



Forest Stewardship Council®



FSC-NEPCon Interim National Standard of Kyrgyz Republic

FSC-STD-KGZ-01-2017 Kyrgyzstan-NepCon Interim National Standard-All forest types and sizes including NTFP-EN



Standard

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A Objective

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of indicators for the assessments of responsible forest management by FSC accredited Conformity Assessment Bodies.

NOTE: This forest management standards has been adapted to the Kyrgyz Republic by NEPCon. The adaptation is made using the FSC standard FSC-STD-20-002 the structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards.

FSC-STD-20-002 is being phased out of use by FSC and will be replaced with a new procedure FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-0, the procedure for the structure, content and development of Interim National Standards (INS).

If approved, this standard will be valid for a period of one year after which for any future certification in the Kyrgyz Republic, NEPCon will be required to review and readapt the standard to conform to the requirements of developing INS in FSC-PRO-60-007 V1-0 done by an FSC registered Technical Working Group (TWG).

B Scope This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic scope: Kyrgyz Republic,

Product scope: Natural and plantation forest, NTFPs and Ecosystem Services

This standard shall include timber products, Non-Timber Forest Products, and sub-products from following species: Walnut (*Juglans* spp.), Pistachio (*Pistacia vera*), Almonds (*Prunus dulcis*), Apple (*Malus mill*), Pear (*Pyrus* spp.), Hawthorn (*Crataegus turkestanica* Pojark), Black Plum (*Prunus vengerski*), Apricots (*Prunus armeniáca*), Rosehip (*Rosa canina*), Barberry (*Berberis* spp.), Morchella –, Valeriana (*Valeriána officinális*), Mint (*Mentha spicata*), Honey (*Mel montis*). This standard also include Ecosystem services certification requirements listed in Annex C.

Nepcon and local experts in Kyrgyzstan have confirm that the requirements in this standard can be applicable to manage all the NTFPs mentioned above. There is therefore no need to develop specific requirements for NTFPs in the standard.

PSU Note: At the time of approving this standard NEPCon informed the FSC Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) that this standard will be used to certify only NTFPs listed above under scope. Following consultation with local stakeholders, it was confirmed that additional indicators for specific NTFPs as requested by FSC normative documents are not needed for the certification of NTFPs in the scope of this standard.

PSU accepted this on condition that if the standard will be used in future to certify Honey, Morchella and Valeriana listed in the scope, the certification body will seek PSU advice and either develop additional indicators for the specific NTFP or provide a rationale for not doing so.

Types of The Organization: Small and Low-Intensity Managed Forest (SLIMF) and large FMEs Operations As required by FSC, NEPCo has developed indicators under the criteria that are specific to certain sizes of operations. Clear quantitative definitions for small versus large FMEs are included in regionalized NEPCo Interim Standards. Where these NEPCo regional thresholds are not established, large FME should be considered those larger than 50,000 ha. Small FME definition is determined by FSC regional thresholds set for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMF) which have been set globally by FSC at 100 ha

This standard shall not be used to certify plantation with high intensity management of the forest in Kyrgyz Republic. An example for the purpose of illustration, would be oil palm, cocoa plantations. Certification bodies are required to seek advice from the FSC Policy and Standards Unit in case of doubts.

Forest type: Plantations, semi-natural forests and natural forests

All aspects of this document are considered to be normative, including the scope, effective date, references, terms and definitions, notes, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated (e.g. examples).

C References

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

FSC-STD-60-004 International Generic Indicators

FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations

FSC-POL-01-004 Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC

FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification

FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy

FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions

FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)

FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms

FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

FSC-STD-30-005 FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups

FSC-GUI-60-002 SIR Guideline for Standards Developers

D Development of this standard

NEPCon Interim Standard was developed using the following FSC documents:

- FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship,
- FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN International Generic Indicators (IGI),
- FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0 D4-9 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship Supplemented by Explanatory Notes and Rationales,
- NEPCon Generic Standards for Assessing Forest Management,
- FSC-STD-20-002 (V3-0) EN Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards).

The standard is adapted to the national conditions in Kyrgyz Republic and took into account input from local stakeholders.

NEPCon reviewed and revised each International Generic Indicators (IGI) in order to address terminology, scope or effectiveness in measuring conformance to a Criterion in Kyrgyz Republic. This took multiple forms as follows:

Revision of the wording of an IGI to include terminology appropriate in the national context, while maintaining the intended scope and outcome of the IGI.

