



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard for Latvia *FSC-STD-LVA-01-2023 EN*



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From left to right:




Photo 1: Birch Stand. ©Aidas Pivoriūnas.

Photo 2: Reindeer. ©Marius Cepulis

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NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the official version of the FSC 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.

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

Foreword

(Informative section)

1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) description

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

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

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

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

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

2 FSC Principles and Criteria

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

There is no hierarchy between the Principles or between Criteria. They share equal status, validity and authority. The FSC Principles and Criteria together with Indicators provide the basis for Interim Forest Stewardship Standard (IFSS). Indicators address each normative element of the Principles and Criteria. Third party assessment shall be based on requirements included indicators.

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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 conformance against this standard as the basis for awarding or maintaining forest management certification.

A.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Latvia
Forest types	All forest types
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private and local government owned forests
Scale and intensity categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of Management Units, including provisions for small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) <i>(See section A.4 for the applicable SLIMF eligibility criteria for this country)</i>
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Timber and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP). For the purpose of this standard, Non-timber forest products (NTFP) are all products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2), except animal products, such as venison and honey.

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

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

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

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

(Normative section)

Normative elements in the standard are:

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

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

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

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

SLIMF eligibility criteria	National threshold
Small Management Units	For the purpose of this standard, small management units are considered those up to 1,000 ha of forest.
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 meters, OR the <i>average</i> 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.

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

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

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

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

“should”: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily 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 the annex of Glossary of terms.

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

A.5 Interpretations and Disputes

(Normative section)

Interpretation requests regarding Interim Forest Stewardship Standard 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

(Informative section)

B.1 General description of the forestry sector

This section provides a short summary of the Latvian forest resources and forestry sector in general.

For more information refers to Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2020 https://www.zm.gov.lv/public/ck/files/ZM/mezhi/skaitlifakti_ENG20.pdf

Forest resources

Forests in Latvia take up 3.412 million hectares of land or 53% of the country's territory, which makes Latvia the fourth most forested country in Europe. Over the last 20 years, the amount of forestland has increased by 432 thousand hectares, both naturally and due to afforestation of infertile and unused agricultural land. More importantly, the total growing stock volume has increased from 546 million m³ in 2000 to 682 million m³ in 2020. On average, approximately 11 million m³ of timber have been harvested each year in Latvia's forests, which is less than the annual increment. In 2020, coniferous stands cover 51% of Latvia's forest area. Birch covers 30% of the total forest area, while grey alder and aspen each covered 7%, respectively. Black alder covers 3% of the total forest area.

Forest land consists of:

- Forests 3.04 mln. ha (90.6%);
- Marshes 0.17 mln. ha (5.1%);
- Glades 0.031 mln. ha (0.9%);
- Flooded areas 0.017 mln. ha (0.5%);
- Objects of infrastructure 0.081 mln. ha (2.4%);
- Other forest land 0.017 mln. ha (0.5%).

Forest ownership

The Latvian state owns around 49% of the country's forests, 48% of the forests belong to approximately 135,000 private owners and 3% are owned by the local governments and other owners.

Contribution to economy and society

The forest sector is one of the cornerstones of the national economy. Forestry, wood processing and furniture manufacturing represented 5,1% of GDP in 2019, while exports amounted to EUR 2,6 billion – 20% of all exports. There is no parish in Latvia with wood processing company. Often these are the most important employers in the surrounding area, thus being the main pillar of support for local economies and residents. Nearly everywhere, people are free to hike through the forest and to pick mushrooms or berries. The number of places for recreation in Latvian forests are increasing every year and the territories in which recreation is one of the main goals of forest management represent 8% of all forestlands in Latvia.

Biological diversity

The intensive use of Latvia's forests for economic purposes began comparatively later than in many other European countries and that has allowed to preserve extensive biological diversity. Currently, limitations on economic activity apply to 28,2% of Latvia's forests, most of this territory is owned by the state. There are 658 especially protected territories that have been established for the nature protection purposes. Many are included in the unified pan-European NATURA 2000 network of protected territories.

Geographical area

The total length of Latvia's state border is 1840 km. The length of the country's sea border is 490 km, while 1350 km of the state border extends in land. Latvia has a land boundary with four countries: to the north – with Estonia (343 km), to the east – with Russia (276 km), to the south-east – with Belarus (161 km) and to the south with Lithuania (576 km). Latvia has a territorial area of 64 600 km². Nature conditions in Latvia are determined by its geographical position in the western part of the Eastern European plateau. The plateau terrain characteristic of broad territories allows varying masses of air to flow in from various directions which causes rapid changes in weather conditions. The level terrain caused the formation of a broad branched network of rivers. A network of rivers connects any place in Latvia to the Baltic Sea. The country's entire territory is part of the Baltic Sea catchment area. A principally important nature diversity factor is Latvia's location in a moderate climate zone of mixed forests. Its location between the boreal forest zone and the broadleaf forest zone determines that there is a lot of biological diversity in Latvia, in which the traits of both boreal forest (spruce forest), and broadleaf forest (oak forest) nature zone can be observed.

Terrain and sediments

Latvia's large-scale terrains are uplands and lowlands. These differ in terms of their height above sea level and terrain composition. The lowland and highland boundary is considered to be a ~90 m contour (from a 50 m contour in the western part of Latvia up to a 140 m contour in the eastern part). Highlands occupy 40%, whereas lowlands make up 60% of the state's territory.

Uplands are characterized by mounds and a mound ridge terrain. Mounds and mound ridges are mutually separated by hollows and wide depressions. The relief is of major significance for the land use in the uplands. Typically, the raised flat parts of the terrain are used for agriculture thanks to good moisture conditions. The steep hill slopes are overgrown with forest, whereas meadows, mires and forests can be found in the wetland hollows between hills.

Lowlands are characterized by level or sloping terrain. Lowlands are usually either broad agricultural lands or large forest tracts. Agricultural lands are located on fertile soils. Forests are usually on less fertile sand or wetland soils.

The use of land on the plains is determined by the composition of sediment. Typically, the moraine loam and sandy loam plains are well cultivated and are dominated by lands used in agriculture, whereas forests are characteristic of sandy plains.

Dunes can be found on sandy plains. These have been formed as a result of winds blowing sand about and depositing it. The dunes formed during the period after the retreat of the glaciers when sandy plains were not covered by vegetation. The forms of wind-formed dunes vary greatly. They can be curved, straight and round. Wind-formed dunes can be found in both the Coastal lowland and Latvia's inland plains. As a result of brutal felling of forests, shifting dunes formed along the shores of the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Rīga during the 18th and 19th century, as a result of which the impact of the wind caused sand to move inland from the coast. To stop the relocation of sand, farmers and forest managers carried out the reinforcement and afforestation of sands. The last shifting dunes in Latvia were stopped in the 1950s.

B.2 Background information on the standard development

This standard was developed according to the rules and regulations laid out in FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-2 in the period from March to November 2021. Stakeholder consultation was conducted from 30 April to 30 June 2021.

Note: further information is available from 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-01-004	<i>Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC</i>
FSC-POL-20-003	<i>FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
FSC-POL-30-001	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
FSC-POL-30-602	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
FSC-STD-01-003	<i>SLIMF Eligibility Criteria</i>
FSC-STD-60-002	<i>Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
FSC-STD-60-004	<i>International Generic Indicators (IGI)</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-PRO-60-007	<i>Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards</i>
FSC-GUI-60-002	<i>Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity</i>
FSC-GUI-60-005	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
FSC-GUI-60-009	<i>Guidance for Standard Development Groups: Developing National High Conservation Value Framework</i>
FSC-GUI-60-009a	<i>Template for National High Conservation Value Frameworks</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 ([Document Centre | FSC Connect](#)).

D Principles*, criteria* and indicators*

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.1 Legal tenure to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented and is obtained according to procedures stipulated in law.

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

1.2.3 The boundaries of all Management Units are not violated in property or tenure management.

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 rights and
- 3) Legally binding programs, plans and strategies in the field of sustainable use of forest resources, including biological diversity, approved at the national level by state institutions; and
- 4) Obligatory codes of practice.

Note: Forest sector strategies, policy documents, as well as legislation governing the forest sector can be found on the website of the State Forest Service.

NTFP 1.3.1 Any permits or licenses necessary for the management or collection of the commercial NTFP are kept up to date.

1.3.2 Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed taxes, charges and other binding payments connected with forest management.

- 1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.
- 1.4 *The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.***
- 1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide protection from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.
- 1.4.2 Cooperation with legally competent authorities is ensured in order to detect, control and prevent unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.
- 1.4.3 Upon detecting illegal or unauthorized activities, The Organization informs legally competent authorities and implements measures to address them.
- 1.5 *The Organization* shall comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale.***
- 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.
- NTPF 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 commercial NTFP up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.
- 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.
- 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. (Not applicable to SLIMF)
- SLIMF 1.6.1 A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders and it is available upon request at no cost.
- 1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of applicable laws that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

- 1.6.3 Up to date records of disputes related to issues of applicable laws, are held including:
- 1) Steps taken to resolve disputes;
 - 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes; and
 - 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
- 1.6.4 Operations cease in sites where disputes exist:
- 1) Of substantial magnitude, or
 - 2) Of substantial duration, or
 - 3) Involving a significant number of interests.
- 1.7 *The Organization** shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, *The Organization** shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities and the *risk** of corruption.**
- 1.7.1 A policy is implemented that includes a commitment to not offer or receive bribes of any description.
- 1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.
- 1.7.3 The policy is publicly available at no cost. (Not applicable to SLIMF)
- SLIMF 1.7.3 The policy is available upon request at no cost.
- 1.7.4 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.
- 1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if bribery, duress and other corruptive actions do occur.
- 1.8 *The Organization** shall demonstrate a *long-term** commitment to adhere to the *FSC Principles** and *Criteria** in the *Management Unit**, and to related *FSC Policies and Standards*. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available** document made freely available.**
- 1.8.1 A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.
- 1.8.2 The policy is publicly available at no cost. (Not applicable to SLIMF)
- SLIMF 1.8.2 The policy is available upon request at no cost.

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

2.1.1 The Organization shall not use child labour unless the following conditions are met:

2.1.1.1 The Organization shall not employ workers under 15 years of age and those who continue to have primary education up to 18 years of age, except as specified in 2.1.1.2.

2.1.1.2 In conformity with norms specified in law, children who are at least 13 years of age, may be employed (in work in which children aged 13 are permitted to be employed according with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia) with a permit of the parent (guardian) during normal day-time working hours, outside of school hours, doing light work harmless to child's safety, health, morals and development.

2.1.1.3 In employment of persons below 18 years of age, the norms specified in law regarding their working hours, resting periods and wages shall be observed. It is prohibited to employ them in works in special circumstances involving an increased risk to their safety, health, morals and development, with exception where according to laws employment in such work is permitted for professional training purposes.

2.1.1.4 The Organization shall prohibit worst forms of child labour.

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 The Organization ensures that there is no discrimination in employment and occupation and it is in line with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia.

2.1.4 Workers may freely join and establish labour organizations. A collective agreement is made by bilateral arrangements upon receiving a proposal from the trade union or representatives authorized by the employees.

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

2.1.4.2 Collective bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.

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

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

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

2.2.3 Training opportunities as well as health & safety programs are available to both women and men under the same conditions.

2.2.4 The remuneration system which is based on equal conditions is available to both women and men.

2.2.5 Remuneration for all workers is paid in accordance with applicable laws by mutual agreement. Remuneration for all workers is paid directly and using mutually agreed methods in accordance with applicable laws to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

2.2.6 Maternity leave is available according to the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia and there is no penalty for taking it.

2.2.7 Paternity leave is available according to the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia and there is no penalty for taking it.

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

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

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 requirements specified in laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia, and the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

2.3.2 Workers use the personal protective equipment necessary for the performance of their work, which conforms or exceeds the procedures specified in laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia.

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced by The Organization.

- 2.3.4 Health and safety practices are documented in accordance with requirements specified in laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia. Investigation of accidents is documented, including the number of accidents, and their effects, are classified according to the severity of accidents.
- 2.3.5 The causes of accidents are identified in accordance with the applicable laws, and, if necessary, health and safety practices are reviewed to reduce the future risk of accidents.
- 2.4 *The Organization** shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest* industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, *The Organization** shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*.**
- 2.4.1 The hourly and piece-work payment systems, as well as deadlines for salary payments, are organized and implemented according to the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia and a collective employment agreement, if there is any.
- 2.4.2 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.
- 2.5 *The Organization** shall demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities.**
- 2.5.1 Workers are provided with job specific training to develop their competences in accordance with Annex B, and their work is supervised to ensure safe and effective implementation of the management plan and all management activities.
- 2.5.2 Up to date training records are maintained for all workers.
- 2.6 *The Organization** through engagement* with workers* shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for *The Organization**.**
- 2.6.1 A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.
- 2.6.2 Workers grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.
- 2.6.3 Up-to-date records of workers grievances are maintained including:
- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
 - 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation; and
 - 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
- 2.6.4 Fair compensation or indemnification of losses for work-related loss, damage of property, occupational disease or injuries is determined and provided based on a mutual agreement between workers and The Organization or in case of a disagreement, according to the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia

PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

Note: An analysis was conducted based on the 7 internal criteria for identification of *Indigenous Peoples**, which has confirmed that there are no Indigenous Peoples present in Latvia. Thus, this Principle is considered as not applicable.

