

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

Verifiers: Management plans, field checking

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

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

Verifiers: Check of public availability.

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

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

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

Verifiers: FSC Products track and tracing system.

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

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

Verifiers: Sold FSC products documentation.

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

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

Verifiers: Sales invoices and similar documentation archive.

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**.

NOTE: All indicators that apply to *Intact Forest Landscapes** (IFLs) have been greyed out in the standard because IFLs are not applicable to Slovenia. *Intact Forest Landscapes** (IFLs) as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicators and by Global Forest Watch are not present in Slovenia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Verifiers: Assessment procedure, supporting documents.

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

9.1.3 The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers: Consultation with forest managers and affected stakeholders.

SLIMF 9.1.3. The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate engagement with affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers: Consultation with forest managers and affected stakeholders.

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

9.2.1 Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information.

Verifiers: Assessment procedure, supporting documents.

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. See Annex H: HCV Framework.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, documented management strategies.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with affected stakeholders and experts.

9.2.4 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Management strategies are developed to protect* core areas.

9.2.5 [Not applicable in Slovenia] The vast majority of each Intact Forest Landscape is designated as core area.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, evidence of implementation, discussion with forest managers.

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

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

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

9.3.1 The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

Verifiers: Protective measures documentation, evidence of implementation, discussion with forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Protective measures documentation, evidence of implementation, discussion with forest managers.

9.3.3 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Core areas are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.

9.3.4 [Not applicable in Slovenia] Limited industrial activity in core areas is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.

9.3.5 Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest manager, affected stakeholders and local experts; field inspection.

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

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:

- 1) Implementation of strategies;
- 2) The status of High Conservation Values, including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend; and
- 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values, to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers: Monitoring procedures, data and documentation; for SLIMF: Discussion with forest managers and stakeholders, maps, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with rights holders, stakeholders and experts.

SLIMF 9.4.2 The monitoring program includes engagement with affected and interested stakeholders and experts.

Verifiers: Discussion with stakeholders and experts.

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

Verifiers: Monitoring procedures, results of monitoring.

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.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, documented actions, discussion with forest managers.

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a manner that:

- 1) establishes a closed canopy in the lowlands within 10 years and in the uplands within 20 years;
- 2) protects affected environmental values; and
- 3) is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest composition and structure.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, field inspection of recently regenerated sites.

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, field inspection of recently regenerated sites.

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

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers and silviculture experts.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers.

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

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

Verifiers: Scientific research results, discussion with forest managers and silviculture experts.

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

Verifiers: Scientific research results, discussion with forest managers and silviculture experts.

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

Verifiers: System of control. Results of invasive species monitoring.

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

Verifiers: Management activities documentation, discussion with forest managers and regulatory bodies representatives.

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

10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, silvicultural plans, discussion with forest managers and silviculture experts.

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

10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is prohibited, except:

- 1) when transplanting seedlings and when sowing,
- 2) to promote and consolidate roadside greening,
- 3) on areas designated for research purposes.

Verifiers: Evidence of eventual use of fertilizers. Discussion with forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Scientific research results, discussion with forest managers and silviculture experts.

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

Verifiers: Evidence of eventual use of fertilizers.

10.6.4 When fertilizers are used (see 10.6.1), buffer zones that exclude the use of fertilizers around rare plant communities, riparian zones, watercourses and water bodies are established.

Verifiers: Protective measures procedures.

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

Verifiers: Documentation about damage, implemented measures and results.

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

10.7.1 The use of the chemicals in the forest is prohibited. Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. The pest management system complies with the "FSC Guide to integrated pest, disease and weed management in FSC certified forests and plantations" (2009).

Verifiers: Integrated pest management system, silviculture systems.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, derogation documentation, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Records of pesticide usage.

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

Verifiers: Instruction for use manuals, emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages, equipment, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Training documentation, discussion with forest protection experts, field inspection.

10.7.5.1 Insecticides are used only in exceptional cases, in the context of integrated bark beetles control, where no other effective means of control are available so that they:

- 1) are applied in the form of suspension solely to attacked logs; and
- 2) are applied on the target surface (tree bark) in the minimum amount and concentration only; and
- 3) are applied to infested logs in which the development of the bark beetles has, on average, already progressed to the last larval stage, pupal stage or the stage of the young beetle; and
- 4) are applied only to logs on which the presence of bark beetle antagonists (parasites and predators) is not detectable on surface or under the bark; and
- 5) are applied only to those logs that cannot be removed from the forest before the young beetles emerge.

Verifiers: Training documentation, interviews with forest workers, discussion with forest protection experts, field inspection of the sites with insecticide application.

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

Verifiers: Health and safety manuals, emergency procedures, discussion with health and safety officer.

10.7.7 When pesticides are used:

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

Verifiers: Scientific papers, discussion with forest protection experts.

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

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

Verifiers: Use and monitoring documentation, discussion with forest protection experts.

10.8.2 Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols, including the FAO Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control and with national Rules on biological plant protection.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers and with forest protection experts.

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

Verifiers: Biological control agents use documentation, maps.

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

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers and with forest protection experts, field inspection.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers.

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

SLIMF 10.9.2 Where capacity and resources allow, management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of natural hazards. If capacity or resources do not allow, The Organization or manager communicates with government or relevant local Organizations about mitigation capacity and possibilities.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers and representatives from local organization.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, risk analyses, discussion with forest managers.

10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks. Recovery measures in forests damaged by natural hazards are only implemented if they are:

- 1) necessary for safety reasons; or
- 2) have a positive effect on forest health: or
- 3) have a beneficial effect on forest functions.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection, maps, and inspection of damaged forests.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, implementation plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, implementation plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, implementation plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

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

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, implementation plans, discussion with forest managers, interviews with forest workers, field inspection: proper use of skid trails and harvester trails, damages of forest soil.

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

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers.

10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values. The dead wood and decaying biomass left in the forest contains standing dead trees and wood of all thickness classes that are present in the Management Unit.

Verifiers: Forest management plans, discussion with forest managers, field inspection.

10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to:

- 1) Standing residual trees;
- 2) residual woody debris on the ground and
- 3) other environmental values.

Verifiers: Implementation plans, discussion with forest managers, interviews with forest workers, field inspection.

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

10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials including food and drink packaging, health and safety packaging and all other personal waste is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifiers: Discussion with forest managers, forest workers and stakeholders, field inspection.

E Annexes

(Normative section)

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

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

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

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p>Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki zajema pravice do lastništva zemljišč, vključno z običajnimi pravicami, kot tudi upravljavskimi pravicami, ki vključujejo uporabo pravnih metod za pridobitev pravic do lastništva in pravic upravljanja. Zajema tudi pravno registracijo podjetij in davčno registracijo, vključno z ustreznimi zakonsko zahtevanimi licencami.</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNep, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Denationalization Act Zakon o denacionalizaciji (Uradni list RS, št. 27/91-I, 56/92 – odl. US, 13/93 – odl. US, 31/93, 24/95 – odl. US, 20/97 – odl. US, 23/97 – odl. US, 65/98, 76/98 – odl. US, 66/00, 66/00 – ORZDen27, 11/01 – odl. US, 54/04 – ZDoh-1 in 18/05 – odl. US)</p> <p>National Farm Land and Forest Fund Act Zakon o Skladu kmetijskih zemljišč in gozdov Republike Slovenije ZSKZ (Uradni list RS, št. 19/10 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 56/10 – ORZSKZ16, 14/15 – ZUUJFO in 9/16 – ZGGLRS)</p> <p>Companies Act Zakon o gospodarskih družbah (Uradni list RS, št. 65/09 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 33/11, 91/11, 32/12, 57/12, 44/13 – odl. US, 82/13, 55/15, 15/17 in 22/19 – ZPosS)</p> <p>Decree on concessions for the exploitation of forests owned by the Republic of Slovenia Uredba o koncesiji za izkoriščanje gozdov v lasti Republike Slovenije (Ur.l. RS, št. 98/10, 98/12, 62/13, 90/13, 108/13 in 9/16 - ZGGLRS)</p>

	<p>Management of State Forests Act Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 9/16)</p> <p>Corporate Income Tax Act Zakon o davku od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Uradni list RS, št. 117/06, 56/08, 76/08, 5/09, 96/09, 110/09 – ZDavP-2B, 43/10, 59/11, 24/12, 30/12, 94/12, 81/13, 50/14, 23/15, 82/15, 68/16, 69/17 in 79/18)</p> <p>Tax Procedure Act Zakon o davčnem postopku (Uradni list RS, št. 13/11 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 32/12, 94/12, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 111/13, 22/14 – odl. US, 25/14 – ZFU, 40/14 – ZIN-B, 90/14, 91/15, 63/16, 69/17, 13/18 – ZJF-H in 36/19)</p> <p>Rules on corporate income tax returns Pravilnik o davčnem obračunu davka od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Uradni list RS, št. 109/13, 83/14, 101/15 in 79/17)</p> <p>Decree on the establishment of a special-purpose hunting district of Brdo pri Kranju Uredba o ustanovitvi lovišča s posebnim namenom Brdo pri Kranju (Uradni list RS, št. 114/04)</p> <p>Decree on the establishment of specific-purpose hunting grounds in the Republic of Slovenia Uredba o ustanovitvi lovišč s posebnim namenom v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 117/04)</p> <p>Rules on adoption of the long-term plans of hunting management regions in the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2007 to 2016 Pravilnik o sprejemu dolgoročnih načrtov lovsko upravljavskih območij v Republiki Sloveniji za obdobje 2007-2016 (Uradni list RS, št. 99/07)</p> <p>Rules on adoption of the annual plan of a hunting management region in Republic of Slovenia for year 2008 Pravilnik o sprejemu letnih načrtov lovsko upravljavskih območij v Republiki Sloveniji za leto 2008 (Uradni list RS, št.59/08, 73/08)</p> <p>Rules on adoption of the annual plan of a hunting management region in Republic of Slovenia for year 2007 Pravilnik o sprejemu letnih načrtov lovsko upravljavskih območij v Republiki Sloveniji za leto 2007 (Uradni list RS, št.50/07)</p> <p>Rules on the contents and management method of the cadastre of hunting management units, hunting districts and special purpose hunting districts Pravilnik o vsebini in načinu vodenja katastra lovsko upravljavskih območij, lovišč in lovišč s posebnim namenom (Uradni list RS, št. 8/05)</p> <p>Rules on adoption of the annual plan of a hunting management region in Republic of Slovenia for year 2005</p>
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	<p>Pravilnik o sprejemu letnih načrtov lovsko upravljavskih območij v Republiki Sloveniji za leto 2005 (Uradni list RS, št.52/05)</p> <p>Agriculture Act Zakon o kmetijstvu (Uradni list RS, št. 45/08, 57/12, 90/12 – ZdZPVHVVR, 26/14, 32/15, 27/17 in 22/18)</p> <p>Agricultural Land Act Zakon o kmetijskih zemljiščih (Uradni list RS, št. 71/11 - uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 58/12, 27/16, 27/17 - ZKme-1D in 79/17)</p> <p>Inheritance of Agricultural Holdings Act Zakon o dedovanju kmetijskih gospodarstev (Uradni list RS, št. 70/95, 54/99 – Odl. US, 30/13)</p> <p>Agricultural Communities Act Zakon o agrarnih skupnostih (Uradni list RS, št. 74/15)</p> <p>Act on reestablishment of agricultural communities and restitution of their property and rights Zakon o ponovni vzpostavitvi agrarnih skupnosti ter vrnitvi njihovega premoženja in pravic (Uradni list RS, št. 5/94, 38/94, 69/95, 22/97, 79/98 – Odl.US, 56/99, 72/00, 51/04 – Odl.US, 87/11)</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki ureja postopke za izdajanje koncesijskih dovoljenj za gozdove, vključno z uporabo pravnih metod za pridobitev koncesijskih dovoljenj. Podkupovanje, korupcija in nepotizem so še posebej znana vprašanja, povezana s koncesijskimi dovoljenji.</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Companies Act Zakon o gospodarskih družbah (Uradni list RS, št. 65/09 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 33/11, 91/11, 32/12, 57/12, 44/13 – odl. US, 82/13, 55/15, 15/17 in 22/19 – ZPosS)</p> <p>Decree on concessions for the exploitation of forests owned by the Republic of Slovenia Uredba o koncesiji za izkoriščanje gozdov v lasti Republike Slovenije (Ur.l. RS, št. 98/10, 98/12, 62/13, 90/13, 108/13 in 9/16 - ZGGLRS)</p> <p>Management of State Forests Act Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 9/16)</p>