Adding locally relevant thresholds, other national norms, or best practices to an IGI to improve intended outcomes and consistency in measuring conformance with a Criterion.

Splitting an IGI to allow more effective and efficient measures of conformance to a Criterion without narrowing the intended outcome of the IGI.

Expanding or focusing the scope of an IGI, in order to better achieve intended outcomes and conformance to the Criterion based on national context. This option results in narrowing or expanding the intended outcome of the IGI.

In consultation with stakeholders in the Kyrgyz Republic it was established that Principle 3 in the Kyrgyz Republic is not applicable following FSC definition of indigenous people. All relations with the local population, are covered by the requirements of Principle 4

The development process was organized by NEPCon Russia with the support of the FSC Regional Office for CIS countries.

Consultations were held with the key stakeholders, including Kyrgyz Association of forest and land users.

In the period from 11 January to 10 March 2016, we held public consultations. Announcement of public consultations was posted on 11 January 2016 on the website NEPCon <http://www.nepcon.org/ru/новости/начало-публичных-обсуждений-временного-стандарта-непсон-для-оценки-лесоуправления-в>. Stakeholders sent their remarks and comments regarding this interim standard until 10 March 2016 by email nt@nepcon.org.

E 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. (P1 P&C V4)

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. (new)*

1.1.1 Documented evidence of legal registration of the organisation for conducting activity is available and unchallenged.

1.1.2 There is no process of forced termination of legal entity activity.

1.1.3 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. (C2.1 P&C V4)*

1.2.1 There is a documented legal tenure to manage and to use forest management unit resources, issued by legally competent authority for the period of minimum 5 years from the date of certification.

Guidance: forest sites, where right for use is issued for the period shorter than certificate validity period, are not eligible for certification against this standard.

1.2.2 There is no legal disputes over management and use right for the resources included in the sites covered by the certificate scope.

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

1.3 *The Organization* shall* have legal* rights to operate in the Management Unit*, which fit the legal* status of The Organization* and of the Management Unit*, and shall* comply with the associated legal* obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall* provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 P&C V4)*

1.3.1 The Organization has a documented proof to implement the type of management activity that is included in the scope of assessment for compliance with requirements of this standard.

Guidance: In case when right to implement management activity, included in the scope of certification, are transferred to the third party on the basis of onerous or gratuitous agreement, responsibility to comply with requirements of this standard are applicable to third party in full extent.

1.3.2 The Organization is following main legislation during forest management and use.

Guidance: for the purpose of this standard under main legislation only certain acts and laws of Kyrgyz Republic in the field of nature use and conservation (annex 2) are considered and following those shall be evaluated within the scope of this standard.

1.3.3 Management activity within forest management unit area are implemented in compliance with

a) Applicable laws and regulation and administrative requirements of Kyrgyz Republic.

b) Legal and customary rights c)
Obligatory codes of practice.

1.3.4 The Organization pays in a timely manner, taxes, charges, royalties and other duties prescribed by legislation of Kyrgyz Republic.

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. (C1.5 P&C V4)*

1.4.1 The Organization has its own system for field monitoring of forest management unit to reveal cases of illegal or unauthorized activities.

1.4.2 The Organization is timely reporting to relevant authorities about revealed illegal logging, poaching, settlements and other unauthorized activities.

1.4.3 The Organization is implementing preventive measures towards revealed cases of illegal and unauthorized activities within the framework of valid legislation.

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

1.5 *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. (C1.3 P&C V4)*

1.5.1 The Organization has to keep documented accounting record of timber and non-timber material transportation from specific timber logging site (sub-compartment) to the point of first sale.

1.5.2 The Organization has to keep documented accounting record of monetary turnover from sold timber and non-timber forest products.

1.5.3 The Organization shall follow Kyrgyz Republic legislation in regards to prohibition of logging, transportation, purchase and sales, harvesting and utilization, export and import of especially valuable tree and bush species, especially valuable and endemic species, species included in Red Book of Kyrgyz Republic, and species listed in CITES.

1.5.4 In case where the Organization is exporting timber and/or non-timber forest products, it shall follow Customs Act of Kyrgyz Republic

Note: all aspects of the customs Act applies for compliance with this standard.

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*. (C2.3 P&C V4)*

1.6.1 The Organization has a documented procedure for stakeholder consultation to reveal disputes over issues related to tenure or use of forest management units or situations, which may lead to such disputes in future.

1.6.2 The Organization conducts regular and systematic stakeholder consultation through culturally appropriate engagement with these stakeholders.