In accordance with the definition of indigenous peoples used by the United Nations and FSC, in the territory of Latvia there are no inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment. There are no indigenous peoples who would have retained social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/about-us.html>).

In accordance with the interpretation of the United Nations, International Labour Organisation, and the World Bank, as well as the list of indigenous peoples, such indigenous peoples have not been identified in the territory of Latvia.

In accordance with the Law, two primary ethnicities exist in Latvia. Those are Latvians and a small ethnic minority called Livs (Livonians). Livs have originated from Finno-Ugric tribes which means that their language is related to Finnish and Estonian languages. However, equal regulations, rights and laws apply to both nationalities, and their joint historical heritage and traditions have created the people of Latvia as stated by the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia. (<https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=57980>).

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

3.1.2 [Not applicable in Latvia] 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*.

NTPF 3.1.2 [Not applicable in Latvia] Through culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples identified in 3.1.1, the following issues 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, non-timber forest products 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;
- 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities.

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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] The legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples are not violated by The Organization.

3.2.3 [Not applicable in Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] Records of binding agreements are maintained.
- 3.3.3 [Not applicable in Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 Latvia] 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 The Organization, by using the best available information, identifies local communities that exist in the Management Unit and those that may be affected by management activities.

4.1.2 Through culturally appropriate engagement, the aspirations and goals, as well as rights and responsibilities of local communities (identified in 4.1.1) related to management activities are documented and/or mapped.

Note: All communication may be documented in writing or in meetings with minutes taken if all the involved parties consent.

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

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

4.2.2 The legal rights of local communities (identified in 4.1.1) are not violated by The Organization.

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

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

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

Note: Applicable if a local community is deemed to have customary rights.

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 local communities are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in good faith and with which the community is satisfied.

Note: Applicable if a local community is deemed to have customary rights.

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.

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 Through culturally appropriate engagement, The Organization assesses proposals from local communities and other relevant organizations (if they have been received and do not contradict with municipal spatial development plans) regarding opportunities for local social and economic development.

4.4.2 Projects and additional activities are implemented and/or supported that contribute to social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities. (Not applicable to SLIMF)

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 and avoid or mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

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 When settling disputes with the local communities, The Organization uses the dispute resolution process developed in indicator 1.6.1.

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

4.6.3 Grievances related to management activities are documented including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes. If applicable, fair compensation is paid to the local communities and individuals, according to legal procedures; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved or why they will not be resolved.

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 Through culturally appropriate engagement with the legally competent authorities and local communities, and using other relevant sources of information, The Organization identifies sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance.

4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented, and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with the legally competent authorities and/or local communities. When the legally competent authorities and/or 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 are used.

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

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

Note: This criterion is not applicable for Latvia since there is no traditional knowledge (of any significant economic value) related to forest management in the country.

4.8.1 [Not applicable in Latvia] Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

4.8.2 [Not applicable in Latvia] Local communities are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

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.

Note: Term 'local economy' refers to the national level.

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

Note: Term 'local economy' refers to the national level.

5.1.3 When The Organization in addition to forest management certification wishes to use FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization shall conform with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

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

5.2.1 Timber harvesting levels are based on best available information on the status of forest resources, which includes analysis of stock growth and value gains, felling volumes, mortality and ecosystem functions.

5.2.2 Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined, which is consistent with the long-term objectives of sustainable forest management.

5.2.3 Actual annual timber harvesting levels are recorded and the harvest over a period of 5 (for state forests) or 10 years (for other forests) does not exceed the allowable cut determined in indicator 5.2.2. Timber harvesting level over a period of 5 or 10 years may only be exceeded in cases where felling of damaged forest stands is required due to windthrows, breakage by snow or due to other big scale natural disturbances.

5.2.4 A sustainable delivery volume of the commercial NTFPs and/or services provided by The Organization is calculated. A sustainable delivery volume is determined on the basis of the best available information.

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. (Not applicable to SLIMF)

SLIMF 5.3.1 Where the management activity has a negative social or environmental impact, measures are taken to prevent, mitigate or compensate it.

5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan. (Not applicable to SLIMF)

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.

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

NTFP 6.3.3 Where negative impacts to environmental values resulting from the management and use of commercial NTFP occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

- 6.4 ***The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, Protection Areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*.***
- 6.4.1 Best available information is used to identify rare and threatened species and their habitats (according to Annex D) that are present in the Management Unit and those that may be affected by the management activities.
- 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 or mitigate negative impacts.
- 6.4.3 The rare and threatened species and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of Conservation Areas Network and other direct means for their survival and population viability. While establishing the Conservation Area Network, The Organization considers relevant information included in various sources e.g. scientific publications, monitoring data, species protection plans.
- 6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species is prevented.
- 6.5 ***The Organization* shall identify and protect* Representative Sample Areas* of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where Representative Sample Areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall restore* a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection* or restoration*, including within plantations, shall be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.***
- 6.5.1 Best available information is used to identify native ecosystems that exist, or would exist under natural conditions, within the Management Unit .
- 6.5.2 Representative sample areas of native ecosystems are protected in the Conservation Areas Network, where they exist.
- 6.5.3 Where representative sample areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management Unit is restored to more natural conditions.
- 6.5.4 The size of the representative sample areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit and the intensity of forest management. The representative sample areas are selected from ecosystems prioritizing rare and high quality specially protected forest habitats, rare and threatened species sites, shores of rivers, lakes and the sea (restricted zone of protection belt,

protection belt of coastal dunes of the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga). The representative sample areas are also selected from:

- 1) Habitats of European importance;
- 2) Fire sites in the representative sample areas where forest regeneration is not compulsory;
- 3) Forests in protected nature areas (with prohibition of forestry activities and main felling);
- 4) Natural forests, growing in less suitable areas for farming, that have characteristics of natural forests (forests of slopes, screes and ravines, mire and lake islands, peninsulas, etc.);
- 5) Other natural values.

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

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

6.6.1 The management activities are conducted by preserving plant communities and habitat features found within native ecosystems in which the Management Unit is located, in accordance with the type and volume determined by The Organization while implementing the following minimum requirements:

6.6.1.1 When felling trees at least 10 ecological trees per 1 ha are retained. (Not applicable to plantations)

6.6.1.2 The retained trees are preserved regardless of their condition in the subsequent rotation cycles. (Not applicable to plantations)

6.6.1.3 The entire wooded vegetation is retained 15 meters around a tree with the nest (the diameter of the nest exceeds 50 cm).

6.6.1.4 If a nest is found during the harvesting process, the harvesting process will be suspended in the felling site around the nest and The Organization assesses further action.

6.6.1.5 Forest management and restoration activities along regulated watercourses are performed with an assessment of drainage systems' and ecological functionality.

6.6.1.6 In felling sites, where dead wood complies with requirements, at least 5 trunks of dead wood or their parts are retained on average per felling site's hectare, giving priority in following order: (Not applicable to plantations)

- 1) dead wood in $D > 50$ cm;
- 2) other thicker (priority $D > 20$ cm) trunks of dead wood or their parts;
- 3) if the total amount of retained dead wood in the felling site exceeds 5 trunks or parts per ha, then the rest of dead wood can be commercially used.

- 4) The Organization may disregard the requirements of indicator 6.6.1.7 in urban areas, villages and recreational sites; in 50-meter zone along infrastructure of national significance.
- 6.6.1.7 In areas with foxholes and badger burrows, the undergrowth and understorey is preserved and the area is not used for transport trails or log landings.
- 6.6.1.8. Undergrowth and advanced growth are retained as long as it does not threaten occupational safety and allows for successful forest regeneration to reach desired future forest conditions. (Not applicable to plantations, invasive species and sanitary or reconstructive cuts).
- 6.6.2 Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats are implemented.
- 6.6.3 When carrying out pre-commercial thinning, a mix of broadleaf species is preserved. (Not applicable to plantations)
- 6.6.4 Regeneration and further thinning of spruce stands is carried out in a way to maintain a mixture of other tree species of at least 10%, if permitted by growth conditions. (Not applicable to plantations)
- 6.6.5 Management maintains, enhances or restores habitat features associated with native ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity: (Not applicable to plantations)
- 6.6.5.1 The following requirements are met in management of wet forests:
- 6.6.5.1.1 In naturally regenerated wet spruce forests (*Dryopteriosocaricosa*, *Dryopteriosa*, *Myrtilloso-polytrichosa*, *Caricoso-phragmitosa*) the undergrowth during harvesting is preserved to extent that ensures that Health and Safety requirements are followed, with the exception of sanitary or reconstructive cuts.
- 6.6.5.1.2 In wet deciduous forests (*Dryopteriosocaricosa*, *Filipendulosa*, *Dryopteriosa*, *Myrtilloso-polytrichosa*, as well as *Caricoso-phragmitosa* where the black alder prevails):
- 1) the area of the clear cut does not exceed 1 ha;
 - 2) at least 30 growing trees per 1 ha are retained in clear cuts and left in one or more groups, as far as possible preserving therein all wooded vegetation, or separately;
 - 3) the regeneration of deciduous trees is facilitated.
- 6.6.5.2 In forest stands where oak (*Qercus robur L.*), linden (*Tilia cordata Mill.*), maple (*Acer platanoides L.*), elm and fluttering elm (*Ulmus glabra Huds.*, *Ulmus laevis Pall.*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus L.*) constitute 5 and more units in the stand formula of the species composition of a forest stand, it is prohibited to perform clear cuts.
- 6.6.5.3 Mires - Old beaver ponds, flood-lands, wetlands surrounding natural watercourses characterized by dead trees and/or by vegetation characteristic of wet sites are remained intact. This

does not apply to flood-lands affecting lands belonging to other owners. (Not applicable to plantations)

6.6.5.4 Separate groups of surviving or dead trees, including surviving or dead trees of larger dimensions, are retained intact after forest fire in forest stands older than 30 years. (Not applicable to plantations)

6.6.6 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.

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

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

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.

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.

6.7.4 Action is taken, within the limits of competence, to prevent or mitigate damage to watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, if the source (cause) of the damage is located within the management unit.

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 if applicable, and appropriate to the landscape, according to the scale and intensity of operation.

Note: Forest land units in Latvia are small and could be dispersed throughout the country, without sharing borders. Therefore, not always is there a situation where The Organization has enough land in one area to use spatial planning.

6.8.2 The Organization that manages a forest tract of at least 500 ha, develops and implements forest management plans that include the principles of ecological landscape planning, especially ensuring the proportion of old stands. (Not applicable to plantations)

6.8.3 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is restored where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape. (Not applicable to plantations)

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10.1 Based on best available information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

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

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

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) and specific, operational management objectives that meet the requirements of this standard are defined.

7.1.2 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and are publicized. (Not applicable to SLIMF)

SLIMF 7.1.2 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and are available upon request with no cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4.1 The management plan is periodically revised and updated consistent with The Organization's monitoring and control procedures to include the elements listed:

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

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

7.5.1 A summary of the management plan and maps, excluding confidential information, is made publicly available to affected and interested stakeholders at no cost. (Not applicable to SLIMF)

SLIMF 7.5.1 A summary of the management plan and maps, excluding confidential information, is made available to affected and interested stakeholders upon request at no cost.

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

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

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

- 1) Dispute resolution (Criterion 1.6, 2.6, 4.6)
- 2) Identification of sites significant to the local community and assessing the impact of management (Criterion 4.1, 4.7, 4.5);
- 3) Local communities socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4);
- 4) High Conservation Values assessment, management and use of monitoring programs implemented by the state and / or organization (Criterion 9.1, 9.2, 9.4).

- 7.6.2. Culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders and interested stakeholders is used to:
- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
 - 2) Determine ways and forms of mutual exchange of information that is acceptable to all parties involved;
 - 3) Ensure there is no discrimination (by gender, age etc.) of affected stakeholders and interested stakeholders;
 - 4) Ensure that all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded, if all sides have given their consent;
 - 5) Ensure that the minutes of meeting records are prepared and sent to the participants of the meeting, if all sides have given their consent;
 - 6) Ensure that the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are shared with those involved.
- 7.6.3. Affected rights holders, affected stakeholders and interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for culturally appropriate engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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) The Organization, as requested by the certification body, allows to carry out fiber testing by not denying samples, specimens of materials and information about species composition. The Organization does not cover fiber testing expenses.

- 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.
- 8.5.3 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:
- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
 - 2) The date of sale;
 - 3) Common and scientific species name;
 - 4) Product description;
 - 5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
 - 6) Certificate code; and
 - 7) The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC certified.

PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

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

Note: There are no *Intact Forest Landscapes** in Latvia so indicators concerning IFLs are not applicable. Maps of the *Intact Forest Landscapes** can be accessed at <http://www.intactforests.org/world.webmap.html>

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 (Annex G) 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.

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

9.1.2 The results from culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders are taken into account when identifying the locations of High Conservation Values.