	<p>Rules on conditions that natural persons have to meet in order to assert prior right to be granted the concession to exploit forests under the ownership of the Republic of Slovenia Pravilnik o pogojih, ki jih mora izpolnjevati fizična oseba za uveljavljanje prednostne pravice pri podelitvi koncesije za izkoriščanje gozdov v lasti RS (Uradni list RS, št. 2/10 in 9/16 – ZGGLRS)</p> <p>Rules on financing and co-financing investments in forests Pravilnik o financiranju in sofinanciranju vlaganj v gozdove (Uradni list RS, št. 71/04, 95/04, 37/05, 87/05, 73/08, 63/10, 54/14, 60/15 in 86/16)</p> <p>Rules on the minimum conditions to be met by the executors of works in forests Pravilnik o minimalnih pogojih, ki jih morajo izpolnjevati izvajalci del v gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 35/94, 50/06, 74/11 in 80/12)</p> <p>Rules on traineeships, professional examinations and professional training for workers in the public forestry service Pravilnik o pripravništvu, strokovnih izpitih in strokovnem izpopolnjevanju za delavce v javni gozdarski službi (Uradni list RS, št. 70/98)</p> <p>Rules on detailed requirements for the provision of public forestry services by the Slovenian Forest Service Pravilnik o podrobnejših pogojih za opravljanje javne gozdarske službe v Zavodu za gozdove Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 17/18)</p>
<p>1.3 Management and harvesting planning</p>	<p>Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.</p> <p>Vse nacionalne ali podnacionalne pravne zahteve za načrtovanje upravljanja, vključno z vodenjem inventarizacije gozdov, izdelanim gozdnogospodarskim načrtom in s tem povezanim načrtovanjem in spremljanjem, presojami vplivov, posvetovanjem z drugimi subjekti ter odobritvijo s strani pravno pristojnih organov.</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Management of State Forests Act Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 9/16)</p> <p>Act Regulating Measures for the Recovery from Ice Damage which Affected the Republic of Slovenia between January 30 and February 10 2014 Zakon o ukrepih za odpravo posledic žleda med 30. januarjem in 10. februarjem 2014 (Uradni list RS, št. 17/14 in 14/15 – ZUUJFO)</p>

	<p>Act Regulating Additional Measures for Remedying Damage due to the Overpopulation of Bark Beetles Zakon o dodatnih ukrepih za odpravo posledic škode zaradi prenamnožitve populacije podlubnikov (Uradni list RS, št. 14/18)</p> <p>Ordinance on forest management areas in the Republic of Slovenia Odlok o določitvi gozdnogospodarskih območij v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 31/03 in 44/03)</p> <p>Rules on forest management plans and game management plans Pravilnik o načrtih za gospodarjenje z gozdovi in upravljanje z divjadjo (Uradni list RS št. 91/10)</p> <p>Rules on forest protection Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov (Uradni list RS, št. 114/09 in 31/16)</p> <p>Rules on felling, managing wood residues, harvesting and stacking of timber assortments Pravilnik o izvajanju sečnje, ravnanju s sečnimi ostanki, spravilu in zlaganju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 55/94, 95/04, 110/08 in 83/13)</p> <p>Wood is beautiful - Action plan to increase competitiveness of forest-wood chain in Slovenia by the year 2020 Les je lep - akcijski načrt za povečanje konkurenčnosti gozdno-lesne verige v Sloveniji do leta 2020 (Sklep Vlade RS, 27. 6. 2012)</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.</p> <p>Nacionalni ali podnacionalni zakoni in predpisi, ki urejajo postopke za izdajanje dovoljenj za posek ter izdajanje licenc ali drugih pravnih dokumentov, ki se zahtevajo za specifična dela pri izkoriščanju gozdov. To vključuje uporabo pravnih metod za pridobitev dovoljenj. Korupcija je dobro znano vprašanje, povezano z izdajanjem dovoljenj za posek.</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Decision on the organisation and establishment of the Slovenian Forestry Service Sklep o organizaciji in začetku dela Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 72/93, 3/94 popr. 43/94, 15/98, 72/02, 112/06, 97/12, 20/13 in 18/15)</p> <p>Rules on detailed requirements for the provision of public forestry services by the Slovenian Forest Service</p>

	<p>Pravilnik o podrobnejših pogojih za opravljanje javne gozdarske službe v Zavodu za gozdove Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 17/18)</p> <p>Management of State Forests Act Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 9/16)</p> <p>Rules on felling, managing wood residues, harvesting and stacking of timber assortments Pravilnik o izvajanju sečnje, ravnanju s sečnimi ostanki, spravilu in zlaganju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 55/94, 95/04, 110/08 in 83/13)</p> <p>Rules on forest protection Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov (Uradni list RS, št. 114/09 in 31/16)</p>
2. Taxes and fees	
<p>2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</p>	<p>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki zajema plačilo vseh zakonsko predpisanih gozdarskih pristojbin, kot so lastniške pravice, les na panju in druge pristojbine, izračunane na podlagi prostornine lesa. To vključuje plačila pristojbin na podlagi pravilne določitve količine, kakovosti in drevesnih vrst. Nepravilna razvrstitev gozdnih proizvodov je dobro znano vprašanje, ki se pogosto povezuje s podkupovanjem uradnikov, ki so zadolženi za nadzor klasifikacije.</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Rules on the measurement and classification of timber assortments from forests owned by the Republic of Slovenia Pravilnik o merjenju in razvrščanju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 79/11)</p> <p>Corporate Income Tax Act Zakon o davku od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Uradni list RS, št. 117/06, 56/08, 76/08, 5/09, 96/09, 110/09 – ZDavP-2B, 43/10, 59/11, 24/12, 30/12, 94/12, 81/13, 50/14, 23/15, 82/15, 68/16, 69/17 in 79/18)</p> <p>Tax Procedure Act Zakon o davčnem postopku (Uradni list RS, št. 13/11 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 32/12, 94/12, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 111/13, 22/14 – odl. US, 25/14 – ZFU, 40/14 – ZIN-B, 90/14, 91/15, 63/16, 69/17, 13/18 – ZJF-H in 36/19)</p>

<p>2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes</p>	<p>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest (standing stock sales).</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki zajema različne vrste prometnih davkov, ki se uporabljajo za material, ki se prodaja, vključno s prodajo materiala kot so še rastoči gozdovi (prodaja lesa na panju).</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Corporate Income Tax Act Zakon o davku od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Uradni list RS, št. 117/06, 56/08, 76/08, 5/09, 96/09, 110/09 – ZDavP-2B, 43/10, 59/11, 24/12, 30/12, 94/12, 81/13, 50/14, 23/15, 82/15, 68/16, 69/17 in 79/18)</p> <p>Tax Procedure Act Zakon o davčnem postopku (Uradni list RS, št. 13/11 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 32/12, 94/12, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 111/13, 22/14 – odl. US, 25/14 – ZFU, 40/14 – ZIN-B, 90/14, 91/15, 63/16, 69/17, 13/18 – ZJF-H in 36/19)</p> <p>Rules on corporate income tax returns Pravilnik o davčnem obračunu davka od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Uradni list RS, št. 109/13, 83/14, 101/15 in 79/17)</p>
<p>2.3 Income and profit taxes</p>	<p>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki zajema davke na dohodek in dobiček, ki izhajajo iz prodaje gozdnih proizvodov in izkoriščanja gozdov. Ta kategorija je povezana tudi z dohodkom od prodaje lesa in ne vključuje drugih davkov, ki se na splošno uporabljajo za podjetja in ni povezana z izplačilom plač.</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Corporate Income Tax Act Zakon o davku od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Uradni list RS, št. 117/06, 56/08, 76/08, 5/09, 96/09, 110/09 – ZDavP-2B, 43/10, 59/11, 24/12, 30/12, 94/12, 81/13, 50/14, 23/15, 82/15, 68/16, 69/17 in 79/18)</p> <p>Tax Procedure Act Zakon o davčnem postopku (Uradni list RS, št. 13/11 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 32/12, 94/12, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 111/13, 22/14 – odl. US, 25/14 – ZFU, 40/14 – ZIN-B, 90/14, 91/15, 63/16, 69/17, 13/18 – ZJF-H in 36/19)</p>

	<p>Rules on corporate income tax returns Pravilnik o davčnem obračunu davka od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Uradni list RS, št. 109/13, 83/14, 101/15 in 79/17)</p> <p>Denationalization Act Zakon o denacionalizaciji (Uradni list RS, št. 27/91-I, 56/92 – odl. US, 13/93 – odl. US, 31/93, 24/95 – odl. US, 20/97 – odl. US, 23/97 – odl. US, 65/98, 76/98 – odl. US, 66/00, 66/00 – ORZDen27, 11/01 – odl. US, 54/04 – ZDoh-1 in 18/05 – odl. US)</p>
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.</p> <p>Vse pravne zahteve za tehnike in tehnologijo pridobivanja lesa, vključno s selektivno sečnjo, obnovo pod zastorom, golosekom, spravilom in transportom lesa s sečišča, sezonske omejitve itd. Običajno so vključeni predpisi o velikosti posekane površine, najnižji starosti in/ali premeru posekanih dreves in elementih, ki se morajo med sečnjo ohraniti itd. Upoštevati je treba tudi vzpostavitev spravilnih ali vlečnih poti, gradnjo cest, drenažnih sistemov, mostov itd. Upoštevati je treba tudi načrtovanje in spremljanje pridobivanja lesa, kakor tudi vse pravno zavezujoče kode pri izvajanju dejavnosti, povezanih s pridobivanjem lesa.</p> <p>National Forest Program Nacionalni gozdni program (Uradni list RS, št. 111/07) Act of Forests</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Management of State Forests Act Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 9/16)</p> <p>Rules on felling, managing wood residues, harvesting and stacking of timber assortments Pravilnik o izvajanju sečnje, ravnanju s sečnimi ostanki, spravilu in zlaganju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 55/94, 95/04, 110/08 in 83/13)</p> <p>Rules on forest traffic routes Pravilnik o gozdnih prometnicah (Uradni list RS, št. 4/09)</p>