1.6.3 The Organization keeps records of stakeholder consultation results and revealed disputes related to tenure and use right over forest management unit, including following information:

- 1) affected stakeholder;
- 2) date of information receipt about dispute over tenure and use rights in forest management unit;
- 3) short summary of received comments about dispute;
- 4) actions undertaken to solve the dispute;

- 5) results of taken actions;
- 6) information about status of disputes according to results of taken actions;
- 7) date when stakeholder was informed about dispute resolution.

1.6.4 Operations within forest management unit cease in areas where disputes over tenure and use rights 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. (new)*

1.7.1 The organization has a written anti-corruption policy, which meets and exceeds requirements of applicable anti-corruption legislation of Kyrgyz Republic.

1.7.2 The Organization made policy publicly available at no cost

1.7.3 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur

1.7.4 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

1.8 *The Organization* shall* demonstrate a long-term* commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management Unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall* be contained in a publicly available* document made freely available. (C1.6 P&C V4)*

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 Organization publishes a written policy, which includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards, and provide public access at no cost.

1.8.3 The Organization designates an overall responsible for all applicable certification requirements among managerial staff.

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT

CONDITIONS

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

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. (C4.3 P&C V4)

2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for workers* demonstrate conformity with or uphold* the principles and rights of work addressed in the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).

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

2.1.3 Agreements, which result from collective bargaining between workers and Organization management, are implemented.

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

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 Policy clauses about commitment to principles of gender equality are integrated into all public job announcements.

2.1.3 The Organization encourages women to apply for managerial positions and participate in elected workers' representative organizations.

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

2.1.5 Maternity leave is provided to any of parents until child turns 3 years old and with preservation of a job.

2.1.6 In case when forest management activities are the only source of income for local community and typically carried out by men, Organization shall facilitate creation of jobs in the district for able-bodied members of their families, own workers, in first place for women.

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

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

- 2.1.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.
- 2.1.10 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silvicultural, Non Timber Forest Product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.
- 2.1.11 Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

2.3 *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. (C4.2 P&C V4)*

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

2.3.2 The Organization has designated a person responsible for health and safety.

2.3.3 The Organization provides workers with personal protective equipment.

2.3.4 The Organization provides workers with personal protective equipment in accordance to requirements in ILO guidance documents "Health and safety during forestry works" (2001).

2.3.5 The Organization trains workers in the field of safe methods of non-timber product harvesting.

2.3.6 In cases where workers stay overnight, Organization provides workers with living conditions, clean drinking water, warm food or equipment for food warming-up.

2.3.7 The Organization keeps records of accidents, conducts investigation of reasons and implements corrective actions to prevent accidents in future.

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*. (new)*

2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization* in all circumstances meet or exceed legal* minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:

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

2.4.3 Wages are paid to workers at least every half month on the day defined in labour regulations, collective agreement, and employment contract.

Guidance: Annex 2 gives an indication of FSC training requirements that must be applied by the organisation

2.4.4 The Organization is paying timely for contracted services in management activities within forest management unit.

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. (C7.3 P&C V4)*

2.5.1 Workers qualification complies with their tasks and forest management plan.

2.5.2 Newly employed workers receive on the job training in accordance to requirements of labour legislation.

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*. (new)*

2.6.1 The Organization has a written dispute resolution procedure for resolving grievances between employer and employees in relation to providing labor guarantees and social obligations.

2.6.2 The Organization has informed workers about regulations in procedure in 2.6.1 above.

2.6.3 The Organization is carrying out regular and systematic consultations with workers in order to identify and resolve complaints and grievances through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.

2.6.4 The Organization is keeping up-to-date records of formal workers grievances, results of consultation with workers and identified labour disputes, including following information:

- 1) Names of participants;
- 2) Date of information receipt about dispute over tenure and use rights in forest management unit;
- 3) Short summary about dispute background;
- 4) Actions taken for dispute resolution;
- 5) Results of taken actions;
- 6) Information about status of disputes according to results of taken actions;
- 7) date when worker has been informed in case of dispute resolution.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES* RIGHTS

The Organization* shall* identify and uphold* Indigenous Peoples** legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories* and resources affected by management activities. (P3 P&C V4)

Note: According to the definition by the United Nations, there are no indigenous peoples in the Kyrgyz Republic. Therefore, this principle is not applicable in its present form.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organization* shall* contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*. (P4 P&C V4)

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

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

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

- 1) List of permanent and temporary settlements, local population of which may be affected by Organization's management activity
- 2) Their *legal* and customary rights* of tenure**;
- 3) Their *legal* and customary* access to, and use rights**, of the *forest* resources and ecosystem services**;
- 4) Their *legal* and customary* rights** and obligations that apply;
- 5) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 6) Areas where rights are contested between *local communities* , governments and/or others.*
- 7) Summary of the means by which the *legal* and customary rights**, and contested rights are addressed by *The Organization**; and

- 8) The aspirations and goals of *local communities** related to management activities.