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, including as outlined in Annex G.
- 9.2.2 Prior to the implementation of management activities, management principles and measures are developed to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas.
- 9.2.3 Affected rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.4 [Not applicable in Latvia] Management strategies are developed to protect core areas.
- 9.2.5 [Not applicable in Latvia] The vast majority of each Intact Forest Landscape is designated as core area.
- 9.2.6 The management principles and measures developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values
- 9.2.7 [Not applicable in Latvia] 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 developed management principles and measures.
- 9.3.2 Management principles and measures are implemented without harming the High Conservation Values and avoiding the risk of such damage even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.
- 9.3.3. [Not applicable in Latvia] Core areas are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.
- 9.3.4 [Not applicable in Latvia] Limited industrial activity in core areas is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.
- 9.3.5 If High Conservation Values are being harmed, then operations cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and/or protect the High Conservation Values.

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

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:

- 1) Implementation of management principles and measures;
- 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.

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

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

Note: The Organization may use monitoring results from other relevant institutions.

9.4.4 Management principles and measures are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that they are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

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

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

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

Note: In the Latvian context by degraded natural forests it is meant unproductive natural forests.

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 Seeds and plants of species that are of local origin and are suitable to the site are used in regeneration, except in cases referred to in Criterion 10.3.

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

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

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

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

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

10.3.4 Measures to limit invasive species are being taken.

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

10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used.

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

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

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

10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

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

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

10.6.4 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

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

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

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

10.7.2 Chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the areas under the scope of the FSC certificate (borders of such areas are clearly identified and they are managed in accordance with clearly defined long-term management objectives), unless FSC has granted derogation.

Note: Requirements of FSC's Pesticide Policy and other FSC requirements that concern the provision of seedling production process are not applied to areas and other associated premises that have been excluded from the scope of certification.

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

- 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.
- 10.7.5 Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
- 10.7.6 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.
 - 3) only pesticides registered in the Republic of Latvia, intended for certain works in the forest, may be used in forest management.
- 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 Biological control agents are used in limited amount and are monitored and controlled.
- 10.8.2 Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.
- 10.8.3 The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
- 10.8.4 Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
- 10.9 *The Organization* shall assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from Natural Hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.***
- 10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are assessed.
- 10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.
- 10.9.3 The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.
- 10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.
- 10.10 *The Organization* shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.***
- 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to avoid or mitigate negative impacts on environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

10.10.2 Silviculture activities are carried out in a way to avoid or mitigate negative impacts on the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

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

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

10.11.1 The extraction of timber and commercial NTFPs is carried out in a way as to minimize or avoid the impact on the environmental values as defined in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values defined in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2

10.11.2 In harvesting, practice assortments are prepared in such a way that each part of a stem that can be sold on the market, is used as rationally as possible.

NTFP 10.11.2.1 The harvesting of commercial NTFPs that does not involve the extraction of all elements, is carried out in a way that does not compromise their survival, applying best practices to reduce the impact on their vitality.

NTFP 10.11.2.2. In the event of temporary storage of commercial NTFPs in the forest, this is carried out in such a way as to minimize the risk of loss of product quality and the risk of spreading diseases.

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

10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to forest structural elements specified in indicator 6.6.1.

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

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

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 <i>tenure</i> * and management rights	<p>LR likums "Civillikums" 28.01.1937 (The Latvian Civil Code)</p> <p>LR likums "Administratīvās atbildības likums" 25.10.2018 (Law on Administrative Liability)</p> <p>LR likums "Par zemes reformu Latvijas Republikas lauku apvidos" 21.11.1990. (Law on Land Reform in Rural Areas of the Republic of Latvia)</p> <p>LR likums "Par zemes privatizāciju lauku apvidos" 09.07.1992. (Law on Land Privatisation in Rural Areas)</p> <p>LR likums "Par agrāro reformu Latvijas Republikā" 13.06.1990. (Law on Agrarian Land Reform in the Republic of Latvia)</p> <p>LR likums "Par zemes reformas pabeigšanu lauku apvidos" 30.10.1997. (Law on the Completion of Land Reform in Rural Areas)</p> <p>LR likums "Zemesgrāmatu likums" 22.12.1937. (Land Register Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Nekustamā īpašuma valsts kadastra likums" 01.12.2005. (National Real Estate Cadastre Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Par nekustamā īpašuma ierakstīšanu zemesgrāmatās" 30.01.1997. (Law on Recording of Immovable Property in the Land Registers)</p> <p>LR likums "Par valsts un pašvaldību zemes īpašuma tiesībām un to nostiprināšanu zemesgrāmatās" 29.03.1995. (Law on Land Ownership Right of the State and the Local Governments and their Securing in the Land Registry)</p> <p>LR likums "Par īpašuma tiesību atjaunošanu uz zemi, kura aizņemta ar īpaši aizsargājamiem dabas objektiem" 14.09.1995. (Law on Restoration of Ownership Rights on Land Occupied by Specially Protected Land Objects)</p> <p>LR likums "Par kompensāciju par saimnieciskās darbības ierobežojumiem aizsargājamās teritorijās" 04.04.2013. (Law on Compensation for Restrictions on Economic Activities in Protected Areas)</p> <p>MK noteikumiem Nr.114 "Kārtība, kādā zemes īpašniekiem vai lietotājiem nosakāmi to zaudējumu apmēri, kas saistīti ar īpaši aizsargājamo nemedījamo sugu un migrējošo sugu dzīvnieku nodarītajiem būtiskiem postījumiem, un minimālās aizsardzības pasākumu prasības postījumu novēršanai (Cabinet Regulation No.114 "Procedure for Determining Extent of Land User Losses Related to Damages Caused by Specially Protected Non-game Species and Migrating Species")</p>

	<p>30.06.2005. likums "Par zemes īpašnieku tiesībām uz kompensāciju par saimnieciskās darbībasierobežojumiem īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijās un mikroliegumos" (Law on the Rights of Landowners to Compensation for Restrictions on Economic Activities in Specially Protected Nature Territories and Microreserves)</p> <p>LR likums "Fizisko personu datu apstrādes likums" 21.06.2018 (Personal Data Processing Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Meliorācijas likums" 14.01.2010. (Amelioration Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Aizsargjoslu likums" 05.02.1997. (Protection Zone Law)</p> <p>02.05.1996. likums "Par zemes dziļēm" (Law on Subterranean Depths)</p> <p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.776 "Valsts meža zemes atsavināšanas kārtība" 19.09.2006. (Cabinet Regulation No. 776 "Procedure for State Forest Land Expropriation")</p>
1.2 Management and harvesting planning	<p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>LR likums "Valsts meža dienesta likums" 25.11.1999. (The State Forest Service Law)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.384 "Meža inventarizācijas un Meža valsts reģistra informācijas aprites noteikumi" 21.06.2016. (Cabinet Regulation No. 384 "Regulations regarding Forest Inventory and Information Flow in the State Register of Forests")</p> <p>24.10.2002. likums "Ugunsdrošības un ugunsdzēsības likums" (Fire Safety and Fire-fighting Law)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.935 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu mežā" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 935 "On Procedures for Tree Felling in Forest Lands")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.308 "Meža atjaunošanas, meža ieaudzēšanas un plantāciju meža noteikumi 02.05.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 308 "Regulations on Forest Regeneration, Forest Regrowing and Plantation Forests)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.309 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu ārpus meža" 02.05.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 309 "On Tree Felling in Non- forest Lands")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.936 "Dabas aizsardzības noteikumi meža apsaimniekošanā" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 936 "Nature Protection Regulations in Forest Management")</p> <p>26.05.2014 MK noteikumi Nr.269 "Noteikumi par medijamo dzīvnieku nodarīto zaudējumu noteikšanu un medību koordinācijas komisijām (Cabinet Regulation No.269 "Procedure for Determining of Losses to Agriculture and Forestry Caused by the Game Animals")</p> <p>17.12.2013. MK noteikumi Nr.1482 "Medību reglamentējošo normatīvo aktu pārkāpumu radīto zaudējumu un nelikumīgi iegūtās medību produkcijas vērtības atlīdzināšanas noteikumi"</p> <p>17.02.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.82 "Ugunsdrošības noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.82 "Fire Safety Regulations")- zaudējis spēku ar 19.04.2016 MK noteikumi Nr.238 "Ugundrošības noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.238 "Fire Safety Regulations")</p> <p>19.07.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.536 "Kalifornijas bruņuts izplatības apkarošanas un ierobežošanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.536 "Procedures for Limitation and Spread Prevention of <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>")</p>

	<p>18.12.2012 MK noteikumi Nr.947 "Noteikumi par meža aizsardzības pasākumiem un ārkārtējās situācijas izsludināšanu mežā (Cabinet Regulation No.947 "Regulations for Taking Forest Protection Measures and Declaring Emergency Situations")</p> <p>26.03.2013 MK noteikumi Nr.159 "Noteikumi par meža reproduktīvo materiālu" (Cabinet Regulation No.159 "Regulation Regarding Forest Reproductive Material")</p> <p>17.12.2020 MK noteikumi Nr.774 "Mežam nodarīto zaudējumu noteikšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.774 "Procedure for Determination of Forest Damage")</p>
1.3 Harvesting permits	<p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>LR likums "Valsts meža dienesta likums" 25.11.1999. (The State Forest Service Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Par koku un apaļo kokmateriālu uzskaiti darījumos" 16.12.2004. (Law on Inventory of Trees and Round Timber in Transactions)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.935 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu mežā" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 935 "On Procedures for Tree Felling in Forest Lands")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.309 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu ārpus meža" 02.05.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 309 "On Tree Felling in Non- forest Lands")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.384 "Meža inventarizācijas un Meža valsts reģistra informācijas aprites noteikumi" 21.06.2016. (Cabinet Regulation No. 384 "Regulations regarding Forest Inventory and Information Flow in the State Register of Forests")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.647 "Mežaudzes novērtēšanas kārtība" 25.06.2009. (Cabinet Regulation No.647 "Procedure for Forest Stand Evaluation")</p>
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>LR likums "Par nodokļiem un nodevām" 02.02.1995. (Law on Taxes and Duties)</p> <p>LR likums "Pievienotās vērtības nodokļa likums" 29.11.2012. (Value Added Tax Law)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.17 "Pievienotās vērtības nodokļa likuma normu piemērošanas kārtība un atsevišķas prasības pievienotās vērtības nodokļa maksāšanai un administrēšanai" 03.01.2013. Cabinet Regulation No. 17 "Procedures for Applying the Norms of the Value Added Tax and Individual Requirements for Payment and Administration of Value Added Tax")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.40 "Noteikumi par pievienotās vērtības nodokļa deklarācijām" 15.01.2013. (Cabinet Regulation No. 40 "Regulations Regarding Value Added Tax Returns")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.237 "Skaidrā naudā veikto darījumu deklarēšanas noteikumi" 10.04.2007. (Cabinet Regulation No. 237 "Declaration of Transactions in Cash")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.178 "Kārtība, kādā piemērojami starptautiskajos līgumos par nodokļu dubultās uzlikšanas un nodokļu nemaksāšanas novēršanu noteiktie nodokļu atvieglojumi" 30.04.2001. (Cabinet Regulation No. 178 "Procedures for Application of Tax Relief Determined in International Agreements for Prevention of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion")</p>

	<p>MK noteikumi Nr.149 "Kārtība, kādā kārtējie nodokļu maksājumi un nokavētie nodokļu maksājumi tiek ieskaitīti budžetā" 18.04.2000. (Cabinet Regulation No. 149 "Procedures for Crediting the State Budget Current Payable Taxes and Overdue Tax Payments")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.82 "Noteikumi par valsts nodevu par mežsaimnieciskām un medību darbībām" 11.02.2014. (Cabinet Regulation No. 82 "Regulations on State Levy on Forestry and Hunting Activities")</p> <p>28.06.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.480 "Noteikumi par kārtību, kādā pašvaldības var uzlikt pašvaldību nodevas" (Cabinet Regulation No.480 "Regulation on Procedure by which Municipalities May Impose Municipal Fees")</p> <p>27.03.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.150 "Noteikumi par nodokļu maksātāju un nodokļu maksātāju struktūrvienību reģistrāciju Valsts ieņēmumu dienestā" (Cabinet Regulation No.150 "Regulations regarding the Registration of Taxpayers' and Taxpayer Units with the State Revenue Service")</p> <p>4.07.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.221 "Kārtība, kādā nokavētajiem valsts budžetā ieskaitāmajiem nodokļu maksājumiem samazināma iepriekš aprēķinātā nokavējuma nauda un kādā atceļams lēmums par nokavēto nodokļu maksājumu samaksas termiņu pagarināšanu" (Cabinet Regulation No.221 "Procedure for Reduction of Previously Charged Delayed Payment Penalty for Tax Arrears to the State Budget; Procedure for Cancellation of The Decision on Term Extension for Tax Arrears Settlement")</p> <p>11.02.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.76 "Kārtība, kādā ar nekustamā īpašuma nodokli neapliek zemi, kuru aizņem atjaunotās vai ieaudzētās mežaudzes" (Cabinet Regulation No.76 "Procedures by which Immovable Property Tax is not Imposed on Land under Regenerated or Newly Established Forest")</p>
2.2 Income and profit taxes	<p>LR likums "Uzņēmumu ienākuma nodokļa likums" 28.07.2017. (Law on Corporate Income Tax)</p> <p>LR likums "Par iedzīvotāju ienākuma nodokli" 11.05.1993. (Law on Personal Income Tax)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.677 "Uzņēmumu ienākuma nodokļa likuma normu piemērošanas noteikumi" 14.11.2017. (Cabinet Regulation No. 677 "Rules for the Application of the Norms of the Law on Corporate Income Tax")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.568 "Noteikumi par iedzīvotāju ienākuma nodokļa deklarācijām un to aizpildīšanas kārtību" 21.08.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 568 "Regulations Regarding the Declarations of Personal Income Tax and the Procedures for the Completion Thereof")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.899 "Likuma "Par iedzīvotāju ienākuma nodokli" normu piemērošanas kārtība" 21.09.2010. (Cabinet Regulation No. 899 "Application of Norms of Law on Personal Income Tax")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.677 "Noteikumi par iedzīvotāju ienākuma nodokļa paziņojumiem" 25.08.2008. (Cabinet Regulation No. 677 "Regulation on Personal Income Tax Statements")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.785 "Kārtība, kādā iedzīvotāju ienākuma nodokli, ar nodokli saistīto nokavējuma naudu un soda naudu ieskaita budžetā" 16.12.2014. (Cabinet Regulation No. 785 "Procedure for Transfer of Personal Income Tax, Overdue Payments and Penalties into the State Budget")</p>