	<p>Decree on fee for maintenance of forest roads Uredba o pristojbini za vzdrževanje gozdnih cest (Uradni list RS, št. 38/94, 20/95, 42/98, 12/99, 25/02, 35/03, 31/05, 9/06, 32/07, 36/09, 103/10, 35/12, 101/13 – ZDavNepr in 42/15)</p> <p>Decree on distribution of the fee for the maintenance of forest roads Uredba o razporejanju pristojbine za vzdrževanje gozdnih cest (Uradni list RS, št. 42/15)</p> <p>Forest Reproductive Material Act Zakon o gozdnem reprodukcijskem materialu ZGRM (Uradni list RS, št. 58/02, 85/02 – popr., 45/04 – ZdZPKG in 77/11)</p> <p>Rules on the conditions to be met and the procedure for the approval of basic material intended for the production of forest reproductive material of the categories 'qualified' and 'tested' Pravilnik o pogojih in postopku za odobritev gozdnih semenskih objektov, namenjenih pridelovanju gozdnega reprodukcijskega materiala v kategorijah "kvalificiran" in "testiran" (Uradni list RS, št. 19/04)</p> <p>Rules on the uniform application form for plant consignments, plant products and regulated articles, forest reproductive material or seeds and propagating material of agricultural plants for import inspection Pravilnik o enotnem obrazcu prijave pošiljke rastlin, rastlinskih proizvodov in nadzorovanih predmetov, gozdnega reprodukcijskega materiala oziroma semenskega materiala kmetijskih rastlin za inšpekcijski pregled pri uvozu (Uradni list RS, št. 93/02 in 93/04)</p> <p>Rules determining regions of provenance Pravilnik o določitvi provenienčnih območij (Uradni list RS, št. 72/03 in 58/12)</p> <p>Rules on the requirements for the approval of basic material in the categories 'source-identified' and 'selected' and on the list of approved basic material Pravilnik o pogojih za odobritev gozdnih semenskih objektov v kategorijah "znano poreklo" in "izbran", ter o seznamu gozdnih semenskih objektov (Uradni list RS, št. 91/03)</p> <p>Rules on conditions for entry in the register of suppliers and other obligations of suppliers and on the requirements concerning the marketing of forest reproductive material Pravilnik o pogojih za vpis v register dobaviteljev in drugih obveznostih dobaviteljev ter zahtevah za trženje gozdnega reprodukcijskega materiala (Uradni list RS, št. 109/03)</p> <p>Rules for determining data on forest seed units Pravilnik o ugotavljanju podatkov za seme gozdnega drevja (Uradni list RS, št. 127/03)</p> <p>Rules on certificates and master certificates for forest reproductive material Pravilnik o potrdilih in glavnih spričevalih za gozdni reprodukcijski material (Uradni list RS, št. 19/04 in 55/12)</p>
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<p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p>	<p>International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.</p> <p>Mednarodne, nacionalne in podnacionalne pogodbe, zakoni in predpisi, ki se nanašajo na zavarovana območja, dovoljene gozdne rabe in dejavnosti, in / ali redke, ranljive ali ogrožene vrste, vključno z njihovimi habitati in potencialnimi habitati.</p> <p>National Forest Program Nacionalni gozdni program (Uradni list RS, št. 111/07) Act of Forests Act of Forests</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Decree on protective forests and forests with a special purpose Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Uradni list RS, št. 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10 in 1/13 in 39/15)</p> <p>Decree on protected wild animal species Uredba o zavarovanih prosto živečih živalskih vrstah (Uradni list RS, št. 46/04)</p> <p>Decree on the protection of wild fungi Uredba o varstvu samoniklih gliv (Uradni list RS, št. 57/98, 56/99 – ZON, 41/04 – ZVO-1 in 58/11)</p> <p>Animal Protection Act Zakon o zaščiti živali (Uradni list RS, št. 38/13 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo in 21/18 – ZNOrg)</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Uradni list RS, št. 96/04 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 61/06 – ZDru-1, 8/10 – ZSKZ-B, 46/14, 21/18 – ZNOrg in 31/18)</p> <p>Decree on the rules of conduct and protection methods in trade in animal and plant species Uredba o ravnanju in načinih varstva pri trgovini z živalskimi in rastlinskimi vrstami (Uradni list RS, št. 39/08, 106/10, 78/12 in 58/17)</p> <p>Rules on the assessment of acceptability of impacts caused by the execution of plans and activities affecting nature in protected areas Pravilnik o presoji sprejemljivosti vplivov izvedbe planov in posegov v naravo na varovana območja (Uradni list RS, št. 130/04, 53/06, 38/10 in 3/11)</p> <p>Decree on habitat types Uredba o habitatnih tipih (Uradni list RS, št. 112/03, 36/09 in 33/13)</p>
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	<p>Decree on the categories of valuable natural features Uredba o zvrsteh naravnih vrednot (Uradni list RS, št. 52/02 in 67/03)</p> <p>Decree on special protection areas (Natura 2000 areas) Uredba o posebnih varstvenih območjih (območjih Natura 2000) (Uradni list RS, št. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07, 43/08, 8/12, 33/13, 35/13 – popr., 39/13 – odl. US, 3/14, 21/16 in 47/18)</p>
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, protection and restoration of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.</p> <p>Nacionalni in podnacionalni zakoni in predpisi v zvezi z identifikacijo in / ali zaščito okoljskih vrednosti, (ki vključujejo, vendar niso omejeni na tiste), ki se nanašajo na ali so prizadeti s sečnjo: sprejemljive ravni za poškodbe tal, vzpostavitev varovalnih pasov (npr. vzdolž vodotokov, odprtih območij in območij, kjer poteka razmnoževanje divjih živali), vzdrževanje retencijskih dreves na mestu poseka, sezonske omejitve izvajanja sečnje, okoljske zahteve za gozdno mehanizacijo, uporabo pesticidov in drugih kemikalij, ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti, kakovost zraka, zaščito in obnovo kakovosti vode, delovanje rekreacijske opreme, razvoj ne-gozdarske infrastrukture, raziskovanje in pridobivanje rudnin, itd.</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Decree on protective forests and forests with a special purpose Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Uradni list RS, št. 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10 in 1/13 in 39/15)</p> <p>Rules on forest management plans and game management plans Pravilnik o načrtih za gospodarjenje z gozdovi in upravljanje z divjadjo (Uradni list RS št. 91/10)</p> <p>Rules on forest protection Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov (Uradni list RS, št. 114/09 in 31/16)</p> <p>Game and Hunting Act Zakon o divjadi in lovstvu - ZDLov-1 (Uradni list RS, št. 16/04, 17/08, 46/14-ZON-C in 31/18)</p>

	<p>Ordinance on hunting management units in the Republic of Slovenia and their boundaries Odlok o lovsko upravljavskih območjih v Republiki Sloveniji in njihovih mejah (Uradni list RS, št. 110/04)</p> <p>Ordinance on hunting districts in the Republic of Slovenia and their boundaries Odlok o loviščih v Republiki Sloveniji in njihovih mejah (Uradni list RS, št. 128/04 in 38/14)</p> <p>Decree on protected wild animal species Uredba o zavarovanih prosto živečih živalskih vrstah (Uradni list RS, št. 46/04)</p> <p>Plant Protection Act Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu rastlin (Uradni list RS, št. 62/07 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 36/10, 40/14 – ZIN-B in 21/18 – ZNOrg)</p> <p>Rules on biological plant protection Pravilnik o biotičnem varstvu rastlin (Ur. l. RS 45/06)</p> <p>Rules on the conditions for introduction or movement of certain harmful organisms, plants, plant products and other objects for trial, research or development purposes and for plant breeding Pravilnik o pogojih za uvoz ali premeščanje določenih škodljivih organizmov, rastlin, rastlinskih proizvodov in nadzorovanih predmetov za poskusne, raziskovalne in razvojne namene in za delo pri žlahtnjenju rastlin (Ur. l. RS 45/01)</p> <p>Decree on the protection of wild fungi Uredba o varstvu samoniklih gliv (Uradni list RS, št. 57/98, 56/99 – ZON, 41/04 – ZVO-1 in 58/11)</p> <p>Animal Protection Act Zakon o zaščiti živali (Uradni list RS, št. 38/13 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo in 21/18 – ZNOrg)</p> <p>Decree on the rescue centre for animals of wild species Uredba o zatočišču za živali prosto živečih vrst (Uradni list RS, št. 98/02, 46/04 in 39/08)</p>
3.4 Health and safety	<p>Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations).</p> <p>Zakonsko predpisana osebna zaščitna sredstva za osebe, ki so udeležene pri pridobivanju lesa, izvajanje varnih postopkov poseka in prevoza, vzpostavitev zaščitnih območij okoli sečišč, varnostne zahteve za uporabljene stroje in zakonsko zahtevane varnostne zahteve v zvezi z uporabo kemikalij. Zdravstvene in varnostne zahteve, ki se morajo upoštevati za</p>

	<p>dejavnosti v gozdu (ne za pisarniško delo ali druge dejavnosti, ki so manj povezane z dejanskimi gozdnimi opravili).</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Rules on felling, managing wood residues, harvesting and stacking of timber assortments Pravilnik o izvajanju sečnje, ravnanju s sečnimi ostanki, spravi in zlaganju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 55/94, 95/04, 110/08 in 83/13)</p> <p>Pension and Disability Insurance Act Zakon o pokojninskem in invalidskem zavarovanju (Uradni list RS, št. 96/12, 39/13, 99/13 – ZSVarPre-C, 101/13 – ZIPRS1415, 44/14 – ORZPIZ206, 85/14 – ZUJF-B, 95/14 – ZUJF-C, 90/15 – ZIUPTD, 102/15, 23/17, 40/17, 65/17 in 28/19)</p> <p>Health Care and Health Insurance Act Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju (Uradni list RS, št. 72/06 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 114/06 – ZUTPG, 91/07, 76/08, 62/10 – ZUPJS, 87/11, 40/12 – ZUJF, 21/13 – ZUTD-A, 91/13, 99/13 – ZUPJS-C, 99/13 – ZSVarPre-C, 111/13 – ZMEPIZ-1, 95/14 – ZUJF-C, 47/15 – ZZSDT, 61/17 – ZUPŠ, 64/17 – ZZDej-K in 36/19)</p>
3.5 Legal employment	<p>Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association.</p> <p><i>Zakonske zahteve za zaposlitev osebja, ki se ukvarja z gozdno proizvodnjo, vključno z zahtevami za pogodbe in delovna dovoljenja, zahtevami za obvezno zavarovanje, zahtevami za spričevala o usposobljenosti in drugimi zahtevami za usposabljanje ter plačilom socialnih in dohodkovnih davkov, ki jih zadrži delodajalec. Obravnavani so tudi spoštovanje minimalne delovne starosti in minimalne starosti za osebje, ki se ukvarja z nevarnim delom, zakonodaja proti prisilnemu in obveznemu delu ter diskriminacija in svoboda združevanja.</i></p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Labour Market Regulation Act Zakon o urejanju trga dela (Uradni list RS, št. 80/10, 40/12 – ZUJF, 21/13, 63/13, 100/13, 32/14 – ZPDZC-1, 47/15 – ZZSDT in 55/17)</p>

	<p>Prevention of Undeclared Work and Employment Act <i>Zakon o preprečevanju dela in zaposlovanja na črno (Uradni list RS, št. 32/14, 47/15 – ZZSDT in 43/19)</i></p> <p>Act on prevention of late payments <i>Zakon o preprečevanju zamud pri plačilih (Uradni list RS, št. 57/12)</i></p> <p>Public Sector Salary System Act <i>Zakon o sistemu plač v javnem sektorju (Uradni list RS, št. 108/09 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 13/10, 59/10, 85/10, 107/10, 35/11 – ORZSPJS49a, 27/12 – odl. US, 40/12 – ZUJF, 46/13, 25/14 – ZFU, 50/14, 95/14 – ZUPPJS15, 82/15, 23/17 – ZDOdv, 67/17 in 84/18)</i></p> <p>Public Employees Act <i>Zakon o javnih uslužbencih (Uradni list RS, št. 63/07 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 65/08, 69/08 – ZTFI-A, 69/08 – ZZavar-E in 40/12 – ZUJF)</i></p> <p>Health Care and Health Insurance Act <i>Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju (Uradni list RS, št. 72/06 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 114/06 – ZUTPG, 91/07, 76/08, 62/10 – ZUPJS, 87/11, 40/12 – ZUJF, 21/13 – ZUTD-A, 91/13, 99/13 – ZUPJS-C, 99/13 – ZSVarPre-C, 111/13 – ZMEPIZ-1, 95/14 – ZUJF-C, 47/15 – ZZSDT, 61/17 – ZUPŠ, 64/17 – ZZDej-K in 36/19)</i></p> <p>Pension and Disability Insurance Act <i>Zakon o pokojninskem in invalidskem zavarovanju (Uradni list RS, št. 96/12, 39/13, 99/13 – ZSVarPre-C, 101/13 – ZIPRS1415, 44/14 – ORZPIZ206, 85/14 – ZUJF-B, 95/14 – ZUJF-C, 90/15 – ZIUPTD, 102/15, 23/17, 40/17, 65/17 in 28/19)</i></p> <p>Parental Protection and Family Benefits Act <i>Zakon o starševskem varstvu in družinskih prejemkih (Uradni list RS, št. 26/14, 90/15, 75/17 – ZUPJS-G in 14/18)</i></p> <p>Collective agreement on the forestry in Slovenia <i>Kolektivna pogodba za gozdarstvo Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 16/05, 37/06, 43/06 – ZKolP, 19/08, 99/08, 30/09, 46/10 in 44/15)</i></p> <p>Minimum Wage Act <i>Zakon o minimalni plači (Uradni list RS, št. 13/10, 92/15 in 83/18)</i></p> <p>Representativeness of Trade Unions Act <i>Zakon o reprezentativnosti sindikatov (Uradni list RS, št. 13/93)</i></p> <p>Resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, 2005 – 2013 <i>Resolucija o nacionalnem programu za enake možnosti žensk in moških, 2005-2013 (Uradni list RS, št. 100/05)</i></p>
<p>4. Third parties' rights</p>	