4.2 *The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories*. Delegation by local communities* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. (C2.2 P&C V4)*

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

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

4.2.4 *Free, prior and informed consent* is granted by 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, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;*
- 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.*

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. (C4.1 P&C V4)*

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. (C4.4 P&C V4)

4.4.1 Through engagement with local governmental authority, other affected parties and/or stakeholders the Organization shall define what additional measures undertaken by Organization will facilitate social and economic development of local community.

4.4.2 The Organization shall realize measures elaborated or agreed with involvement of local government authority and other affected parties and/or stakeholders, who will facilitate social and economic development of local community.

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. (C4.4 P&C V4)

4.5.1 The Organization shall conduct regular and systematic consultations with local governmental authority, other affected parties and stakeholders for detection, prevention and minimization of negative social, ecologic and economic impacts to affected sides by its management activity.

4.5.2 When negative social, ecologic and economic impacts to local community are detected the Organization shall take measures for its minimization, elimination and prevention in future.

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*. (C4.5 P&CV4)

4.6.1 The Organization has documented a publicly available procedure for administration of complaints and providing just compensation to local community and separate individuals in connection with negative impact of management activity.

4.6.2 The Organization conducts regular and systematic consultations with local community for identification and settlement of complaints and claims via ways acceptable to local community, including subject to its cultural peculiarities.

4.6.3 The Organization keeps documented record of complaints coming from local community, including the following information:

- 1) names of appellers ;

- 2) date of receiving the complaint;
- 3) summary of complaint content;
- 4) description of administration of complaint process ;

- 5) results of administration of complaint;
- 6) actions undertaken for redress of complaint, if complaint is admitted to be legitimate;
- 7) date of informing appellers about administration of complaint.

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while *disputes** exist of:

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

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

Guidance: When local communities determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or protection of the sites, then other protection means will be used.

4.7.1 Forest management sites of particular cultural, ecologic, economic, religious and spiritual values, of which local community has legal or customary rights, are identified by means of acceptable from cultural point of view involvement of local community and are taken into consideration by the Organization.

4.7.2 Protection measures of sites identified according to 4.7.1 are reconciled, documented and implemented by the means of culturally appropriate engagement interaction with local community.

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

4.8 The *Organization shall* uphold* the right of *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. (new)**

4.8.1 *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 Local community gets compensation in compliance with binding agreement of using traditional knowledges and intellectual property signed under condition of voluntary preliminary and informed approbation.

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. (P5 P&C V4)**

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. (C5.2 and 5.4 P&C V4).**

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

5.1.2 Products produced and services offered by the Organization, defined under 5.1.1 above, correspond to declared objectives of management according to criterion 7.1 and available on the local market.

5.1.3 The Organization shall have plans to broadening assortment of timber and non-timber products produced and ecosystems offered, defined under 5.1.1 above, to use resources of forest management unit to the full extent considering requirements of criterion 5.2.

5.1.4 The Organization shall develop and implement plans for increasing added value of produced products by more deep processing, including harvesting and timber processing waste recycling.

5.1.5 When certificate scope also includes certification of ecosystem services, the Organization shall ensure compliance with additional requirements, specified in Annex 3

5.1.6 When the Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services*, Annex 3 is followed regarding additional requirements.

5.2 *The Organization* shall* normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained. (C5.6 P&C V4)*

5.2.1 Annual Timber harvesting levels are based on inventory data, which is not older than 10 years.

5.2.2 Annual NTFP harvest level shall not exceed growth within the same forest management unit by corresponding management section and species.

5.2.3 Annual harvest level, is defined according to 5.2.1 and 5.2.2, may be exceed only in case when summarized amount of timber harvesting during the last 3 years does not exceed triple annual harvest level.

5.2.4 Based on combination of scientific research and/or long-term experience and knowledge of local community, the Organization shall define a biological yield of non-timber forest products.

5.2.5 Starting from a combination of scientific research and/or long-term experience and knowledge of local community, based on biological yield the Organization shall define commercial volumes, intensity, frequency and seasonality of non-timber forest harvesting.