3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.935 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu mežā" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 935 "On Procedures for Tree Felling in Forest Lands")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.309 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu ārpus meža" 02.05.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 309 "On Tree Felling in Non- forest Lands")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.936 "Dabas aizsardzības noteikumi meža apsaimniekošanā" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 936 "Nature Protection Regulations in Forest Management")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.384 "Meža inventarizācijas un Meža valsts reģistra informācijas aprites noteikumi" 21.06.2016. (Cabinet Regulation No. 384 "Regulations regarding Forest Inventory and Information Flow in the State Register of Forests")</p> <p>14.12.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1117 "Bioeļļas kvalitātes prasības un mežizstrādes darbos izmantojamo griezējinstrumentu eļļošanai lietojamās bioeļļas izmantošanas un kontroles kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1117 "Requirements for Bio-oil Quality and Procedures for Bio-oil Use and Control for Cutting Tools Used in Forestry")</p>
3.2 Protected sites and species	<p>LR likums "Vides aizsardzības likums" 02.11.2006. (Environmental Protection Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>LR likums "Par īpaši aizsargājamām dabas teritorijām" 02.03.1993. (Law on Specially Protected Nature Territories)</p> <p>LR likums "Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības likums" 16.03.2000. (Law on the Conservation of Species and Biotopes)</p> <p>LR likums "Par kompensāciju par saimnieciskās darbības ierobežojumiem aizsargājamās teritorijās" 04.04.2013. (Law on Compensation for Restrictions on Economic Activities in Protected Areas)</p> <p>LR likums "Dzīvnieku aizsardzības likums" 09.12.1999. (Animal Protection Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Par Starptautisko augu aizsardzības konvenciju" 05.06.2003. (Law on International Plant Protection Convention)</p> <p>LR likums "Par 1992. gada 5. jūnija Riodežaneiro Konvenciju par bioloģisko daudzveidību" 31.08.1995. (Law on Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity)</p> <p>LR likums "Par 1979.gada Bernes konvenciju par Eiropas dzīvās dabas un dabisko dzīvotņu aizsardzību" 17.12.1996. (Law on Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Bern, 1979)</p> <p>LR likums "Par Konvenciju par pasaules kultūras un dabas mantojuma aizsardzību" 17.02.1997. (Law on Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972)</p> <p>LR likums "Par Starptautisko augu aizsardzības konvenciju" 05.06.2003. (Law on International Plant Protection Convention)</p> <p>LR likums "Par Eiropas ainavu konvenciju" 29.03.2007. (Law on European Landscape Convention)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.936 "Dabas aizsardzības noteikumi meža apsaimniekošanā" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 936 "Nature Protection Regulations in Forest Management")</p>