4.1 Customary rights	<p>Legislation covering <i>customary rights</i> relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.</p> <p><i>Zakonodaja, ki zajema običajne pravice, ki se nanašajo na dejavnosti pri gozdni proizvodnji, vključno z zahtevami glede delitve koristi in avtohtonih pravic.</i></p> <p>Act of Forests <i>Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</i></p> <p>Consumer Protection Act <i>Zakon o varstvu potrošnikov (Uradni list RS, št. 98/04 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 114/06 – ZUE, 126/07, 86/09, 78/11, 38/14, 19/15, 55/17 – ZKoliT in 31/18)</i></p>
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent	<p>Legislation covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with the transfer of <i>forest management rights</i> and <i>customary rights</i> to <i>The Organization</i> in charge of the harvesting operation.</p> <p><i>Zakonodaja, ki zajema „brezplačno predhodno in prostovoljno privolitev“ v zvezi s prenosom pravic za upravljanje z gozdovi in običajnih pravic na organizacijo, odgovorno za izvajanje gozdne proizvodnje.</i></p> <p>Act of Forests <i>Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</i></p> <p>Management of State Forests Act <i>Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 9/16)</i></p>
5. Trade and transport	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.</p> <p><i>Zakonodaja, ki ureja razvrščanje posekanega materiala glede na drevesno vrsto, količino in kakovost v povezavi s trgovino in prevozom. Nepravilna klasifikacija posekanega lesa je dobro znana metoda za zmanjšanje ali izogibanje plačilu zakonsko predpisanih davkov in pristojbin.</i></p> <p>Act of Forests <i>Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07,</i></p>

	<p>106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Rules on the measurement and classification of timber assortments from forests owned by the Republic of Slovenia <i>Pravilnik o merjenju in razvrščanju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov iz gozdov v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 30/17)</i></p> <p>Order on the list of forest tree species and hybrids <i>Odredba o seznamu drevesnih vrst in umetnih križancev (Uradni list RS, št. 4/10).</i></p>
5.2 Trade and transport	<p>All required trading and transport permits <i>shall</i> exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations.</p> <p><i>Obstajati morajo vsa potrebna dovoljenja za trgovanje in prevoz ter zakonsko predpisane prevozne listine, ki spremljajo prevoz lesa iz gozdarskih obratov.</i></p> <p>Act of Forests <i>Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</i></p> <p>Management of State Forests Act <i>Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 9/16)</i></p> <p>Decree on concessions for the exploitation of forests owned by the Republic of Slovenia <i>Uredba o koncesiji za izkoriščanje gozdov v lasti Republike Slovenije (Ur.l. RS, št. 98/10, 98/12, 62/13, 90/13, 108/13 in 9/16 - ZGGLRS)</i></p> <p>Rules on felling, managing wood residues, harvesting and stacking of timber assortments <i>Pravilnik o izvajanju sečnje, ravnanju s sečnimi ostanki, spravi in zlaganju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 55/94, 95/04, 110/08 in 83/13)</i></p> <p>Rules on the measurement and classification of timber assortments from forests owned by the Republic of Slovenia <i>Pravilnik o merjenju in razvrščanju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 79/11)</i></p> <p>Rules on forest traffic routes <i>Pravilnik o gozdnih prometnicah (Uradni list RS, št. 4/09)</i></p> <p>Decree on fee for maintenance of forest roads <i>Uredba o pristojbini za vzdrževanje gozdnih cest (Uradni list RS, št. 38/94, 20/95, 42/98, 12/99, 25/02, 35/03, 31/05, 9/06, 32/07, 36/09, 103/10, 35/12, 101/13 – ZDavNepr in 42/15)</i></p>

	<p>Decree on distribution of the fee for the maintenance of forest roads <i>Uredba o razporejanju pristojbine za vzdrževanje gozdnih cest (Uradni list RS, št. 42/15)</i></p> <p>Rules on the method and procedure for stopping vehicles on forest roads <i>Pravilnik o načinu in postopku ustavljanja vozil na gozdnih cestah (Uradni list RS, št. 29/14)</i></p> <p>Rules on the official emblem, the official card and the official attire of forestry supervisors <i>Pravilnik o službenem znaku, izkaznici in službeni obleki gozdarskih nadzornikov (Uradni list RS, št. 93/10)</i></p> <p>Decree on the implementation of Regulations (EC) and (EU) on placing plant protection products on the market <i>Uredba o izvajanju uredb (ES) in (EU) o dajanju fitofarmaceutskih sredstev v promet (Uradni list RS, št. 5/15)</i></p>
<p>5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the forest operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki ureja trgovanje na morju. Trgovanje na morju s povezanimi družbami s sedeži v davčnih oazah, skupaj z umetnimi transfernimi cenami, je dobro znan način za izogibanje plačila zakonsko predpisanih davkov in pristojbin v državi poseka. Predstavlja lahko za pomemben vir sredstev, ki se lahko uporabi za podkupovanje osebja, ki je vključeno v gozdno proizvodnjo. Številne države so vzpostavile zakonodajo, ki zajema transferne cene in trgovanje na morju. Opozoriti je treba, da se tukaj lahko vključi samo transferne cene in trgovanje na morju, če je v državi to zakonsko prepovedano.</p> <p>Rules on veterinary inspection of animals introduced from third countries into the territory of the EU <i>Pravilnik o veterinarskih pregledih živali pri vnosu na teritorij EU iz tretjih držav (Uradni list RS, št. 2/07 in 42/10)</i></p> <p>Rules on protective measures and methods against the introduction of organisms harmful to plants, of plant products and other objects and against their spread <i>Pravilnik o ukrepih in postopkih za preprečevanje vnosa in širjenja škodljivih organizmov rastlin, rastlinskih proizvodov in nadzorovanih predmetov (Uradni list RS, št.</i></p>

	<p>31/04, 142/04, 142/04, 66/07, 104/09, 13/10, 74/11 in 30/14)</p> <p>Integrity and Prevention of Corruption Act Zakon o integriteti in preprečevanju korupcije (Uradni list RS, št. 69/11 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo)</p> <p>Rules on transfer prices Pravilnik o transfernih cenah (Uradni list RS, št. 141/06 in 4/12)</p> <p>Maritime Code Pomorski zakonik (Uradni list RS, št. 62/16 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 41/17, 21/18 – ZNOrg in 31/18 – ZPVZRZECEP)</p> <p>Police Tasks And Powers Act Zakon o nalogah in pooblastilih policije (Uradni list RS, št. 15/13, 23/15 – popr., 10/17 in 46/19 – odl. US)</p>
5.4 Custom regulations	<p>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).</p> <p>Carinska zakonodaja ki pokriva področja, kot so izvozna/uvozna dovoljenja in klasifikacija proizvodov (oznake, količine, kakovost in drevesne vrste).</p> <p>Rules on the measurement and classification of timber assortments from forests owned by the Republic of Slovenia Pravilnik o merjenju in razvrščanju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Uradni list RS, št. 79/11)</p> <p>Act Implementing the Customs Legislation of the European Union Zakon o izvajanju carinske zakonodaje Evropske unije (Uradni list RS, št. 32/16)</p> <p>Decree on implementation of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1082 FLEGT Uredba o izvajanju uredb (ES) o vzpostavitvi sheme izdajanja dovoljenj FLEGT za uvoz lesa v Evropsko skupnost (Uradni list RS, št. 77/12)</p> <p>Decree determining the points of entry and minimum conditions for the inspection of plants, plant products and controlled items at the points of entry Uredba o določitvi vstopnih mest in o minimalnih pogojih za izvajanje inšpekcijskih pregledov rastlin, rastlinskih proizvodov in nadzorovanih predmetov na vstopnih mestih (Uradni list RS, št. 4/02, 55/04 in 39/15)</p> <p>Rules determining points of entry and conditions for introduction of plant protection products into the European Union customs territory and detailed control procedure Pravilnik o določitvi vstopnih točk in pogojev za vnos fitofarmaceutskih sredstev na carinsko območje Evropske unije ter podrobnejši postopek kontrole (Uradni list RS, št. 78/15)</p>

	<p>Rules on minimum conditions to be met with regard to the implementation of identity and plant health checks of imported plant consignments introduced from third countries outside the entry points Pravilnik o minimalnih pogojih, ki morajo biti izpolnjeni za opravljanje pregledov istovetnosti in zdravstvenih pregledov pošiljk rastlin, ki se vnašajo iz tretjih držav, izven vstopnih mest (Uradni list RS, št. 142/04)</p> <p>Decree on the implementation of the import, export licences and certificates system and surveillance documents for agricultural products Uredba o izvajanju sistema uvoznih in izvoznih dovoljenj, potrdil in listin o nadzoru za kmetijske proizvode (Uradni list RS, št. 34/09)</p> <p>Decree on the implementation of EU Regulation on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms Uredba o izvajanju Uredbe (ES) o čezmejnem gibanju gensko spremenjenih organizmov (Uradni list RS, št. 72/05 in 38/10)</p> <p>Decree on the implementation of EU Regulation on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms Uredba o izvajanju Uredbe (ES) o čezmejnem gibanju gensko spremenjenih organizmov (Uradni list RS, št. 72/05 in 38/10)</p> <p>Rules on monitoring radioactivity Pravilnik o monitoringu radioaktivnosti (Uradni list RS, št. 27/18)</p>
5.5 CITES	<p>CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).</p> <p>Dovoljenja CITES (Konvencija o mednarodni trgovini z ogroženimi prosto živečimi živalskimi in rastlinskimi vrstami, znana tudi kot Washingtonska konvencija).</p> <p>Act Ratifying the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora, Amendment to the Convention and Amendments I, II, III, and IV to the Convention Zakon o ratifikaciji Konvencije o mednarodni trgovini z ogroženimi prosto živečimi živalskimi in rastlinskimi vrstami, spremembe konvencije ter dodatkov I, II, III in IV h konvenciji (Uradni list RS – Mednarodne pogodbe, št. 31/99)</p> <p>Decree on the rules of conduct and protection methods in trade in animal and plant species Uredba o ravnanju in načinih varstva pri trgovini z živalskimi in rastlinskimi vrstami (Uradni list RS, št. 39/08, 106/10, 78/12 in 58/17)</p>

6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<p>Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki zahteva postopke posebnega nadzora ali posebno skrbnega ravnanja, vključno z npr. Sistemi posebnega nadzora/posebnega ravnanja, obveznostmi glede prijave in/ali vodenjem trgovinskih dokumentov itd.</p> <p>State Administration Act Zakon o državni upravi (Uradni list RS, št. 113/05 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 89/07 – odl. US, 126/07 – ZUP-E, 48/09, 8/10 – ZUP-G, 8/12 – ZVRS-F, 21/12, 47/13, 12/14, 90/14 in 51/16)</p> <p>Protection of Documents and Archives and Archival Institutions Act Zakon o varstvu dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva ter arhivih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/06 in 51/14)</p>
7. Ecosystem Services	
<p>Legislation covering ecosystem services rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that include the use of legal methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to ecosystem services. National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for ecosystem services. Also includes legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to ecosystem services (including tourism).</p> <p>Zakonodaja, ki zajema ekosistemske storitve, vključno z običajnimi pravicami, kot tudi upravljaljske pravice, ki vključujejo uporabo pravnih metod za uveljavljanje zahtevkov in pridobivanje pravic in upravljaljskih pravic v zvezi z ekosistemskimi storitvami. Nacionalni in podnacionalni zakoni in predpisi v zvezi z identifikacijo, zaščito in plačilom ekosistemskih storitev. Vključuje tudi pravno registracijo podjetij in davčno registracijo, vključno z ustreznimi pravno zahtevanimi licencami za izkoriščanje, plačilo in zahtevke v zvezi z ekosistemskimi storitvami (vključno s turizmom).</p> <p>National Forest Program Nacionalni gozdni program (Uradni list RS, št. 111/07) Act of Forests Act of Forests</p> <p>Act of Forests Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93, 56/99 – ZON, 67/02, 110/02 – ZGO-1, 115/06 – ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 – ZDavNepr, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16 – ZGGLRS in 77/16)</p> <p>Decree on the categories of valuable natural features Uredba o zvrsteh naravnih vrednot (Uradni list RS, št. 52/02 in 67/03)</p>	

Decree on special protection areas (Natura 2000 areas)
Uredba o posebnih varstvenih območjih (območjih Natura 2000) (Uradni list RS, št. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07, 43/08, 8/12, 33/13, 35/13 – popr., 39/13 – odl. US, 3/14, 21/16 in 47/18)

Decree on habitat types
Uredba o habitatnih tipih (Uradni list RS, št. 112/03, 36/09 in 33/13)

Resolution on National Environmental Action Plan 2005-2012
Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu varstva okolja 2005-2012 (Uradni list RS, št. 2/06)

Decree on the establishment of a special-purpose hunting district of Brdo pri Kranju
Uredba o ustanovitvi lovišča s posebnim namenom Brdo pri Kranju (Uradni list RS, št. 114/04)

Decree on the establishment of specific-purpose hunting grounds in the Republic of Slovenia
Uredba o ustanovitvi lovišč s posebnim namenom v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 117/04)

Rules on the assessment of acceptability of impacts caused by the execution of plans and activities affecting nature in protected areas
Pravilnik o presoji sprejemljivosti vplivov izvedbe planov in posegov v naravo na varovana območja (Uradni list RS, št. 130/04, 53/06, 38/10 in 3/11)

Waters Act
Zakon o vodah (Uradni list RS, št. 67/02, 2/04 – ZZdl-A, 41/04 – ZVO-1, 57/08, 57/12, 100/13, 40/14 in 56/15)

Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters Act
Zakon o varstvu pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami (Uradni list RS, št. 51/06 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 97/10 in 21/18 – ZNOrg)

Nature Conservation Act
Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Uradni list RS, št. 96/04 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 61/06 – ZDru-1, 8/10 – ZSKZ-B, 46/14, 21/18 – ZNOrg in 31/18)

Resolution on the Programme for the Protection and Development of the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve 2019 to 2023
Resolucija o Programu varstva in razvoja Parka Škocjanske jame za obdobje 2019–2023 (Uradni list RS, št. 8/19)

Decree on the Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park
Uredba o Krajinem parku Ljubljansko barje (Uradni list RS, št. 112/08 in 46/14 – ZON-C)

Ordinance on the Programme for protection and development for the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve for the period from 2013 to 2017
Odlok o programu varstva in razvoja Parka Škocjanske jame za obdobje 2013-2017 (Uradni list RS, št. 11/14)

Freshwater Fishery Act
Zakon o sladkovodnem ribištvu (Uradni list RS, št. 61/06)

Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
Uredba o izvajanju uredb (ES) o vzpostavitvi sistema Skupnosti za preprečevanje nezakonitega, neprijavljenega in nereguliranega ribolova, za odvratanje od njega ter za njegovo odpravljanje (Uradni list RS, št. 50/16 in 76/17)

Arrangement on the foundations for the management and collection of useful waste and its recovery into secondary raw materials

Dogovor o temeljih za urejanje in zbiranje koristnih odpadkov in njihove predelave v sekundarne surovine (Uradni list SFRJ, št. 26/82)

Decree on the obligatory municipal public service of waste collection

Uredba o obvezni občinski gospodarski javni službi zbiranja komunalnih odpadkov (Uradni list RS, št. [33/17](#) in [60/18](#))

Cultural Heritage Protection Act

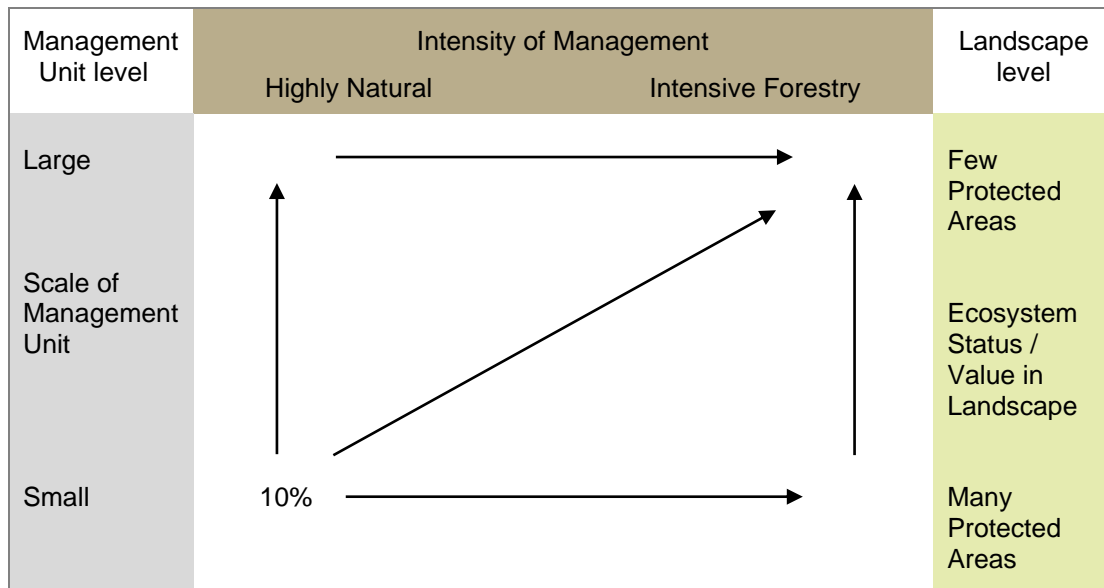
Zakon o varstvu kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS, št. 16/08, 123/08, 8/11 – ORZVKD39, 90/12, 111/13, 32/16 in 21/18 – ZNOrg)

Annex B Training requirements for workers (Principle 2)

Workers shall be able to:

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

Annex C Conservation Area Network conceptual diagram (Principle 6)



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

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

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

Annex D Elements of the management plan (Principle 7)

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

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

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

Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
Sample Management Plan Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	FSC Principle / Criterion
		Roads	When in the field and annually	SFS / Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually sample	SFS / Operational staff	P6, P10
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Nature Conservation Institute, consulting experts from SFI and BF-Forestry	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	SFS / Woodlands Manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	SFS / Consulting experts from SFI and BF-Forestry	
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5
Engagement Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	Human Resources Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in	Social Coordinator	P3, P4

Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
Sample Management Plan Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	FSC Principle / Criterion
			Engagement Plan		
		Grievances	Ongoing	Lawyer department	P2, P3, P4
5-Year management plan	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	SFS / Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	P6
		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	SFS / Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample	SFS	
Sustainable Forestry management plan	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	SFS V Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	P6
		10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	SFS / Woodlands manager	C5.2
Ecosystem Services Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC- PRO-30- 006

Annex F Monitoring requirements (Principle 8)

- 1) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2);
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management Unit (Criterion 10.3);
 - iv. The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of pesticides (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

- 2) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of disputes and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Programs and activities regarding workers' rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - viii. Workers' training (Criterion 2.5);
 - ix. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
 - x. The identification of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);

- xi. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xii. Indigenous Peoples and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xiii. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
 - xiv. The persistence of Indigenous cultural landscapes and associated values of significance to Indigenous Peoples (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 3.5);
 - xv. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - xvi. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
 - xvii. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5,1);
 - xix. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xx. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2);
 - xxi. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - xxii. Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); and
 - xxiii. High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.
- 3) Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization uses FSC ecosystem services claims);
 - ii. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criterion 6.3);
 - iii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats(Criterion 6.4);
 - iv. Representative Sample Areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
 - v. Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
 - vi. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7);
 - vii. Landscape values and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore them (Criterion 6.8);

- viii. Conversion of natural forest to plantations or conversion to non-forest (Criterion 6.9);
- ix. The status of plantations established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and
- x. High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

Annex G High Conservation Values framework (Principle 9)

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

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

The HCV interpretations and Best Available Information provided in this Framework are not necessarily exhaustive; additional examples of HCV occurrences may exist and shall be identified at the forest management unit scale.

The national or regional interpretations of the HCV categories and elements apply to all certificate holders, wherever occurrences of those HCVs may exist. Conversely, the Best Available Information for addressing those HCV interpretations may vary, depending on whether the certificate holder is a SLIMF or non-SLIMF, as indicated in the Framework.

Specific sections of this Framework are also applicable to National and Centralized National Risk Assessments for Controlled Wood, and to Certification Bodies and Certificate Holders seeking certification under FSC-STD-30-010 and FSC-STD-40-005. The applicable sections are: The Interpretations and Best Available Information for each HCV category; and the Best Available Information for Assessments for each HCV category.

Overarching Best Available Information

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

A. Overarching Best Available Information for HCV Identification and Assessments

Best Available Information for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>All HCV Categories: All Elements</p>	<p>Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach.</p> <p>High Conservation Value surveys of the Management Unit; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on Free Prior and Informed Consent (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization.</p>	X	X

Best Available Information for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X

B. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Management Strategies

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

Best Available Information for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories, Elements	<p>Identification of threats, using: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach.</p> <p>Engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders, and experts.</p>	X	X
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should be determined in collaboration with the local communities.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical... importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the local communities.	X	X

C. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Monitoring Methodologies

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

Best Available Information for Monitoring Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	Engagement with rights-holders, consistent with Criteria 3.5, 4.5 and 4.7; culturally appropriate engagement with affected and interested stakeholders; information on engaging with representatives of the local communities; monitoring conducted by the local communities; and engagement with experts.	X	X

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 1, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Concentrations of biological diversity that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Biodiversity Hotspots, i.e., the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot.	Biodiversity Hotspots (see References).	X	X
Protected areas, including: National and regional parks; landscape parks; strict nature reserves; nature reserves; natural monuments; local nature parks; protective forests and Special Purpose Forests (SPF) designated by regulation; Natura 2000 sites (e.g., Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Protection Areas); RAMSAR sites; Ecological Important Areas; relevant UNESCO World Heritage sites (e.g., Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests and Škocjan Caves), Ecocells with Action and Ecocells without	For lists and maps, see Protected Areas (References). See also the References for RAMSAR sites and UNESCO World Heritage sites. ARSO Environmental Atlas, ZRSVN Nature Conservation Atlas (with protected areas, Natura 2000 and ecologically important areas), nature protection guidelines in Forest Management & Silvicultural Plan Viewers.	X	X

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Action. Areas of garden architectural heritage and heritage cultural landscapes. (Per: FSC, 2018; SA, 2008; SA, 2013; MESP, 2018b; Rules on Forest Protection, 2009)			
Proposed protected areas, e.g.: Proposed Fuzina Hills and Classical Karst World Heritage sites.	For proposed World Heritage sites, see UNESCO World Heritage (References)	X	X
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and Important Bird Areas (IBAs). (Note that in Slovenia, KBAs and IBAs are the same areas.)	For lists and maps, see Key Biodiversity Areas and especially Important Bird Areas (References).	X	X
Other significant concentrations of biological diversity, e.g.: Dinaric Alps (for brown bear, wolf, Eurasian lynx, cave fauna, other RTE species); karst caves; rivers in the Pannonian Region (for migratory waterfowl); wetlands, coastal marshes, and other freshwater ecosystems (for fish, molluscs, amphibians, birds). (Per: CEPF, 2017; MESP, 2018; SloWolf, 2018).	For location of caves, see ARSO Register of Natural Values (2015), ARSO Environmental Atlas.	X	X