	<p>18.07.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.594 "Noteikumi par kritērijiem, pēc kuriem nosakāmi kompensējošie pasākumi Eiropas nozīmes aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju (Natura 2000) tīklam, to piemērošanas kārtību un prasībām ilgtermiņa monitoringa plāna izstrādei un ieviešanai" (Cabinet Regulation No.594 "Regulation on Criteria to Determine Compensatory Measures for The Network of Specially Protected Nature Territories of European Significance (Natura 2000); Procedure of Criteria Application and Requirements for Development and Implementation of Long-term Monitoring Plan")</p> <p>30.09.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.925 "Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības jomas ekspertu atzinuma saturs un tajā ietvertās minimālās prasības" (Cabinet Regulation No.925 "Species and Habitat Conservation Expertise Statement Content and Minimum Requirements Contained")</p> <p>16.03.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.267 "Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības jomas ekspertu sertificēšanas un darbības uzraudzības kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.267 "Procedures for Supervision of Activities and Certification of Species and Habitat Conservation Experts")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.507 "Dabas aizsardzības pārvaldes nolikums" 02.06.2009. (Cabinet Regulation No. 507 "Regulation on Nature Conservancy Agency")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.264 "Īpaši aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju vispārējie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi" 16.03.2010. (Cabinet Regulation No. 264 "General Regulations on Protection and Use of Specially Protected Nature Territories")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.396 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamo sugu un ierobežoti izmantojamo īpaši aizsargājamo sugu sarakstu" 14.11.2000. (Cabinet Regulation No. 396 "Regulation Regarding the List of Specially Protected Species and Specially Protected Species of Limited Use")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.350 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamo biotopu veidu sarakstu" 20.06.2017. (Cabinet Regulation No. 350 "Regulation Regarding the List of Specially Protected Habitats")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr. 940 "Noteikumi par mikroliegumu izveidošanas un apsaimniekošanas kārtību, to aizsardzību, kā arī mikroliegumu un to buferzonu noteikšanu" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 940 "Procedure for establishment, management and protection status of micro reserves and their buffer zones")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.211 "Noteikumi par putnu sugu sarakstu, kurām piemēro īpašus dzīvotņu aizsardzības pasākumus, lai nodrošinātu sugu izdzīvošanu un vairošanos izplatības areālā" 27.03.2007. (Cabinet Regulation No. 211 "Regulation on The List of Bird Species Subject to Special Habitat Protection Measures to Ensure the Survival and Reproduction in Population Area")</p> <p>30.06.2005. likums "Par zemes īpašnieku tiesībām uz kompensāciju par saimnieciskās darbībasierobežojumiem īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijās un mikroliegumos" (Law on the Rights of Landowners to Compensation for Restrictions on Economic Activities in Specially Protected Nature Territories and Microreserves)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.212 "Noteikumi par putnu sugu sarakstu, uz kurām neattiecas aizliegtās darbības" 27.03.2007. (Cabinet Regulation No. 212 "Regulation on The List of Bird Species Not Covered by The Prohibited Acts")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.468 "Invazīvo augu sugu saraksts" 30.06.2008. (Cabinet Regulation No. 468 "List of Invasive Alien Plant Species")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.467 "Invazīvo augu sugu izplatības ierobežošanas noteikumi" 30.06.2008. (Cabinet Regulation No. 467 "Regulations Regarding Restriction of the Distribution of Invasive Alien Plant Species")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.213 "Noteikumi par kritērijiem, kurus izmanto, novērtējot īpaši aizsargājamām sugām vai īpaši aizsargājamiem biotopiem nodarītā kaitējuma ietekmes būtiskumu" 27.03.2007. (Cabinet Regulation No. 213 "Regulation Regarding Criteria for Assessing Impact Significance of the Damage to the Specially Protected Species or Specially Protected Habitats")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.69 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamo ainavu apvidiem" 23.02.1999. (Cabinet Regulation No. 69 "Regulation on Protected Landscape Areas")</p>
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	<p>MK noteikumi Nr.83 "Noteikumi par dabas parkiem" 09.03.1999. (Cabinet Regulation No. 83 "Regulation on Nature Parks")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.212 "Noteikumi par dabas liegumiem" 15.06.1999. (Cabinet Regulation No. 212 "Regulation on Nature Reserves")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.131 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamiem dendroloģiskajiem stādījumiem" 20.03.2001. (Cabinet Regulation No. 131 "Regulation on Protected Dendrological Plantations")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.559 "Invazīvo augu sugas – Sosnovska latvāņa – izplatības ierobežošanas noteikumi" 14.07.2008. (Cabinet Regulation No. 559 "Regulations Regarding Restricting the Spread of the Invasive Plant Species – Heracleum sosnowskyi Manden")</p> <p>09.10.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.686 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijas dabas aizsardzības plāna saturu un izstrādes kārtību" (Cabinet Regulation No.686 "Regulation on Content and Procedure for the Development of Management Plan for Specially Protected Nature Territory")</p> <p>22.11.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.888 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamām alejām" (Cabinet Regulation No.888 "Regulation on Protected Alleys")</p> <p>17.04.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.175 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamiem ģeoloģiskajiem un ģeomorfoloģiskajiem dabas pieminekļiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.175 "Regulation on Protected Geological and Geomorphological Sites")</p> <p>23.03.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.157 "Kārtība, kādā veicams ietekmes uz vidi stratēģiskais novērtējums" (Cabinet Regulation No.157 "Procedures for Carrying Out a Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment")</p> <p>26.08.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.474 "Noteikumi par kultūras pieminekļu uzskaiti, aizsardzību, izmantošanu, restaurāciju un vidi degradējoša objekta statusa piešķiršanu" (Cabinet Regulation No.474 "Regulations regarding the Registration, Protection, Utilisation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments, the Right of First Refusal of the State and the Granting of the Status of an Environment-Degrading Object")</p> <p>07.07.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.511 "Dabas pieminekļiem nodarītā kaitējuma novērtēšanas un sanācijas pasākumu izmaksu aprēķināšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.511 "Cost Calculation Procedure for Natulral Preserve Damage Assessment and Restoration")</p> <p>19.04.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.300 "Kārtība, kādā novērtējama ietekme uz Eiropas nozīmes īpaši aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju (Natura 2000)" (Cabinet Regulation No.300 "Procedure on Assessment of Impact on Specially Protected Nature Territory of European Significance (Natura 2000)")</p> <p>15.09.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1055 "Noteikumi par to Eiropas Kopienā nozīmīgu dzīvnieku un augu sugu sarakstu, kurām nepieciešama aizsardzība, un to dzīvnieku un augu sugu indivīdu sarakstu, kuru ieguvei savvaļā var piemērot ierobežotas izmantošanas nosacījumus" (Cabinet Regulation No.1055 "Regulation on List of Animal and Plant Species of European Community Significance Requiring Conservation and The List of Animal and Plant Species Which Obtaining May Adjust Restricted Conditions of Use")</p> <p>21.02.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.153 "Noteikumi par Latvijā sastopamo Eiropas Savienības prioritāro sugu un biotopu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No.153 "Regulation on the List of European Union Priority Species and Habitats Occurring in Latvia")</p>
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<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>LR likums "Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības likums" 16.03.2000. (Law on the Conservation of Species and Biotopes)</p> <p>LR likums "Aizsargjoslu likums" 05.02.1997. (Protection Zone Law)</p> <p>15.03.2001. likums "Par piesārņojumu" (Law on Pollution)</p> <p>28.10.2010. likums "Atkritumu apsaimniekošanas likums" (Waste Management Law)</p> <p>12.09.2002. likums "Ūdens apsaimniekošanas likums" (Water Management Law)</p> <p>4.10.1998. likums "Par ietekmes uz vidi novērtējumu" (Law on Environmental Impact Assessment)</p> <p>25.01.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.83 "Kārtība, kādā novērtējama paredzētās darbības ietekme uz vidi" (Cabinet Regulation No.83 "Procedures for the Environmental Impact Assessment of an Intended Activity"- zaudējis spēku ar 13.01.2015. MK noteikumiem Nr.18 "Kārtība, kādā novērtē paredzētās darbības ietekmi uz vidi un akceptē paredzēto darbību</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.936 "Dabas aizsardzības noteikumi meža apsaimniekošanā" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 936 "Nature Protection Regulations in Forest Management")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.507 "Dabas aizsardzības pārvaldes nolikums" 02.06.2009. (Cabinet Regulation No. 507 "Regulation on Nature Conservancy Agency")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.284 "Ūdenstilpju un ūdensteču aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" 04.08.1998. (Cabinet Regulation No. 284 "Method of Determining Protection Belts for Waterbeds and Watercourses")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.457 "Dzelzceļa aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" 15.12.1998. (Cabinet Regulation No. 457 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts along Railways")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.162 "Autoceļu aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" 10.04.2001. (Cabinet Regulation No. 162 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts for Roads")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.63 "Meža aizsargjoslu ap pilsētām noteikšanas metodika" 04.02.2003. (Cabinet Regulation No. 63 "Method of Establishing Forest Protection Belt Around Urban Centres")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.93 "Aizsprostu un hidroelektrostaciju hidrotehnisko būvju drošuma kontrolmērietaišu aizsardzība un aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" 25.02.2003. (Cabinet Regulation No. 93 "Protection of Hydropower Station's Hydro Technical Structure Safety Measuring Devices and Method of Establishing Protection Belts")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.392 "Kultūras pieminekļu aizsargjoslas (aizsardzības zonas) noteikšanas metodika" 15.07.2003. (Cabinet Regulation No. 392 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts (Protection Zones) for Cultural Heritage")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.43 "Aizsargjoslu ap ūdens ņemšanas vietām noteikšanas metodika" 20.01.2004. (Cabinet Regulation No. 43 "Method of Determining Protection Belt around Water Sources")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.86 "Baltijas jūras un Rīgas jūras līča piekrastes aizsargjoslas noteikšanas metodika" 17.02.2004. (Cabinet Regulation No. 86 "Method of Determining Protection Belt for Coast of The Baltic Sea and The Riga Gulf")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.982 "Enerģētikas infrastruktūras objektu aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" 05.12.2006. (Cabinet Regulation No. 982 "Methodology for Determination of Power Infrastructure Protection Belts")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr. 131 "Aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika ap aizsprostiem" 20.02.2007. (Cabinet Regulation No. 131 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts Around Dams")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.406 "Virszemes ūdensobjektu aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" 03.06.2008. (Cabinet Regulation No. 406 "Methodology for the Determination of Surface Water Body Protection Zones")</p>
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	<p>MK noteikumi Nr.502 "Aizsargjoslu ap kapsētām noteikšanas metodika" 29.12.1998. (Cabinet Regulation No. 502 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts around Cemeteries")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.1312 "Noteikumi par darbību ierobežojumiem aizsargjoslās ap valsts aizsardzības objektiem" 10.11.2009. (Cabinet Regulation No. 1312 "Regulation on Restricted Operations in Protection Belt Around National Defense Facilities")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.85 "Kārtība, kādā nosaka zaudējumu atlīdzības veidu un apmēru, kā arī aprēķina zaudējumus, kas saistīti ar gājēju ceļņu ierīkošanu un īpašuma lietošanas tiesību aprobežojumu Baltijas jūras un Rīgas jūras līča piekrastes aizsargjoslā" 26.01.2010. (Cabinet Regulation No. 85 "Procedure for Determining Type and Extent of Compensation for Damages, Calculation of Losses Related to Installation of Walking Routes and - Retractions of Property Rights in Protection Belt of The Baltic Sea and The Riga Gulf")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.306 "Noteikumi par ekspluatācijas aizsargjoslas ap meliorācijas būvēm un ierīcēm noteikšanas metodiku lauksaimniecībā izmantojamās zemēs un meža zemēs" 02.05.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 306 "Regulation on Method of Establishing the Operational Protective Zone around The Drainage Structures and Devices in Agricultural Land and Forest Land")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.508 "Noteikumi par aizsargjoslām ap valsts aizsardzības objektiem un šo aizsargjoslu platumu" 27.06.2006. (Cabinet Regulation No. 508 "Regulation on Protection Belts and Their Width around National Defense Facilities")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.599 "Metodika drošības aizsargjoslu noteikšanai gar dzelzceļiem, pa kuriem pārvadā naftu, naftas produktus, bīstamas ķīmiskās vielas un produktus" 18.07.2006. (Cabinet Regulation No. 599 "Method of Establishing Security Protection Belts along The Railways Carrying Oil, Oil Products and Hazardous Chemicals and Products")</p> <p>24.04.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.281 "Noteikumi par preventīvajiem un sanācijas pasākumiem un kārtību, kādā novērtējams kaitējums videi un aprēķināmas preventīvo, neatliekamo un sanācijas pasākumu izmaksas" (Cabinet Regulation No.281 "Regulations Regarding Preventative and Rehabilitation Measures and the Procedures for Evaluation of Environmental Damage and Calculation of Costs of Preventative, Emergency and Rehabilitation Measures")</p> <p>23.12.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.736 "Noteikumi par ūdens resursu lietošanas atļauju" (Cabinet Regulation No.736 "Regulations Regarding a Permit for the Use of Water Resources")</p> <p>12.07.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.549 "Noteikumi par ūdens objektiem, kuru hidroloģiskais režīms ir regulējams ar hidrotehniskajām būvēm" (Cabinet Regulation No.549 "Regulations Regarding Waterbodies Which Hydrological Regime is Adjustable by Hydro-technical Structures")</p> <p>27.12.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.1014 "Ūdens objektu ekspluatācijas (apsaimniekošanas) noteikumu izstrādāšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1014 "Procedures for Development of Waterbody Management Rules")</p> <p>10.08.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.755 "Koplietošanas meliorācijas sistēmas būvniecības, ekspluatācijas un uzturēšanas izmaksu aprēķina, to sadales un norēķinu kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.755 "Procedure for Calculation of Costs and Expense Sharing for Construction, Usage and Maintenance of Shared Melioration System")</p> <p>03.08.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.714 "Meliorācijas sistēmas ekspluatācijas un uzturēšanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.714 "Regulation Regarding Usage and Maintenance of Melioration System")</p>
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3.4 Health and safety	<p>LR likums "Darba aizsardzības likums" 20.06.2001. (The Labour Protection Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Darba likums" 20.06.2001. (The Labour Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Augu aizsardzības likums" 17.12.1998. (Plant Protection Law)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.310 "Darba aizsardzības prasības mežsaimniecībā" 02.05.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 310 "Labour Protection Requirements in Forestry")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.372 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, lietojot individuālos aizsardzības līdzekļus" 20.08.2002. (Cabinet Regulation No. 372 "Labour Protection Requirements When Using Personal Protective Equipment")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.189 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, saskaroties ar bioloģiskajām vielām" 21.05.2002. (Cabinet Regulation No. 189 "Labour Protection Requirements when coming into Contact with Biological Substances")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.378 "Darbā nodarītā kaitējuma atlīdzības aprēķināšanas, finansēšanas un izmaksas kārtība" 23.08.2001. (Cabinet Regulation No. 378 "Procedures on Calculation, Financing and Disbursement of Work Injury Compensation")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.66 "Darba aizsardzības prasības nodarbināto aizsardzībai pret darba vides trokšņa radīto risku" 04.02.2003. (Cabinet Regulation No. 66 "Labour Protection Requirements for Protection of Employees from the Risk Caused by the Noise of the Work Environment")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.284 "Darba aizsardzības prasības nodarbināto aizsardzībai pret vibrācijas radīto risku darba vidē" 13.04.2004. (Cabinet Regulation No. 284 "Labour Protection Requirements for the Protection of Employees from the Risk Caused by Vibration in the Work Environment")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.325 Darba aizsardzības prasības saskarē ar ķīmiskajām vielām darba vietās" 15.05.2007. (Cabinet Regulation No. 325 "Labour Protection Requirements when Coming in Contact with Chemical Substances at Workplaces")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.660 "Darba vides iekšējās uzraudzības veikšanas kārtība" 02.10.2007 (Cabinet Regulation No. 660 "Procedures for the Performance of Internal Supervision of the Work Environment")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.950 Nelaiemes gadījumu darbā izmeklēšanas un uzskaites kārtība" 25.08.2009. (Cabinet Regulation No. 950 "Procedures for Investigation and Registration of Accidents at Work")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.359 "Darba aizsardzības prasības darba vietās" 28.04.2009. (Cabinet Regulation No. 359 "Labour Protection Requirements in Workplaces")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.713 "Noteikumi par kārtību, kādā nodrošina apmācību pirmās palīdzības sniegšanā, un pirmās palīdzības aptiecināšanas medicīnisko materiālu minimumu" 03.08.2010. (Cabinet Regulation No. 713 "Regulations Regarding Procedure for Providing Training on First Aid and on Minimum of Medical Materials in First Aid Kits")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.803 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, saskaroties ar kancerogēnām vielām darba vietās" 29.09.2008. (Cabinet Regulation No. 803</p>
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	<p>“Labour Protection Requirements When Exposed to Carcinogenic Substances at Workplaces”</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.749 “Apmācības kārtība darba aizsardzības jautājumos” 10.08.2010. (Cabinet Regulation No. 749” Regulations Regarding Training in Labour Protection Matters”)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.344 “Darba aizsardzības prasības, pārvietojot smagus” 06.08.2002. (Cabinet Regulation No. 344 “Labour Protection Requirements, when Moving Heavy Loads”)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.526 “Darba aizsardzības prasības, lietojot darba aprīkojumu” 09.12.2002. (Cabinet Regulation No. 526 “Labour Protection Requirements when using Work Equipment”)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.143 “Darba aizsardzības prasības, strādājot augstumā” 18.03.2014. (Cabinet Regulation No. 143 “Labour Protection Requirements when Working in Height”)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.1064 “Augu aizsardzības līdzekļu klasificēšanas, marķēšanas un iepakojšanas kārtība” 28.12.2004. (Cabinet Regulation No. 1064 “Procedures for Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Plant Protection Products”)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.950 “Augu aizsardzības līdzekļu lietošanas noteikumi” 13.12.2011. (Cabinet Regulation No. 950 "On Using and Handling of Plant Protection Products”)</p> <p>04.05.1990. AP deklarācija "Par LR pievienošanos starptautisko tiesību dokumentiem cilvēktiesību jautājumos" (Declaration of the Supreme Soviet on Accession of the Republic of Latvia to the International Law on Human Rights)</p> <p>10.03.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.219 "Kārtība, kādā veicama obligātā veselības pārbaude" (Cabinet Regulation No.219 "Procedures for Performance of Mandatory Health Examinations")</p> <p>06.08.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.343 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, strādājot ar displeju" (Cabinet Regulation No.343 "Labour Protection Requirements when Working with Displays")</p> <p>11.12.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.842 "Kārtība, kādā juridiskajām un fiziskajām personām kompensējami izdevumi un zaudējumi, kas radušies, iesaistot personu resursus reaģēšanas pasākumos, ugunsgrēka dzēšanā vai glābšanas darbos, un kompensācijas apmēra aprēķināšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.842 "Procedures Regarding Legal Entities' and Individuals' Eligibility for Compensation of Expenses and Losses for Involvement in Fire-fighting or Rescue Operations; Procedure for Compensation Amount Calculation")- zaudējis spēku ar 07.03.2017 MK noteikumi Nr.131 “Noteikumi par juridiskās vai fiziskās personas resursu iesaistīšanu reaģēšanas un seku likvidēšanas pasākumos vai ugunsgrēka dzēšanā, vai glābšanas darbos, kā arī tai radušos izdevumu un zaudējumu kompensācijas aprēķināšanas kārtību</p>
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<p>3.5 <i>Legal</i>* employment</p>	<p>"LR likums "Darba likums" 20.06.2001. (The Labour Law)</p> <p>29.04.1999. likums "Darba devēju organizāciju un to apvienību likums" (Employers' Organisations and their Associations Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Par valsts sociālo apdrošināšanu" 01.10.1997. (Law on State Social Insurance)</p> <p>LR likums "Par obligāto sociālo apdrošināšanu pret nelaimes gadījumiem darbā un arodslimībām" 0211.1995. (Law on Compulsory Social Insurance in respect of Accidents at Work and Occupational Health)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.10 "Noteikumi par darbiem, kuros atļauts nodarbināt bērnus vecumā no 13 gadiem" 08.01.2002. (Cabinet Regulation No. 10 "Regulations regarding Work in which Employment of Children from the Age of 13 is permitted")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.206 Noteikumi par darbiem, kuros aizliegts nodarbināt pusaudžus, un izņēmumi, kad nodarbināšana šajos darbos ir atļauta saistībā ar pusaudža profesionālo apmācību " 28.05.2002. (Cabinet Regulation No. 206 "Regulations regarding Work in which Employment of Adolescents is prohibited and Exceptions when Employment in such Work is Permitted in Connection with Vocational Training of the Adolescent")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.656 "Noteikumi par minimālās mēneša darba algas apmēru normālā darba laika ietvaros un minimālās stundas tarifa likmes aprēķināšanu" 24.11.2015. (Cabinet Regulation No. 656 "Regulation Regarding Minimum Monthly Wage and the Minimum Hourly Wage")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.50 "Obligātās sociālās apdrošināšanas pret nelaimes gadījumiem darbā un arodslimībām apdrošināšanas atlīdzības piešķiršanas un aprēķināšanas kārtība" 16.02.1999. (Cabinet Regulations No. 50 "Procedures for Calculation and Allocation of Insurance Compensation for Compulsory Social Insurance in Respect of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.378 "Darbā nodarītā kaitējuma atlīdzības aprēķināšanas, finansēšanas un izmaksas kārtība" 23.08.2001. (Cabinet Regulation No. 378 "Procedures on Calculation, Financing and Disbursement of Work Injury Compensation")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.99 "Noteikumi par komercdarbības veidiem, kuros darba devējs iesaista kompetentu institūciju" 08.02.2005. (Cabinet Regulation No. 99 "Regulations regarding the Types of Commercial Activities in which an Employer shall Involve a Competent Authority")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.427 "Uzticības personu ievēlēšanas un darbības kārtība" 17.09.2002. (Cabinet Regulation No. 427 "Procedures for the Election of Trusted Representatives and the Activities Thereof")</p> <p>04.05.1990. AP deklarācija "Par LR pievienošanos starptautisko tiesību dokumentiem cilvēktiesību jautājumos" (Declaration of the Supreme Soviet on Accession of the Republic of Latvia to the International Law on Human Rights)</p> <p><u>Ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions:</u></p> <p>LR likums "Par Starptautiskās darba organizācijas konvencijām Nr. 81, 129, 144, 154, 155, 158, 173" 15.06.1994. (Law on ILO Conventions No. 81, 129, 144, 154, 155, 158, 173)</p> <p>SDO C100 - 1951. gada "Konvencija par vienlīdzīgu atlīdzību". Spēkā no 27.01.1993. (ILO C100 Equal Remuneration Convention)</p> <p>SDO 1948.gada "Konvencija par asociāciju brīvību un tiesību aizsardzību, apvienojoties organizācijās" (C87). Spēkā no 27.01.1993. (ILO C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Conventions)</p> <p>SDO 1949.gada "Konvencija par tiesībām uz apvienošanos organizācijās un kolektīvo līgumu slēgšanu" (C98). Spēkā no 27.01.1993. (ILO C98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention)</p> <p>SDO 1973.gada "Minimālā vecuma konvencija" (C138). Spēkā no 02.06.2006. (ILO C138 Minimum Age Convention)</p> <p>SDO 1999.gada "Bērnu darba ļaunāko formu konvencija" (C182). Spēkā no 02.06.2007. (ILO C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention)</p>
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	SDO 1930.gada "Piespiedu darba konvencija" (C29). Spēkā no 02.06.2007. (ILO C29 Forced Labour Convention)"
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Third parties' rights	<p>LR likums "Civillikums" 28.01.1937. (The Latvian Civil Code)</p> <p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>LR likums "Medību likums" 08.07.2003. (Hunting Law)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.421 "Medību noteikumi" 22.07.2014. (Cabinet Regulation No. 421 "Hunting Regulations")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.889 "Noteikumi par atmežošanas kompensācijas noteikšanas kritērijiem, aprēķināšanas un atlīdzināšanas kārtību" 18.12.2012. (Cabinet Regulation No. 889 "Terms of deforestation compensation criteria for determining and calculating the reimbursement arrangements")</p>
5. Trade and transport	
Note: This section covers requirements for <i>forest</i> * management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>LR likums "Par koku un apažo kokmateriālu uzskaiti darījumos" 16.12.2004. (Law on Inventory of Trees and Round Timber in Transactions)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.744 "Noteikumi par koku un apažo kokmateriālu uzskaiti" 06.11.2007. (Cabinet Regulation No. 744 "On Accounting of Timber and Roundwood")</p>
5.2 Trade and transport	<p>13.04.2000. likums "Komerclikums" (The Commercial Law)</p> <p>03.04.2018 MK noteikumi Nr.193 "Kārtība, kādā skaidro naudu izņem no juridiskās personas vai individuālā komersanta kases vai citas skaidrās naudas glabāšanas vietas (Cabinet Regulation No.193 "Regulation on Cash withdrawal form Entity's Cach Register or Other Storage Place")</p> <p>02.05.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.282 "Nodokļu un citu maksājumu reģistrēšanas elektronisko ierīču un iekārtu lietošanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.282 "Procedures for Using Electronic Devices and Equipment for the Registration of Taxes and Other Payments")</p> <p>0.02.2007. MK noteikumiem Nr.95 "Noteikumi par nodokļu un citu maksājumu reģistrēšanas elektronisko ierīču un iekārtu tehniskajām prasībām (Cabinet Regulation No.95 "Regulations regarding Technical Requirements for Electronic Devices and Equipment for the Registration of Taxes and Other Payments")</p> <p>LR likums "Autopārvadājumu likums" 23.08.1995. (Law on Carriage by Road)</p> <p>LR likums "Dzelzceļa pārvadājumu likums" 21.12.2000. (Law on Carriage by Railroad)</p> <p>LR likums "Par Konvencijas par kravu starptautisko autopārvadājumu līgumu (CMR) Papildprotokolu par elektronisko pavadzīmi" 17.12.2009. (Law on Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) Concerning the Electronic Consignment Note)</p> <p>LR likums "Par nodokļiem un nodevām" 02.02.1995. (Law on Taxes and Duties)</p>

	<p>MK noteikumi Nr.225 "Kārtība, kādā veicami kombinētie komercpārvadājumi, kombinētie pašpārvadājumi vai kombinētie pārvadājumi ar iznomātu transportlīdzekli, kā arī prasības kombinēto pārvadājumu kravas pavaddokumentam" 29.04.2003. (Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 225 "Procedure for Combined Commercial Cargo Transport, A combined Multimodality or with a Hired Vehicle, as well as Requirements for Intermodal Cargo Documents")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.158 "Kravas izsniegšanas noteikumi" 08.04.2003. (Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 158 "Regulations on Railroad cargo delivery")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.506 "Noteikumi par kravu pieņemšanu pārvadāšanai pa dzelzceļu" 04.11.2002. (Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 506 "Rules for acceptance of goods by rail")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.533 "Noteikumi par pavadzīmes aizpildīšanas kārtību dzelzceļa kravu pārvadājumos" 18.12.2001. (Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 533 "Provisions of lading filling procedure for rail freight")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.70 "Dzelzceļa kravas pārvadājumu noteikumi" 04.02.2003. (Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 70 "Rail freight terms")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.17 "Pievienotās vērtības nodokļa likuma normu piemērošanas kārtība un atsevišķas prasības pievienotās vērtības nodokļa maksāšanai un administrēšanai " 03.01.2013. (Cabinet Regulation No. 17 "Procedures for Applying the Norms of the Value Added Tax and Individual Requirements for Payment and Administration of Value Added Tax")</p>
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>LR likums "Uzņēmumu ienākuma nodokļa likums" 28.07.2017. (Law on Corporate Income Tax)</p> <p>LR likums "Par iedzīvotāju ienākuma nodokli" 11.05.1993. (Law on Personal Income Tax)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.655 "Noteikumi par zemu nodokļu vai beznodokļu valstīm un teritorijām" 07.11.2017. (Cabinet Regulations No. 655 "On Low or Zero Tax Countries and Territories")</p>
5.4 Custom regulations	<p>LR likums "Muitas likums" 02.06.2016. (Customs Law)</p> <p>LR likums "Augu aizsardzības likums" 17.12.1998. (Plant Protection Law)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.861 "Zudumu apmēru noteikšanas kārtība muitas uzraudzībā esošajām nefasētajām precēm" 20.12.2016. (Cabinet Regulations No. 556 "Procedure for Determination the Amount of Losses for Non-prepacked Goods Under Customs Control")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.218 "Augu karantīnas noteikumi" 30.03.2004. (Cabinet Regulations No. 218 "Regulations regarding Plant Quarantine")</p>

5.5 CITES	<p>LR likums "Par 1973.gada Vašingtonas konvenciju par starptautisko tirdzniecību ar apdraudētajām savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugām" 17.12.1996. (Law "On 1973 Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.133 "Kārtība, kādā tiek nodrošināta starptautiskā tirdzniecība ar apdraudētajiem savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugu īpatņiem" 06.04.1999. (Cabinet Regulation No.133 "Procedure for International Trade with Endangered Wild Animal and Plant Species)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.1139 "Starptautiskās tirdzniecības apdraudēto savvaļas sugu īpatņu uzglabāšanas, reģistrācijas, turēšanas nebrīvē, marķēšanas, tirdzniecības un sertifikātu izsniegšanas kārtība" 06.10.2009. (Cabinet Regulation No. 1139 "Procedures on Storage, Registration, Keeping in Captivity, Labeling, Trade and Issuing of Certificates for Wild Species Endangered by the International Trade")</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.1019 "Noteikumi par 1973.gada Vašingtonas konvencijā par starptautisko tirdzniecību ar apdraudētajām savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugām noteiktās atļaujas un sertifikāta izsniegšanas valsts nodevas apmēru, nodevas maksāšanas kārtību un atvieglojumiem" 19.12.2006. (Cabinet Regulations No. 1019 "Regulations governing permissions and certificate issuing state fees, fee payment arrangements and incentives for the 1973 Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora")</p>
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<p>LR likums "Valsts meža dienesta likums" 25.11.1999. (The State Forest Service Law)</p> <p>MK noteikumi Nr.449 "Valsts meža dienesta nolikums" 30.07.2013. (Cabinet Regulations No. 449 "The Statutes of the State Forest Service")</p> <p><u>Binding EU legislation:</u></p> <p>EIROPAS PARLAMENTA UN PADOMES REGULA (ES) Nr. 995/2010 (2010. gada 20. oktobris), ar ko nosaka pienākumus tirgus dalībniekiem, kas laiž tirgū kokmateriālus un koka izstrādājumus (Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market);</p> <p>KOMISIJAS DELEĢĒTĀ REGULA (ES) Nr. 363/2012 (2012. gada 23. februāris) par pārraudzības organizāciju atzīšanas un atzīšanas atsaukšanas procedūras noteikumiem, kā paredzēts Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Regulā (ES) Nr. 995/2010, ar ko nosaka pienākumus tirgus dalībniekiem, kas laiž tirgū kokmateriālus un koka izstrādājumus (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 363/2012 of 23 February 2012 on the procedural rules for the recognition and withdrawal of recognition of monitoring organizations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market);</p> <p>KOMISIJAS ĪSTENOŠANAS REGULA (ES) Nr. 607/2012 (2012. gada 6. jūlijs) par sīki izstrādātiem noteikumiem attiecībā uz likumības pārbaūžu sistēmu un attiecībā uz pārraudzības organizācijām veikto pārbaūžu biežumu un raksturu, kā paredzēts Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Regulā (ES) Nr. 995/2010, ar ko nosaka pienākumus tirgus dalībniekiem, kas laiž tirgū kokmateriālus un koka izstrādājumus (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organizations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market).</p>

7. Ecosystem services	<p>LR likums "Meža likums" 24.02.2000. (Law on Forests)</p> <p>LR likums "Medību likums" 08.07.2003. (Hunting law)</p> <p>LR likums "Tūrisma likums" 17.09.1998 (Tourism law)</p> <p>LR likums "Aizsargjoslu likums" 05.02.1997 (Protection zone law)</p> <p>Ministru kabineta rīkojums Nr. 611 " Par Meža un saistīto nozaru attīstības pamatnostādnēm 2015.–2020. Gadam" 05.10.2015. (Development guides for forestry and other related sectors 2015-2020)</p> <p>Ministru kabineta noteikumi Nr.248 "Meža ilgtspējīgas apsaimniekošanas novērtēšanas kārtība" 07.05.2013. (Procedure for Assessment of Sustainable Forest Management)</p> <p>MK.noteikumi Nr.455 "Kārtība, kādā piešķir, administrē un uzrauga valsts un Eiropas Savienības atbalstu pasākuma "Ieguldījumi meža platību paplašināšanā un mežu dzīvotspējas uzlabošanā" īstenošanai" 04.08.2015. (Procedures for Granting, Administering and Monitoring State and European Union Support for the Measure "Investments in Expansion of Forest Areas and Improvement of Forest Viability)</p> <p>Ministru kabineta rīkojums Nr. 380 "Par Latvijas pielāgošanās klimata pārmaiņām plānu laika posmam līdz 2030.gadam" 17.07.2019 ('Latvia' s plan for adaptation to climate change for the period up to 2030</p> <p>Ministru kabineta rīkojums Nr.558 " Par valsts pētījumu programmām" 07.10.2014. (About state research programs)</p> <p>Ministru kabineta noteikumi Nr. 384 "Meža inventarizācijas un Meža valsts reģistra informācijas aprites noteikumi" 21.06.2016 (Forest Inventory and State Forest Register Information Circulation Regulations)</p> <p>Ministru kabineta noteikumi Nr. 265 "Valsts atbalsta piešķiršanas kārtība meža nozares attīstībai" 26.04.2016 (Procedure for Granting State Aid for the Development of the Forest Sector)</p> <p>Ministru kabineta Nr. 240 "Vispārīgie teritorijas plānošanas, izmantošanas un apbūves noteikumos" (30.04.2013) (General regulations for spatial planning, use and construction)</p> <p>Ministru kabineta noteikumi Nr.123 " Noteikumi par parku un mežaparku izveidošanu mežā un to apsaimniekošanu" (Regulations on the Establishment of Parks and Forest Parks in the Forest and Their Management)</p> <p>LR likums "Par Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijas Vispārējās konvencijas par klimata pārmaiņām Parīzes nolīgumu 02.02.2017 (On the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)</p> <p>Starptautisks dokuments "Eiropas ainavu konvencija" 20.10.2000 (European Landscape Convention)</p>
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List of the multilateral environmental agreements and ILO Conventions that Republic of Latvia has ratified

06.12.1951. "Starptautiskā augu aizsardzības konvencija (pārstrādātais teksts apstiprināts FAO konferences 29 sesijā, 1997.gada novembrī)" (International Plant Protection Convention (New Revised Text approved by the FAO Conference at its 29th Session - November 1997))

20.10.2000. "Eiropas ainavu konvencija" (European Landscape Convention)

16.09.1979. Berne, "Konvencija par Eiropas dzīvās dabas un dabisko dzīvotņu aizsardzību" (Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Bern, 1979)