Element 2: Concentrations of endemic species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Known hotspots for endemic flora or fauna, e.g.: rivers and natural lakes (for fish and molluscs); caves in the Dinaric mountains and other karst areas (for various endemic and relict species); seasonally flooded lowland karst depressions and grasslands ("poljes") (for fishes). (Per: ECA Watch et al, 2012; MESP, 2015; MESP, 2018)			
Other significant concentrations of endemic plant or animal species, e.g., populations of an endemic species that is Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened, and/or populations of multiple endemic species.	For lists of endemic animal species, see IUCN Red List and applicable national species lists.	X	X

Element 3: Concentrations of rare, threatened, or endangered species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>Significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater plant or animal species listed by the IUCN Red List or national species lists as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened. Including occurrences of: any Critically Endangered species, more than 1% of a listed species' population, several or more listed species, and/or listed species in special ecological niches, e.g., wide-ranging carnivores, keystone species, umbrella species, species with very small populations or ranges, and other conservation priority species. Species of particular concern include, but are not necessarily limited to: amphibians, reptiles, some arthropods (crustaceans, butterflies, beetles, dragonflies), Eurasian lynx (<i>Lynx lynx</i>), hazel grouse (<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>), western capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), Eurasian three toed woodpecker (<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>), white backed woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopus leucotos</i>). (Per: MESP, 2015; FSC, 2018; others).</p>	<p>IUCN Red List. National red lists of RTE species. See also the decree on protected wild plant and animal species.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Sites with CITES listed animal or plant species.</p>	<p>CITES (see References).</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Karst dolines and caves, including as likely refugia for RTE plants; KBAs, which are often the last remaining sites for RTE species. (Per: Batori et al, 2014; CEPF, 2017).</p>			
<p>Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, if any are listed in the future. (No AZE sites currently designated.)</p>	<p>Alliance for Zero Extinction (References).</p>		

B. Assessments for HCV 1 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 1:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For protected areas, confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the area and its HCVs. (Per: Kus Veenvliet et al, 2009).			
For Biodiversity Hotspots.	For a basic description of the Hotspots and their values, see CEPF (2017).	X	X
For KBAs and IBAs.	For summary descriptions of their values, see the information at Key Biodiversity Areas (References) and especially Important Bird Areas (References).	X	X
For RTE species	For information on the distribution of some species and their habitats, see the Environment Agency and its BioPortal site (References). See also the JECAMI Tool, for habitat connectivity information for select species.	X	X
For UNESCO World Heritage sites	For basic information on the sites' values, see UNESCO World Heritage sites (References).	X	X
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1).			

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 1:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats and species occurrences.			
For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species.			
For all HCV 1: Develop and implement measures to: prevent habitat degradation and loss; prevent illegal logging; minimize and regulate the construction of infrastructure (including roads, ski areas, wind power, hydropower); prevent the illegal construction of infrastructure; limit fuelwood harvest to sustainable levels; minimize the risk of anthropogenic fires that are not part of natural fire and habitat management regimes. (Per: FSC, 2018; WWF DCPO, 2018)			
For protected areas: Provide sufficient staff and financial resources to implement protection measures; prevent illegal activities; avoid intensification of land use; maintain traditional land uses where necessary to maintain established RTE species' habitats or other values; minimize the spread of invasive species where a threat; regulate tourism and recreational uses where a threat to RTEs or other values. (Per: Kus Veenvliet et al, 2009)			

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For any threatened or endangered tree species, including CITES, IUCN, or nationally listed species, protect trees from harvest, control for illegal harvest, and manage the area to support the species' survival and recovery, e.g., by addressing threats to regeneration.			
For rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) wildlife: implement no hunting and no harvest policies; adopt controls to prevent poaching and illegal hunting (including for Eurasian lynx, wolf, otter); consider helping to educate local communities about species' value and concerns with poaching; adopt controls where species/sites are potentially impacted by rock climbers or tourists. (Per: MESP, 2015; MESP, 2018; WWF DCPO, 2018)	Slovenian Forest Service Nature Protection Guidelines in relevant Regional Forest Management Plan per Forest Management Unit (Reference: The Viewer of Forest Management and Silvicultural Plans, ZGS: http://www.zgs.si/delovna_podrocja/gozdnogospodarsko_nacrtovanje/pregledovalnik_gozdnogospodarskih_in_gozdnogojitvenih_nacrtov/index.html). Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Food Inspectorate reports.		
For endemic and RTE wildlife.	For protection measures for some species (e.g., brown bear, Eurasian lynx, wolf), see the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Hunting Management Plans, Decree on the Protection of Endangered Species.	X	X
For RTE fish species.	See the five-year action plans for species repopulation. (Per: SA, 2014)	X	X
For brown bear: Minimize the construction of new roads and habitat fragmentation, and provide safe crossing areas at existing roads. (Per: MESP, 2018)			
For caves and subterranean waterbodies: Restrict chemical applications and protect water quality and natural hydrological dynamics in above-ground areas that are water collection and source areas; restrict or manage tourism and recreational activity where a threat to sensitive features. (Per: UNESCO, 2018; MESP, 2015; MESP, 2018)	See also the Institute for the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation.	X	

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For karst dolines: exclude logging and other site disturbing activity; maintain forest cover (to regulate microclimate); provide buffer zones. (Per Kiss et al, 2011)			

D. Monitoring for HCV 1 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 1:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3).			

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.

A. Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Intact forest landscapes:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Not applicable. Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs) as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicators and by Global Forest Watch are not present in Slovenia.	NOT APPLICABLE		

Element 2: Large landscape-level ecosystems that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Large intact forest areas that do not meet the thresholds for Intact Forest Landscapes, e.g., they do not meet the minimum size requirements. Examples may include: The Dinaric area, ostensibly one of the largest non-fragmented forest complexes in Central Europe. (Per: SloWolf, 2018)	The European Landscape Convention, Slovenian Spatial Planning Act, 2017. Landscape and forest mapping, Forest Management Plan per Forest Management Unit.	X	
Native forests with successional stages, forest structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to native forests that have experienced minimal human disturbance.	Forest mapping and inventory data.	X	
Important wetlands, e.g., RAMSAR sites, especially: Skocjanske Jame and Cerknisko jezero z okolico. See also HCV 1.	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
Ecosystems recognized as being regionally significant at the bioregion or larger scale in formally recognized reports or peer-reviewed journals, e.g., due to the unusual landscape-scale biodiversity values provided by their size and condition relative to regional land cover and land use trends.			

Element 3: Ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Areas important as biological connectivity corridors, e.g., forests that provide regionally significant habitat connectivity between protected areas, larger forest areas, and/or other HCV 1 occurrences. Examples may include the Prealpe Giulie-Triglav Region. (Per: Plassmann et al, 2016)	JECAMI Tool (References). Euronatur, for connectivity proposals for brown bear. European Wilderness Society. WWF “Protected Areas for a Living Planet” project.	X	
Forest ecosystems forming a landscape-level mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of species.			

B. Assessments for HCV 2 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 2:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
The European Landscape Convention, to which Slovenia is a signatory, defines: Landscape means an area as perceived by humans and characterized by the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors. ZUREP-2 defines the landscape: the landscape is an area as perceived by people and has recognizable natural, cultural or settlement characteristics that are the result of the action and interaction of nature and man. The landscape is recognized as natural, cultural and landscape in urban space.	European Landscape Convention; ZUREP-2.		
For RAMSAR sites.	For a summary of some of the areas’ features and values, see RAMSAR. (References)	X	X
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2).	Information bases in FMP of the FM units.		

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 2:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>For all HCV 2 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural forest ecosystems. Examples include protection zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low-intensity operations that fully maintain forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.</p>			
<p>For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and reconnect forest ecosystems, their intactness, and habitats that support natural biological diversity are in place.</p>			
<p>For RAMSAR sites.</p>	<p>Strategies should consider the information at RAMSAR (References).https://rsis.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/rsiswp_search/exports/Ramsar-Sites-annotated-summary-Belize.pdf?1500076181</p>	X	X
<p>For wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity: Minimize road construction and other development. Enable fish passage at dams. Consider wildlife overpasses and other practices to enable wildlife passage at major roads. Consider reducing road densities and using lower intensity forest management practices, including to limit gaps in forest cover. (Per: Plassmann et al, 2016; draft HCV Framework for Austria.)</p>			

D. Monitoring for HCV 2 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 2:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3). Za dodatne napotke upoštevajte: FSC (2020a) in HCVRN (2018) (npr. 3. del).			

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
WWF Global 200 Ecoregions, i.e.: European Mediterranean Montane Forests EcoRegion and Mediterranean Forests, Woodland, and Scrub EcoRegion.	WWF Global 200 Ecoregions (see References).	X	X
Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. Per the precautionary approach, includes European reedbeds, pending further assessment at the national scale. (Per: Poulin, 2013)	IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (References)	X	X
Old growth, other mature natural forests, and other forests with primary structure and/or that have experienced limited human intervention. Examples include but are not necessarily limited to: Bukov vrh; Ždrocle; Krokari; Strmec; Prelesnikova koliševka; Kopa; Rajhenavski Rog; Pečka; Gorjanci-Trdinov vrh; Ravna gora; Krakovski gozd; Donačka gora; Belinovec; Šumik. (Per: Mansourian et al, 2013; SA, 2008)	For Krokari, Pečka, Krakovo, and Rajhenavski Rog: see Mansourian et al (2013) for descriptions and a map (Figure 18).	X	
River corridors and their riparian and floodplain habitats, including the Drava and upper Soča, Mura, and other southern Karst Rivers, and middle and upper Sava River. (Per: WWF DCPO, 2018; ECA Watch et al, 2012; MESP, 2015)			
Other ecosystems that are threatened, greatly reduced in extent or function, or poorly protected at bioregional scales, e.g.: lowland forests; wetlands; standing and running waters, and freshwater ecosystems; subterranean habitats; dry and humid grasslands; coastal habitats. (Per: SA, 2014; MESP, 2015)			
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, i.e.: Julian Alps; Karst Biosphere Reserve; Kozjansko and Obsotelje Biosphere Reserve.	UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (References).	X	X

Element 2: Rare, threatened, or endangered habitats:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Habitat types in “bad” condition per the EU Habitats Directive, e.g.: riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> , and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , along the great rivers (<i>Ulmion minoris</i>). (Per: FSC, 2018)	Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Protection (ZRSVN) guides in FMP of FMU.		
Habitat types listed as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), or Vulnerable (VU) on the European Red List of Habitats, pending further assessment at the national scale, per the precautionary approach.	See Annex A of EC (2016).	X	
Stands of primeval beech forests, including Rajhenay Rog; floodplain and lowland forests of alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ; riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> and other broadleaves; Illyrian oak-hornbeam forest; Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines; Sub-Mediterranean pine forests; bog woodland. (Per: Marchetti, 2004; Kutnar et al, 2011)			
Other rare, threatened, or endangered habitats, and habitat features that are vulnerable and/or important to HCV 1 biodiversity or species.			
(Note that RTE ecosystems listed above may also be RTE habitats. Some Natura 2000 sites listed as protected areas per HCV 1 may also be RTE habitats)			

Element 3: Refugia:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Karst dolines. (Per: Batori et al, 2014)			
Ecocells with action and Ecocells without action, other isolated areas where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive.	Rules on Forest Protection,		
(Note that some protected areas listed at HCV 1 may also be refugia)			

B. Assessments for HCV 3 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 3:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For RTE habitats	For partial information on the presence of some habitat types, see the Environment Agency	X	X
For Biosphere Reserves	For summary descriptions of the areas' values, see UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (References).	X	X
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).	Nature protection guidelines in FMP of the FM units. Naravovartsvene		

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 3:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 3 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia.			
For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia are in place.			
For all HCV 3: Develop and implement measures to: prevent habitat degradation and loss; prevent illegal logging; minimize and regulate the construction of infrastructure (including roads, ski areas, wind power, hydropower); prevent the illegal construction of infrastructure; limit fuelwood harvest to sustainable levels; minimize the risk of anthropogenic fires that are not part of natural fire and habitat management regimes. (Per: FSC, 2018; WWF DCPO, 2018; Mansourian et al, 2013; MESP, 2015)			
For old growth and mature natural forest stands, including stands over 150 years: protect all remaining stands from logging and other activity, and allow natural processes to occur, especially on public forests and in designated protected areas. (Per: WWF, 2016)	Reference: Kotar, Marjan. 1984		
For karst dolines: exclude logging and other site disturbing activity; maintain forest cover (to regulate microclimate); provide buffer zones. (Per Kiss et al, 2011)			
For the Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve, protect riparian areas, floodplains, and other ecosystem components and habitats from gravel mining and dam construction. (Per: ECA Watch et al, 2012; WWF DCPO, 2018)			

D. Monitoring for HCV 3 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 3:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3).			
Za smernice monitoringa upoštevajte: FSC (2020a) in HCVRN (2018) (npr. 3. del).			