23.06.1979. "1979.gada Konvencija par migrējošo savvaļas dzīvnieku sugu aizsardzību" (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bonn, 1979)

03.03.1973. konvencija "Konvencija par starptautisko tirdzniecību ar apdraudētajām savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugām" (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Washington, 1973)

25.02.1991. starptautisks dokuments "1991.gada 25. februāra ESPO Konvencija par ietekmes uz vidi novērtējumu pārrobežu kontekstā" (25 February 1991, ESPO Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context)

22.03.1974. un 1992.g. starptautisks līgums "Baltijas jūras reģiona jūras vides aizsardzības konvencija (Helsinki Konvencija)" (Convention on the Protection of Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, Helsinki, 1974 and 1992)

16.11.1972. UNESCO Parīzes "Konvencija par pasaules kultūras un dabas mantojuma aizsardzību" (Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972)

17.10.2003. UNESCO Parīzes "Konvencija par nemateriālā kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanu" (Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris, 2003)

02.02.1971. Ramsāres "Konvencija par starptautiskās nozīmes mitrājiem, īpaši kā par ūdensputnu dzīvesvidi" (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar, 1971)

05.06.1992. starptautisks dokuments "Konvencija par bioloģisko daudzveidību" (Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992)

22.03.1985. "Vīnes konvencija par ozona slāņa aizsardzību" un tās 16.09.1987. protokols "Monreālas protokols par ozona slāni noārdošām vielām"(Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985 and the 1987 Montreal Protocol on the Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer)

09.05.1992. "Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijas vispārējā konvencija par klimata pārmaiņām" (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992)

ILO Conventions listed in FSC-POL-30-401 FSC and the ILO Conventions which must be complied with in all FSC certified forests

ILO C29 1930.g. "Piespiedu darba konvencija" (ILO C29 Forced Labour Convention)

ILO C87 1948.g."Konvencija par asociāciju brīvību un tiesību aizsardzību, apvienojoties organizācijās" (ILO C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions)

ILO C97 1949.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par darbaspēka migrāciju" (ILO C97 Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention)

ILO C98 1949.g. "Konvencija par tiesībām uz apvienošanās organizācijās un kolektīvo līgumu slēgšanu" (ILO C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention)

ILO C100 1951.g. "Konvencija par vienlīdzīgu atlīdzību" (ILO C100 Equal Remuneration Convention)

ILO C105 1957.g. "Konvencija par piespiedu darba izskaušanu" (ILO C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention)

ILO C111 1958.g. "Par diskrimināciju (attiecībā uz nodarbinātību un nodarbošanos)" (ILO C111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention)

ILO C131 1970.g. "Par minimālās algas noteikšanu" (ILO C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention) ILO C138 1973.g. "Minimālā vacuma konvencija" (ILO C138 Minimum Age Convention)

ILO C141 1975.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par lauku strādnieku organizācijām" (ILO C141 Rural Workers' Organizations Convention)

ILO C142 1975.g. "Par darbaspēka resursu attīstību" (ILO C142 Human Resources Development Convention)

ILO C143 1975.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par migrējošiem strādniekiem (papildu noteikumi)" (ILO C143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention)

ILO C155 1981.g. "Konvencija par darba drošību un aroveselību" (ILO C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention)

ILO C169 1989.g. (nav ratificēta) "Pamatiedzīvotāju un cilšu iedzīvotāju Konvencija" (ILO C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention)

ILO C182 1999.g. "Bērnu darba ļaunāko formu konvencija" (ILO C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention)

ILO Prakses kodekss attiecībā uz drošību un veselības aizsardzību meža darbos (ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO 1998))

ILO R135 1970.g. "Rekomendācija minimālās algas noteikšanai" (ILO Recommendation R135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation)

06.12.1951. "Starptautiskā augu aizsardzības konvencija (pārstrādātais teksts apstiprināts FAO konferences 29 sesijā, 1997.gada novembrī)" (International Plant Protection Convention (New Revised Text approved by the FAO Conference at its 29th Session - November 1997))

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03.03.1973. konvencija "Konvencija par starptautisko tirdzniecību ar apdraudētajām savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugām" (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Washington, 1973)

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22.03.1985. "Vīnes konvencija par ozona slāņa aizsardzību" un tās 16.09.1987. protokols "Monreālas protokols par ozona slāni noārdošām vielām"(Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985 and the 1987 Montreal Protocol on the Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer)

09.05.1992. "Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijas vispārējā konvencija par klimata pārmaiņām" (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992)

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ILO C87 1948.g."Konvencija par asociāciju brīvību un tiesību aizsardzību, apvienojoties organizācijās" (ILO C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions)

ILO C97 1949.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par darbaspēka migrāciju" (ILO C97 Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention)

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ILO C100 1951.g. "Konvencija par vienlīdzīgu atlīdzību" (ILO C100 Equal Remuneration Convention)

ILO C105 1957.g. "Konvencija par piespiedu darba izskaušanu" (ILO C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention)

ILO C111 1958.g. "Par diskrimināciju (attiecībā uz nodarbinātību un nodarbošanos)" (ILO C111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention)

ILO C131 1970.g. "Par minimālās algas noteikšanu" (ILO C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention) ILO C138 1973.g. "Minimālā vacuma konvencija" (ILO C138 Minimum Age Convention)

ILO C141 1975.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par lauku strādnieku organizācijām" (ILO C141 Rural Workers' Organizations Convention)

ILO C142 1975.g. "Par darbaspēka resursu attīstību" (ILO C142 Human Resources Development Convention)

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ILO C155 1981.g. "Konvencija par darba drošību un arodiveselību" (ILO C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention)

ILO C169 1989.g. (nav ratificēta) "Pamatiedzīvotāju un cilšu iedzīvotāju Konvencija" (ILO C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention)

ILO C182 1999.g. "Bērnu darba ļaunāko formu konvencija" (ILO C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention)

ILO Prakses kodekss attiecībā uz drošību un veselības aizsardzību meža darbos (ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO 1998))

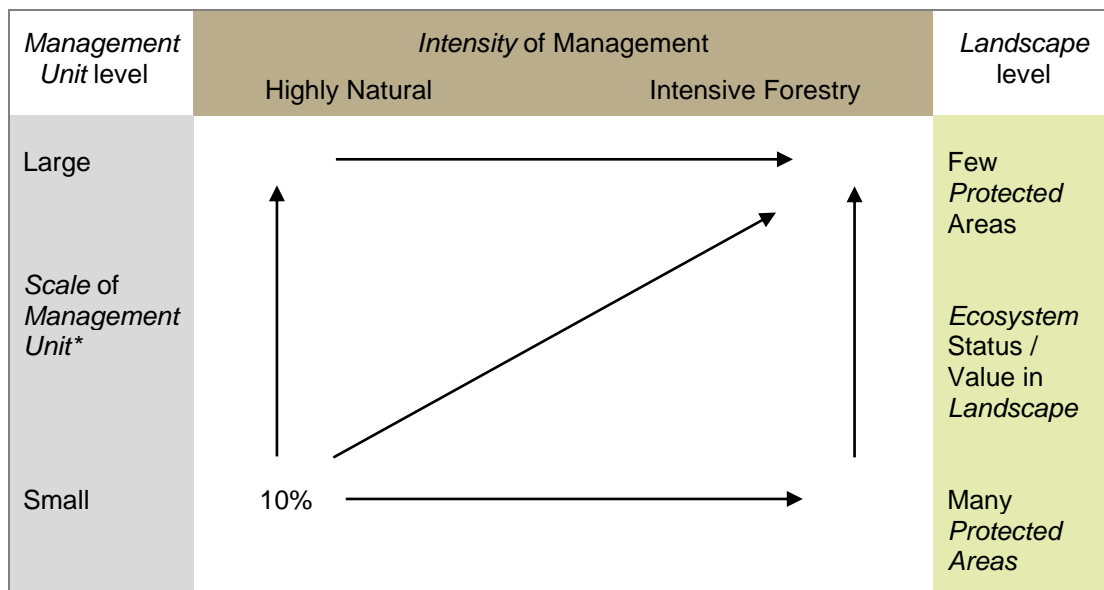
ILO R135 1970.g. "Rekomendācija minimālās algas noteikšanai" (ILO Recommendation R135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation)

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

Workers are adequately trained in accordance with their duties to be able to:

- 1) Perform forestry works in such a way that it complies with the applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5); ^[1]_[SEP]
- 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) Manage and dispose of hazardous substances in a safe way in order to ensure that their use does not cause damage to health (Criterion 2.3); ^[1]_[SEP]
- 5) Exercise their responsibilities, in particular when performing dangerous works or at workplaces related to increased responsibility (Criterion 2.5); ^[1]_[SEP]
- 6) Identify circumstances in which local communities have legal rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2); ^[1]_[SEP]
- 7) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance that are important to local communities and implement the necessary measures to protect them (Criterion 4.7); ^[1]_[SEP]
- 8) Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments* and plan measures to mitigate the impact (Criterion 4.5); ^[1]_[SEP]
- 9) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (Criterion* 5.1);
- 10) Manage and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); ^[1]_[SEP]
- 11) Implement waste* management and collection procedures (Criterion 10.12).

Annex C Conservation Area Network conceptual diagram (Principle 6)



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

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

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

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

Rare or Threatened species: species included in the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia 18.12.2012. No. 940 “Regulations Regarding the Establishment and Management of Microreserves, Their Conservation, as well as Determination of Micro-reserves and Their Buffer Zones” Annex 1 “Species of Specially Protected Mammals, Amphibians, Reptiles, Invertebrates, Vascular Plants, Moss, Algae, Lichen and Fungus for which Micro-reserves shall be Established” and Annex 2, Part 1 “Bird species for which reserves at nesting or mating sites shall be established”.

List can be found at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/253746-regulations-regarding-the-establishment-and-management-of-micro-reserves-their-conservation-as-well-as-determination-of-micro-reserves-and-their-buffer-zones>

Note: The definition applies only to the species, which are essentially related to forest habitats. The definition of Rare or Threatened species do not apply to the species habitats that are located on linear transport corridors, roads, natural forest rides, block rides, ditches, above and below ground power lines.

Annex E Elements of the management plan (Principle 7)

The management plan includes at least following descriptions of elements, with appropriate cartographic materials added where necessary:

- 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. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9; and
 - iv. 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. Community relations, local economic and social development as identified in Principles 4 and 5; ^[L]_[SEP]
 - 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, harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10 and justification of the scope of use of natural resources according to Principle 5.
- 3) Protection and/or restoration measures applied to:
 - 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
 - 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;
- 5) Monitoring programme according to Principle 8 and Annex F. ^[L]_[SEP]

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. Forest regeneration by tree species (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. Negative impact of pesticide use (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Negative impact of the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8)
 - ix. Negative impact of natural hazards and natural disasters (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. Impact of the infrastructure development, transport and silviculture on rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water resources and soil (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. Management of waste in an environmentally appropriate way (Criterion 10.12).

- 2) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Amount 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. Measures regarding respecting workers' rights according to legislative enactments of the Republic of Latvia (Criterion 2.1)
 - v. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Activities regarding respecting requirements of occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Compliance of wages with legislative enactments of the Republic of Latvia (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. Impact on local communities rights defined in the applicable laws (Criterion 4.2);
 - xi. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to local communities (Criterion 4.7);

- xii. Impact on economic and social development (Criteria 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5);
- xiii. The production amounts of timber and/or commercial non-timber forest products/services (Criterion 5.1);
- xiv. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5,1);
- xv. Actual harvesting volumes of timber and commercial non-timber forest products compared to projected annual harvests (Criterion 5.2);
- xvi. The procurement policy for services (Criterion 5.4);
- xvii. Long-term economic viability (Criterion 5.5);
- xviii. High Conservation Values HCV6 (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 accumulation (Criterion 6.1);
- iii. Rare and threatened species and actions taken to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4);
- iv. Representative Sample Areas and actions taken to conserve* and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
- v. Naturally occurring native species and biodiversity as well as actions taken to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
- vi. Watercourses, water bodies and actions for shore/coastal zone maintenance (Criterion 6.7);
- vii. Landscape values and the efficiency of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore them (Criterion 6.8);
- viii. Conversion of natural forest to non-forest (Criterion 6.9);
- ix. 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)

All HCVs

Best Available Information for Identifying and Assessing all HCVs: 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; review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization. See also the definition of Best Available Information. For additional Best Available Information specific to different HCVs, see below.

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.

HCV1 – Significant concentrations of endemic, Rare and Threatened species, including species and sites referenced in Annex D. Also consider and assess as possible HCV: other species and sites listed in public and expert databases; species and sites identified by experts and stakeholders; occurrences of single species that are especially important to the species' survival or recovery; and areas 100 ha or larger, where 50% or more of the area is comprised of protected endangered species' habitats, specially protected habitats, WKHs, stands with more than 40m³/ha of large (D>40cm) dead wood, or naturally regenerated post-disturbance stands of 20 years age or more and that contain dead wood and scorched trees.

Best Available Information: <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv> – Nature data management system OZOLS, <https://gis.vmd.gov.lv/>– State Forest Service Geographic Information System, State Forest Register, forest inventory data, https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en– EU Biological diversity strategy for 2030.

Stakeholders and related parties: Consultation for the identification of HCV1 includes the national competent authorities (State Forest Service, Nature Conservation Agency, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development), environmental NGOs, and local municipalities (where relevant). In cases of disagreement among consultation results, the opinions of the relevant national competent authorities shall be taken as a basis.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Territory maps: <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv>, <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/>, organization's database

Threats: Threats may include, but are not limited to, insufficient identification of species' occurrences, insufficient use of species' protection plans, and irreversible damage to the concentration areas of species and their habitats.

Assessments – Additional Guidance: Consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/422>; and Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017.

<https://hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-identification-of-high-conservation-values/>

Management: Management principles and measures are sufficient to maintain and/or enhance the identified species' occurrences, including by preventing reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the species' populations and habitats, and when enhancement is the objective, by developing, expanding, or restoring habitats. Consider protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and measures to prevent habitat fragmentation. Consider relevant information, e.g., scientific publications, monitoring data, species protection plans, habitat management guidelines, etc.

Monitoring: Monitoring sufficient for the identified HCVs and Indicators 9.4.1 – 9.4.3. Where sufficient, The Organization may use the monitoring results of other institutions. For further guidance, consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/422>; and Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018. <https://hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-management-and-monitoring-of-hcv/>.

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.

HCV2 – Network of Protected Areas of European Union Importance Natura2000 territories (State reserves, national parks, nature parks, nature reserves). Also consider and assess as possible HCV: RAMSAR sites and other significant wetlands; areas that are 1,000 ha or larger and that contain two or more natural watercourses exceeding 1km/100ha of forest; and areas that provide important habitat connectivity and wildlife travel zones between protected areas and/or HCV 1 occurrences.

Best Available Information: <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv> – Nature data management system OZOLS, <http://biodiv.daba.gov.lv/information/fo1281228> - biological diversity in Latvia scientific and technical cooperation and information exchange.

Stakeholders and related parties: Consultation for the identification of HCV2 includes the national competent authorities (State Forest Service, Nature Conservation Agency, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development), environmental NGOs, and local municipalities (where relevant). In cases of disagreement amongst consultation results, the opinions of the relevant national competent authorities shall be taken as a basis.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv>, <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/>

Threats: Threats may include, but are not limited to, violation of applicable laws.

Assessments – Additional Guidance: Consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017.

Measures: For protected areas and RAMSAR sites: management plans, principles, and measures are sufficient to maintain and/or enhance the ecosystem, biodiversity, and other values for which the areas were established. For connectivity areas: management principles and measures balance the ability of wildlife to traverse the area with other management objectives.

Monitoring: Monitoring sufficient for the identified HCVs and Indicators 9.4.1 – 9.4.3. Where sufficient, The Organization may use the monitoring results of other institutions. For further guidance, consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018.

HCV3 – Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.

HCV3 – Concentration territories of Habitats of European Union importance and Specially protected habitats of Latvia; old growth and other ecologically mature forest stands; Woodland Key Habitats (WKH); and primary forests in meanders of rivers. For old growth, other mature, and WKH, this includes occurrences that may not be in official data sets, including in private and municipal forests.

Best Available Information: <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv> – Nature data management system OZOLS, <https://gis.vmd.gov.lv/>- State Forest Service Geographic Information System, State Forest Register, forest inventory data.

Stakeholders and related parties:

Consultation for the identification of HCV3 includes the national competent authorities (State Forest Service, Nature Conservation Agency, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development), environmental NGOs, and local municipalities (where relevant) In cases of disagreement among consultation results, the opinions of the relevant national competent authorities shall be taken as a basis.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv>, <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/>, maps prepared by The Organization.

Threats: Threats may include, but are not limited to, deteriorating condition of ecosystems and habitats, and factors causing the deterioration.

Assessments – Additional Guidance: Consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017.

Measures: Management plans, activities, and measures fully maintain the extent and integrity of the ecosystems, habitats, or refugia. If enhancement is the objective, measures restore and/or develop the ecosystems, habitats, or refugia. Surveys for potential WKHs are conducted, especially in private forests. Also consider SPNT management and applicable habitat management guidelines.

Monitoring: Monitoring sufficient for the identified HCVs and Indicators 9.4.1 – 9.4.3. Where sufficient, The Organization may use the monitoring results of other institutions. For further guidance, consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest

Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018.

HCV4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV4 - Coastal protection zone of the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga and protection zones of the surface water.

Best Available Information: Information System of Restricted Territories, maps from municipal territorial plans, <https://gis.vmd.gov.lv/>- State Forest Service Geographic Information System and/or forest inventory data.

Stakeholders and related parties:

Consultation for the identification of HCV4 includes the national competent authorities (State Forest Service, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and municipalities) and environmental NGOs. In cases of disagreement among consultation results, the opinions of the relevant national competent authorities shall be taken as a basis.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Information System of Restricted Territories (ATIS), maps from municipal territorial plans, maps prepared by The Organization.

Threats: Threats may include, but are not limited to, violation of applicable laws.

Assessments – Additional Guidance: Consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017.

Measures: Management in accordance with the *applicable laws** and rules. Additional principles and measures if needed to maintain and/or enhance surface water flows, water quality, and coastal zones. Protect surface waters and buffer zones from chemical pesticides and mineral fertilizers, and consider management measures in upslope areas.

Monitoring: Monitoring sufficient for the identified HCVs and Indicators 9.4.1 – 9.4.3. Where sufficient, The Organization may use the monitoring results of other institutions. For further guidance, consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018.

HCV5 – 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.

HCV5 - Sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs, as identified through engagement with the communities. (See notes below.)

Best Available Information: Knowledgeable representatives of the local communities.

Stakeholders and related parties:

Consultation for the identification of HCV5 includes the national competent authorities (State Forest Service, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and municipalities), representatives of other local communities (if any), and community development NGOs.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Threats: Consider threats identified by representatives of the local communities, if any. (Also see notes below.)

Assessments – Additional Guidance: Consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017.

Measures: If HCV 5 occurrences are identified, principles and measures to maintain and/or enhance those values consider input from the community.

Monitoring: Monitoring sufficient for the identified HCVs and Indicators 9.4.1 – 9.4.3. Where sufficient, The Organization may use the monitoring results of other institutions. For further guidance, consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018.

Notes: The purpose of engagement with local communities is to identify sites and resources that may be important to local communities, including those that may not be well known. Known community uses of forests include recreation, and mushroom and berry picking; these activities are important for many people for leisure or perquisite income, but may not necessarily constitute HCV 5. The right to get free access to the forests is guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia, Forests Act and other legal acts. With a few exceptions, all forests are available for berries and mushroom picking. Exceptions include only the nature reserves and restrictions during the time when there is a high risk of forest fires.

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.

HCV6 - Cultural monuments of local, regional or national significance based on:

- Register of the National Heritage Board;
- Municipal territorial plans;
- The initiative of The Organization which is reflected in the management plan;
- Sites identified through engagement with local communities.

Best Available Information: State Register of Forests, National Heritage Board information system (<https://is.mantojums.lv/>), municipal territorial plans; <https://gis.vmd.gov.lv/>- State Forest Service Geographic Information System, forest inventory data; knowledgeable representatives of the local communities.

Stakeholders and related parties: Consultation for the identification of HCV6 includes the national competent authorities (National Heritage Board, State Forest Service and municipalities) and other local communities (if any). In cases of disagreement among consultation results, the opinions of the relevant national competent authorities shall be taken as a basis.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Municipal territorial plans, maps prepared by The Organization.

Threats: Management measures not approved by the national competent authority

Assessments – Additional Guidance: Consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017.

Measures: Forest management activities to ensure the protection of HCV6.

Monitoring: Monitoring sufficient for the identified HCVs and Indicators 9.4.1 – 9.4.3. Where sufficient, The Organization may use the monitoring results of other institutions. For further guidance, consider: High Conservation Value Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN; and Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018.

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. For some terms a national interpretation has been added in *italic* to adapt for the Latvian context, legislation and the use of the terms in the forestry field.

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

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

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

- Local communities ^[1]_[SEP]
- Workers ^[1]_[SEP]
- Forest dwellers ^[1]_[SEP]
- Neighbors ^[1]_[SEP]
- Downstream landowners ^[1]_[SEP]
- Local processors ^[1]_[SEP]
- Local businesses ^[1]_[SEP]
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners ^[1]_[SEP]
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for ^[1]_[SEP]example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2). ^[1]_[SEP]

National interpretation of 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. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- *Local communities*
- *Directly affected people (neighbours)*
- *Workers*
- *Local service providers and suppliers*
- *Local processors*

- *Hunting clubs, sports organizations etc.*
- *Organizations delegated to represent affected stakeholders.*

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 (Source: (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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).

National interpretation of Applicable law - *these are laws, regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers, court judgments and the State Constitution, which always prevail over other legal instruments.*

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** (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992, Article 2).

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Child: any person under the age of 18 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp). 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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** (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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** (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to *affected stakeholders**. An *ecosystem service** is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of *local communities**, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of *significant* infrastructure** (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from International Labour Organization (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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

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

- Affects the *legal** or *customary rights** of *local communities**;
- 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**.

Ecological trees: Viable trees of the previous generation or, if they are absent, viable trees with a diameter larger than the average diameter of dominant species trees in the plot. (Cabinet Regulation No. 935 "On Procedures for Tree Felling in Forest Lands")

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome).

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).

National interpretation of Environmental values - Environmental values: *The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:*

- *ecosystem functions;*
- *carbon sequestration and storage;*
- *biological diversity*;*
- *water resources;*
- *soil;*
- *landscape values (cultural historical values).*

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P2O5 and K2O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Fibre Testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29, Article 2.1).

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

National interpretation of Forest - *An ecosystem at all stages of its development, where the main producer of organic matter is trees with height of at least five meters at a particular location and with current or potential crown projection of at least 20 percent of the area occupied by the forest stand. (Law on Forests of the Republic of Latvia)*

The following are not considered forest:

- *areas up to 0,1 ha that separated from forests, but are covered with trees;*
- *manmade or natural rows of trees less than 20 m in width;*
- *orchards, parks, cemeteries and forest tree seeding plantations (seed nurseries).*

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Fragmentation: The process of dividing *habitat*s* 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. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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** (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

- **HCV1:** Species Diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and rare, *threatened or endangered** species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.

- **HCV 2:** Landscape-level *ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes**, large landscape-level *ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- **HCV 3:** *Ecosystems** and *habitats**. Rare, threatened, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.
- **HCV 4:** Critical *ecosystem services**. Basic *ecosystem services** in critical situations, including *protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- **HCV 5:** Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or *Indigenous Peoples** (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.
- **HCV 6:** Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, *ecological**, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through engagement with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples** (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

NOTE: For HCV interpretation in Latvian context look up HCV framework in Annex G.

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values** (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Followup, 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-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (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-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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** (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

National interpretation of Infrastructure - objects (roads, bridges, drainage system, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings, watch towers, wooden trails, resting places) built or installed in the forest for the purposes of forest management, ecosystem services, and protection, as well as recreation.

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

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

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

- *Conservation** organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labour (rights) organizations, for example labour unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example *High Conservation Values** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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).

National interpretation of Invasive species - species defined in Cabinet Regulation No. 468 "List of Invasive Alien Plant Species" (<https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=177511>).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention138, Article7).

Living wage: The level of wages sufficient to meet the basic living needs of an average-sized family in a particular economy (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

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).

National interpretation of Local communities: *local municipalities and associations/foundations/congregations formed by local people that exist in the Management Unit* and that may be affected by management activities.*

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).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 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).

NOTE: Requirements of FSC's Pesticide Policy and other FSC requirements related to provision of seedling production process are not applied to nurseries and associated areas, premises, warehouses if excluded from the scope of certification.

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:

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

National interpretation of Natural Hazards: *Disturbances that can present risks to economic, social and/or environmental values* in the Management Unit* but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; those are flood, fire, storm, tree breakage by snow, mass multiplying of forest pests and diseases.*

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvacides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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).

National interpretation for Plantation: *forest stands registered in State Register of Forests as plantation forests with special purposes by seeding, planting or methods of natural regeneration. Forest tree seed orchards are not considered as plantations. (Law of Forests of the Republic of Latvia)*

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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** (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the *Management Unit** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an *ecosystem** that would naturally occur in that geographical region (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a *water body*, and the vegetation associated with it (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 term’s ‘scale’, ‘intensity’, and ‘risk’ (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

- A designation, classification or recognized *conservation* status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national *conservation* organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or *The 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization**; in compliance with *applicable laws**, contracts, licenses or invoices (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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).

Unproductive forest stand - a forest stand which is not efficient to grow due to insufficient increment of wood supplies, composition of tree species, or quality of trees; (Source: Law on Forests of the Republic of Latvia).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

National interpretation of Water bodies (including water courses): *permanent creeks, rivers, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.*

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

National interpretation for workers: any person who, under actual circumstances, is employed, incl. persons undergoing manufacturing practice or training, as well as self-employed persons.

Expert: person, from or external to The Organization, whose capacity and knowledge on a given subject can be proven.

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-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182, Article 3).



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