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.

A. Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Water catchments in critical situations:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Areas protected by regulation for their water resource protection (or “hydrological”) functions and floodplains. (See also HCV 1 protected areas.) (Per: FSC, 2018; MAFF, 2016)	Slovenian Environment Agency (ARSO).	X	X
Any additional areas that are a priority for water provisioning, including catchments that supply individual households. (Per: FSC, 2018)			
Vegetation, soils, and features important for groundwater recharge, including but not limited to karst formations and their buffer zones. (Per: CEPF, 2017; Kiss et al, 2011)			
RAMSAR sites, other wetlands, marshes, peatlands, and riparian areas important for the regulation of water quality and flooding. (For RAMSAR sites, see also HCV 1 and HCV 2) (Per: CEPF, 2017; MESP, 2015)	RAMSAR (References). Environment Agency.	X	X
Forests that comprise more than 50% of a major watershed, or more than 25% of a watershed that provides water to a community or RAMSAR sites.			

Element 2: Control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes in critical situations:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Areas protected by regulation for their soil or erosion protection (or “hydrological”) functions. Protective forests. (See also HCV 1 protected areas.) (Per: FSC, 2018; MAFF, 2016)			
Any other landslide, rockfall, avalanche, and flood prone slopes and terrain, including those with runouts likely to affect populated areas.	Environment Agency.	X	X
Any other Karst region soils and other erosion prone soils, e.g., slopes of 25° or greater. (Per: Draft Croatia HCV Framework)	Soil maps.	X	X

Element 3: Other ecosystem services in critical situations:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Recreational and tourism opportunities in Parks and other public forests, including those near urban centers. Not inclusive of unsustainable intensities of use or use that harms sensitive sites. (Per: SA, 2008; MAFF, 2016)			
Provision of food (e.g., fruit), water, and shelter to local communities. (See HCV 5)			
Maintenance of aesthetic values along the Adriatic Coast, which is important for tourism. (Per: Draft Croatia HCV Framework)			

B. Assessments for HCV 4 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 4:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For water resources, earthquake, avalanche, erosion, and fire risk areas, and other areas providing ecosystem services.	Partial information on the location of such areas is available in the Environmental Atlas and Forest Data Viewer (References)	X	X
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4). Consider also the FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC, 2017b).	ARSO Environmental Atlas.		

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 4:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 4 Interpretations: Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to local communities located within or downstream of the Management Unit, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include protection zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.	FMP of the FM units, Erosion Sites—are presented in the ARSO Environmental Atlas—and in Erosion Warning Map (Water Institute of the Republic of Slovenia).		
For all HCV 4: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore water quality and quantity are in place.			
Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.			
For karst areas: maintain sufficient forest and vegetative cover to allow normal			

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
hydrological patterns and karst aquifer recharge; protect from chemical intrusion and contamination.			
For landslide, rockfall, and avalanche prone slopes and sites, minimize road construction, timber harvest, and other activities that reduce slope stability, remove natural anchors, or are likely to trigger events.	FMP of the FM units, Erosion Warning Maps in the ARSO Environmental Atlas.		

D. Monitoring for HCV 4 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 4:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services: see Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring.			
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3).			

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.

A. Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):

Note that for the purposes of HCV 5, local communities include any Traditional Peoples (e.g., possibly Roma. (Per: FSC, 2018; Minority Rights, 2018).

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Watersheds, rivers, streams, and other sources of water for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
Hunting grounds, fisheries, apiaries, plants (e.g., berries, fruit, seeds, herbs, sweet chestnut), or fungi (e.g. mushrooms, truffles) used for subsistence in local communities. Not inclusive of poaching, hunting or harvest of RTE species, or unsustainable harvest levels. (Per: FSC, 2018; SA, 2008; MAFF, 2016)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X
Other sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: sources for sustainable levels of fuelwood gathering, access to open space and recreational opportunities, stands that maintain the integrity of established pathways for tourists or local communities and access to cultural heritage, the diverse and / or re-use of cultural heritage and the exploitation of its potential. (Per: FSC, 2018; SA, 2008; MAFF, 2016; Cultural Heritage Strategy, 2019).	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	X	X

Element 2: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Not applicable. Indigenous Peoples are not present in Slovenia. If there are communities that self-identify as Traditional Peoples (e.g., possibly Roma), they should be included in engagement with local communities. (Per: FSC, 2018; Minority Rights, 2018; SA, 2008)			

B. Assessments for HCV 5 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 5:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Use culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The local communities.	x	x
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Consider conducting interactive participatory mapping with local communities.			
Assessments also consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, fuelwood harvest, deforestation for urbanization, NTFP harvest, grazing, and other forest utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity, cultural heritage and other HCVs. (Per: FSC, 2018; MESP, 2015; Mansourian et al, 2013)	For allowable hunting levels, consider the Slovenian Forest Service Hunting Management Plans.	X	X
For additional guidance on assessing HCV 5, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5).			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 5:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Strategies to protect the community's needs in relation to the Management Unit are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities.	The local communities, per the Overarching BAI.	X	X
Strategies do not include maintaining specific levels or practices of grazing, fuelwood harvest, NTFP harvest, or other forest utilization that do not sustain the resource or that harm biodiversity, cultural heritage or other HCVs.			

D. Monitoring for HCV 5 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 5:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement.	Local traditional communities.	X	X

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.

A. Interpretations of HCV 6, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
World Heritage sites. Per the precautionary approach, the list of designated and proposed cultural sites should be reviewed to confirm none are in relevant locations. (Note the cave and karst sites covered at HCV 1 include archaeological and cultural values.)	World Heritage (References)	X	X
Other internationally or nationally important units of cultural heritage (archaeological sites: building, settlement, memorial and garden-architectural heritage, cultural landscape), e.g. prehistoric sites, Roman sites, memorials, military cemeteries, historical parks and gardens, chapels, heritage cultural landscape, historical landscape. (Source: FSC, 2018)	For examples of sites, see the Ministry of Culture and the Register of Cultural Heritage or Cultural Heritage Protection Regime Reviewer (eVRD). Cultural Protection Guidelines from Slovenian Forest Service Regional Forest Management Plans for FMUs, Nature Conservation Atlas.	X	X

Element 2: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities:

Note that for the purposes of HCV 6, local communities include any Traditional Peoples (e.g., possibly Roma). (Per: FSC, 2018; Minority Rights, 2018)

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>Sacred sites and groves, other areas important to communities that view nature as holy. (Per: FSC, 2018). Sacred Natural Sites can be divided into the following groups or types: rocks and hills, sites associated with water (springs, confluences, waterfalls, streams) and underground sites (caves, abysses). Natural sacred sites were also sacred trees, which are the most fleeting and are probably not preserved. Holy sites can be independent or connected, e.g. three hills connected in a "tročan". Natural sacred sites could be further subdivided according to time of use (e.g. holidays or use as needed), purpose of use (e.g. celebration of holidays or treatment) and users (group or individual visits). (Source: Petrič, 2018).</p> <p>"Historic Sacred Sites are apparently natural sites within nature, associated with sacrifice, worship, healing, prayer, and other religious or ritual practices according to folklore, archaeological, historical, ethnographic, or other data." (Source: Hiite Maja Foundation, 2011).</p> <p>The Sacred Natural Sites are not currently comprehensively covered by any protection regime. Some are protected under other laws (e.g. underground caves, waters). One of the possible forms of protection would be the inclusion of natural sacred places located in forests in the cultural protection function of forests in forest management plans prepared by the Slovenian Forest Service. (Source: Petrič, 2018).</p>	<p>Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. Also consider consulting the organization Staroverci, and Klančar (2015). Slovenski Staroverci Association, Pavle Medvešček 1992, 2006, and 2015; Čok 2012.</p> <p>UNESCO guidelines: "Sacred Natural Sites are areas of special spiritual importance to people and communities (Source: Oviedo et al., 2005; Wilda and McLeod, 2008). A working version of the list of Sacred Natural Sites in Slovenia is available through the Slovenski Staroverci Association (Source: Petrič, 2020).</p>	X	X
<p>Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities.</p>	<p>Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. Also consider the Ministry of Culture's Cultural Heritage Protection Regime (eVRD).</p>	X	X

Element 3: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of Indigenous Peoples:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Not applicable. Indigenous Peoples are not present in Slovenia. If there are communities that self-identify as Traditional Peoples (e.g., possibly Roma), they should be included in engagement with local communities. (Per: FSC, 2018; Minority Rights, 2018; SA, 2008)			

B. Assessments for HCV 6 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 6:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local communities: Culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The local communities.	X	X
For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local communities: Consider conducting interactive participatory mapping with the local communities. Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia (Reference: Marušič et al. 1998), which is currently the most complete systematic inventory of Slovenian landscapes. It contains a methodological framework, a hierarchically based typological division of landscapes and descriptions, evaluation and guidelines for individual landscape units.	Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia (Reference: Marušič et al. 1998).		

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 6:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>For HCV occurrences related to local communities: Strategies for integrated conservation of the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the local communities.</p> <p>The principle of integrated conservation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the exercise of the right to inheritance is part of human rights; - preservation of heritage and its sustainable use promote human socio-cultural development and improve the quality of life; - heritage plays an important role in building a more cohesive, peaceful and democratic society; - the implementation of this principle can only be achieved through coordinated action between all public, institutional and private stakeholders. 	<p>The local communities, per the Overarching BAI.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>For other HCV occurrences (i.e., those identified primarily due to global or national significance), strategies are based on Best Available Information, and considered effective for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV.</p>			

D. Monitoring for HCV 6 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 6:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>For HCV occurrences related to local communities: Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities and competent institutions through culturally appropriate engagement.</p>	<p>Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.</p>		
<p>For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3)</p>			

Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts

(This is a list of stakeholder and expert organizations likely to be especially relevant to HCV assessments, strategies, and/or monitoring, either in general, or for particular HCV categories or elements. The list is not exhaustive, may need to change over time, and can be updated by standards developers. Where additional stakeholders and experts are relevant to specific management units, they should also be identified and considered by managers.)

Environmental Stakeholders:

- 1) Borovnica Society for Ecology and Environmental Protection / Društvo za ekologijo in varstvo okolja Borovnica
- 2) BirdLife Slovenia (DOPPS) / Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije (DOPPS)
- 3) Euronatur – including re. management of brown bear / Euronatur - vključuje upravljanje rjavega medveda
- 4) European Wilderness Society – inc. re. potential connectivity corridors between protected areas, etc. / Evropsko društvo za divjino - vklj. potencialne koridorje za povezovanje med zaščitenimi območji itd.
- 5) Preserve Smrekovec – inc. re. conservation of the Smrekovec highland ridge / Naravovarstvena zveza Smrekovec - vklj. ohranjanje visokogorskega grebena Smrekovec
- 6) Radoživ Environmental Protection Society, Žalec / Društvo za varstvo okolja Radoživ, Žalec
- 7) Slovenian Association for Conservation of Natural Heritage (DONDES) / Društvo za ohranjanje naravne dediščine Slovenije (DONDES)
- 8) Slovenian Association of Societies for Environmental protection / Zveza društev za varstvo okolja v Sloveniji
- 9) Society for Environmental Protection in Pomurje / Društvo za varstvo okolja v Pomurju
- 10) Society for the Study of Birds and Nature Protection (DPPVN) – inc. re. threatened species in NorthEastern Slovenia / Društvo za proučevanje ptic in varstvo narave (DPPVN) - vklj. ogrožene vrste v severovzhodni Sloveniji
- 11) WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) / WWF (Svetovni sklad za naravo)
- 12) WWF Alpine Programme / WWF Alpski program

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

- 1) Alpine Association of Slovenia – Commission for the protection of mountain nature / Planinska zveza Slovenije - Komisija za varstvo gorske narave
- 2) Fishing Association of Slovenia / Ribiška zveza Slovenije
- 3) Ljubljana-Matica Climbing Club / Plezalni Klub Matica Ljubljana
- 4) Natural History Society of Slovenia / Prirodoslovno društvo Slovenije
- 5) Slovenian Tourist Association / Turistična zveza Slovenije
- 6) Nature Tourist Association / Zveza društev naturistov Slovenije (ZDNS)
- 7) Slovenian Cave Association / Jamarska zveza Slovenije
- 8) Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development (Umanotera) / Slovenska fundacija za trajnostni razvoj (Umanotera)
- 9) Slovenian Hunting Association / Lovska zveza Slovenije
- 10) Society for the Conservation, Research and Sustainable Development of the Dinaric Alps – Dinaricum / Društvo za ohranjanje, raziskave in trajnostni razvoj Dinarskih Alp – Dinaricum
- 11) Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects / Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Slovenije

Other Expert Organizations – Environmental:

- 1) Botanical Society of Slovenia / Botanično društvo Slovenije
- 2) Centre for Cartography of Fauna and Flora (Center za kartografijo favne in flore) inc. re. habitat mapping, species distributions / Center za kartografijo favne in flore – vklj. kartiranje habitatov, razporeditev vrst
- 3) Forestry Institute of Slovenia / Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije (GIS)
- 4) Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation – inc. re. Natura 2000 sites and natural heritage sites, cultural heritage sites, management practices for caves / Zavod RS za varstvo narave - vklj. območja Natura 2000 in območja naravne dediščine, območja kulturne dediščine, prakse upravljanja jam
- 5) International Commission for the Protection of the Alps (Cipra) / Mednarodna komisija za varstvo Alp (Cipra)
- 6) Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology – inc. re. maps of potential (natural) vegetation / Biološki Inštitut Jovana Hadžija - vklj. zemljevide potencialne (naravne) vegetacije
- 7) Lutra Institute for the Conservation of Natural Heritage / Lutra, inštitut za ohranjanje naravne dediščine
- 8) Mountain Wilderness Slovenia (MWS) - Društvo za ohranjanje neokrnjene gorske narave (MWS).
- 9) Mycological Association of Slovenia / Mikološka zveza Slovenije
- 10) Slovenian Association for Bat Research and Conservation / Slovensko društvo za proučevanje in varstvo netopirjev
- 11) Slovenian Ecologists Society / Slovensko društvo ekologov
- 12) Slovenian Museum of Natural History / Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije

- 13) Society for the Conservation, Research and Sustainable Development of the Dinaric Alps, Dinaricum / Društvo za ohranjanje, raziskave in trajnostni razvoj Dinarskih Alp, Dinaricum
- 14) Society for the study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Societas herpetologica slovenica) / Društvo za preučevanje dvoživk in plazilcev (Societas herpetological slovenica)
- 15) Speleological Association of Slovenia – inc. re. registry of caves / Speleološka zveza Slovenije – vklj. register jam
- 16) University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources - inc. re. forest health, management of old growth stands / Univerza v Ljubljani, Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za gozdarstvo in obnovljive gozdne vire – vklj. zdravje gozda, upravljanje starih gozdnih sestojev

Other Expert Organizations – Social, Archaeological, Cultural:

- 1) ALCEDO Institute for Cultural and Sustainable Development, ECO-IUS Law Center for the Environment / ALCEDO Zavod za kulturni in trajnostni razvoj, ECO-IUS Pravni center za okolje
- 2) Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences, Institute of Archaeology / Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Inštitut za arheologijo
- 3) Association Slovenski Staroverci – inc. re. cultural values and resources of pre-Christian faiths / Društvo slovenski staroverci – vklj. kulturne vrednote in vire predkrščanskih veroizpovedi
- 4) Society for Cultural Research and Ecology Koper / Društvo za kulturne raziskave in ekologijo Koper
- 5) University of Ljubljana, Department of Archaeology / Univerza v Ljubljani, Oddelek za arheologijo

Government Agencies:

- 1) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food:
 - i. Directorate of Forestry and Hunting
 - ii. Directorate of Food and Fisheries
 - iii. Inspectorate for Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries
- 2) Ministry of Culture – inc. integration of cultural heritage in spatial and other development planning, cultural resources registry:

Culture and Media Inspectorate - inc. re. compliance with applicable rules and laws
- 3) Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning – inc. re. ecosystem conservation, RTE species, protected areas:
 - i. Environment Agency (ARSO) - inc. re. national red lists, ecologically important areas database, other environmental datasets and databases, biodiversity conservation, natural hazards
 - ii. Inspectorate for the Environment and Spatial Planning – inc. re. compliance with applicable rules and laws
- 4) Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation (ZRSVN) – inc. re. national red lists, management guidelines for species and biodiversity, data on biodiversity and species, CITES, Natura 2000, ecological networks and landscape planning, cultural heritage sites

- 5) Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia - inc. re. analysis and evaluation of cultural heritage, cultural protection conditions and approvals for encroachments on the heritage, preventive archaeology

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- For National Red Lists for various groups of animals and plants, see the Environment Agency.
- Additional national red lists may also be found in the scientific literature. For example, studies of bryophytes and fish and lampreys: <https://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-86R0WPY4/bd4180bf-2704-44ea-a91e-a754abbb7c61/PDF> and https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289061352_The_Red_Data_List_of_the_freshwater_lampreys_Cyclostomata_and_fish_Pisces_of_Slovenia

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Protected Areas: For databases and maps of protected areas, and websites with basic information on some areas, see:

- For comprehensive results for Slovenia, overview map, categories of protected areas with links to lists and more information: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/SI>. For a list of all areas, links to maps and further information: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/search?country=Slovenia&main=country>
- Many protected areas, including smaller scale areas, are shown in the interactive Environmental Atlas of the Environment Agency (see above).
- Natura 2000 sites are also shown in the Forest Data Viewer of the Forestry Service (see above).
- For RAMSAR sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, and World Heritage sites, see also the references below.

RAMSAR sites. For a list of sites, maps, and links to more information, see: [https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3ASlovenia](https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3ASlovenia)

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Annex H Glossary of terms

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

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

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

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 V5-2).

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

Affirmative action: A policy or a program that seeks to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

Applicable law: Means applicable to The Organization as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and workers' organization, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

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

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article1). 'Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination which may occur.

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to The Organization, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: Dispute that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a dispute of substantial magnitude is a dispute that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the legal or customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders.
- This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Black's Law Dictionary, 1979).

Ecocells: "Ecocells are narrower parts of the forest area that improve its diversity and habitats of species or are important for the cover, reproduction and breeding of pups in the forest and along the forest edge. Ecocells are identified in particular in the form of wetlands, habitats of endangered plant species, habitat trees and shelters."

(Source / Vir: Rules on Forest Protection. / Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov. 2009. Uradni list RS, št. 114/09 in 31/16.)

Ecocells with action: "Ecocells with intended measures to restore the favorable status of a specific species."

(Source / Vir: Kogovšek, Tadej and Habič, Špela. 2015. Natura 2000 Management Program (2014-2020): Presentation of Key Topics and Priorities: Objectives, Measures and Research. / Program upravljanja Nature 2000 (2014-2020): Predstavitev ključnih vsebin in prioritet: cilji, ukrepi in raziskave. Ljubljana, 20 p. http://www.natura2000.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumenti/Life_Upravljanje/C7_1G_2_Cilji_ukrepi_Kogovsek.pdf)

Ecocells without action: "An ecocell without action is a part of the forest that is systematically left to natural development. We do not manage the forest in it and do not plan forest roads. The goal of establishing an ecocell without action is to provide areas without active management, where dead and dying wood mass accumulates

and preserves closed and economically uninteresting areas of forests for the preservation of biodiversity.”

(Source / Vir: Denis Žitnik et al. 2018. Manual for the Implementation of Forestry Measures to Improve the Status of Endangered Species in Natura 2000 Sites. / Priročnik za izvajanje gozdarskih ukrepov zaboljšanje stanja ogroženih vrst na območjih Natura 2000. <http://life-kocevsko.eu>)

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

Eco-regional: Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions (Source: WWF Global 200. http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:

- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employment and Occupation: includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (ILO Convention 111, Article 1.3).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention,

mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome,-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).
- The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

Forced or compulsory labour: work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1)

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

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

Fragmentation: The process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. Fragmentation is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference

to Intact Forest Landscapes, the fragmentation of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (SOURCE: Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

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

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

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

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

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Good faith: A process of engagement where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle disputes (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Good Faith in negotiation: The Organization* (employer) and workers' organizations* make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid unjustified delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and give sufficient time to discuss and settle collective disputes (Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), Collective Bargaining: ILO Standards and the Principles of the Supervisory Bodies. International Labour Office, Geneva).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various stakeholders).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

Habitat features: Forest stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;

- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous child labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

Heavy work (in the context of child labour): refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children's health (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

- HCV1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes, large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.
- HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical

cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

(Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

ILO Core (Fundamental) Conventions: these are labour standards that cover fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination* in respect of employment and occupation.

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

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

ILO Committee on Freedom of Association: a Governing Body Committee set up in 1951, for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had ratified the relevant conventions. Is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers, and workers. If it decides to receive the case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government concerned. If it finds that there has been a violation of freedom of association standards or principles, it issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Governments are subsequently requested to report on the implementation of its recommendations (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18th June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010): is a resolute reaffirmation of ILO principles (art 2) which declares that all Members, even if they have not ratified the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership in the organization, to respect, to promote and to realize, in good faith* and in accordance with the Constitution, the principles concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of those Conventions, namely:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- The effective abolition of child labour; and
- The elimination of discrimination* in respect of employment and occupation.

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

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a Management Unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the Management Unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous cultural landscapes: Indigenous cultural landscapes are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute environmental, social, cultural and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An Indigenous cultural landscape is characterized by features that have been maintained through long-term interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for stewardship.

NOTE: The adoption of the term Indigenous cultural landscapes is voluntary by Standard Development Groups. Standard Development Groups may choose not to use it. Through Free Prior and Informed Consent Indigenous Peoples may choose to use different terminology

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

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

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

Industrial activity: Industrial forest and resource management activities such as road building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting.

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the management plan.

Intact Forest Landscape: a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of

the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

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

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- 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 V5-2).

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

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

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

laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Legal registration: National or local legal license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Light work: national laws* or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

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

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or

disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Minimum age (of employment): is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 15 years. However, a country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. National laws* may also permit the employment of 13-15 year olds in light work which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a child's health or development. The ages 12-13 can apply for light work in countries that specify a minimum age of 14 (ILO Convention 138, Article 2).

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to 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 V5-2).

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

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savannah.

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

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

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

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

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

they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Protective forests: "Protective forests are forests that protect lands from landslides, leaching and crumbling, forests on steep slopes or banks of waters, forests exposed to strong winds, forests that prevent rapid runoff in torrential areas and therefore protect land from erosion and landslides, forest belts protecting forests and land from wind, water, drifts and landslides, and forests at the upper limit of forest vegetation "

(Source / Vir: Decree on protective forests and forests with a special purpose. / Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom. (Uradni list RS, št. 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10, 1/13 in 39/15).)

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 V5-2).

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

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (or logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: Based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the workers employment (ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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)).

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

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

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Vast majority: 80% of the total area of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit as of January 1, 2017. The vast majority also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of Intact Forest Landscape (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-01-002).

Very limited portion of core area: The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the core area in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the core area.

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

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

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers’ organization: any organization of workers for furthering and defending the interest of workers (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers’ organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. Workers’ organizations tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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



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