5.2.6 Volumes of non-timber forest products, management techniques and harvesting methods shall correspond to the part of plant being harvested (juice, reproductive organs, parts of plants) and needs for maintaining viable populations of corresponding non-timber forest product.

5.2.7 The Organization shall document harvesting volumes of timber and non-timber forest products per each logging site or non-timber forest product harvesting site.

5.3 *The Organization* shall* demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*. (C5.1 P&C V4)*

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

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

5.4 *The Organization* shall* use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization* where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*. If these are not locally available, The Organization* shall* make reasonable* attempts to help establish these services. (C5.2 P&C V4)*

5.4.1 The Organization shall independently process products from forest management unit or provide opportunities to local producers to process it or offer other services, increasing added value of products originating from forest management unit.

5.4.2 In case when conditions for local processing and adding value to products from forest management unit do not exist, Organization shall implement reasonable measures to organize local use, local processing of forest products or offering other services on their basis.

5.5 *The Organization* shall* demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term* economic viability*. (C5.1 P&C V4)*

5.5.1 Organization's financial plan shall define rules for financing all management activities according to management plan taking into account maintaining and improving ecosystem services in the long term.

5.5.2 The Organization shall demonstrate economic viability in the long term.

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. (P6 P&C V4)

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

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 The Organization identifies the presence of valuable forest ecosystems, which may be subjected to the risk of negative impact from the management activity. These valuable forest ecosystems include:

- 1) Representative sample areas of biogeocenosis/ecosystem;
- 2) Areas of high recovery potential up to representative sample areas;
- 3) Rare at landscape level (forest management unit) biogeocenoses/ecosystems due to natural peculiarities, particularly, due to relief, soil, hydrology, natural disturbances or complex of such peculiarities.

6.1.3 The Organization shall identify valuable forest ecosystem elements at a compartment/logging site level subjected to risk of negative impact from the management activity. These valuable elements of ecosystem include:

- 1) Key biotopes;
- 2) Key forest stand elements.

6.1.4 The Organization shall identify water resources, which are subjected to risk of negative impact from the management activity

6.1.5 The Organization shall identify soil resources, which are subjected to risk of negative impact from the management activity.

6.1.6 The extent of detailing of collected information according to 6.1.1-6.1.5 shall allow making well-grounded decisions about necessary nature protection measures.

6.1.7 Information according to 6.1.1-6.1.5 may be collected gradually for the whole forest management site, but the scope and periodicity of its collection shall correspond to scope, intensity and risk of Organization's management activity

6.1.8 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. (C6.1 P&C V4)**

6.2.1 Environmental impact assessment of management activities identify forms of impact to ascertained natural values, contains scale and intensity description of the impacts.

6.2.2 Environmental impact assessment of management activities reveals and evaluates current and prospective consequences of management activities from the local to landscape level.

6.2.3 Environmental impact assessment of management activities is conducted before the activity leading to any disturbances starts.

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. (C6.1 P&C V4)**

6.3.1 The Organization shall identify measures required for prevention and/or minimization of negative impact of management activities to natural values.

6.3.2 Management activity prevents negative consequences for natural values.

6.3.3 In case of detection of negative consequences, the Organization shall correct management activity in order to prevent future damage.

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*. (C6.2 P&C V4)*

6.4.1 Based on Red Book of Kyrgyz Republic and lists of attachments to CITES the Organization shall prepare the list of rare and threatened species potentially occurring in the territory of forest management site

6.4.2 The Organization shall identify, how the management activity affect rare and threatened species potentially occurring in the territory of forest management site, and correct its procedures in such way that those implementation could prevent negative impact to rare and threatened species and minimize it.

6.4.3 The Organization shall implement special measures according to 6.4.2 to prevent and minimize negative impacts to rare and threatened species.

6.4.4 The Organization and its employees are not involved into hunting, catching and collection of rare and threatened species.

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

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. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

6.5.1 Using inventory descriptions and expert consultations, the Organization shall identify signs of representative sample areas of natural forest ecosystems, which are present in the area and may exist in natural conditions in the territory of forest management site, and to compose the preliminary list of potential representative sample areas of ecosystems.

6.5.2 The Organization conducts field inspections of compliance with signs of representative sample areas of natural forest ecosystems from the preliminary list in 6.5.1 above.

6.5.3 The Organization selects sites with high recovery potential up to representative sample areas, if no sites fully corresponds to the term of representative sample areas or selected sites do not fully reflect all local forest ecosystems.

6.5.4 Total number of representative sample areas (sample sites or sites of high recovery potential) shall be at least 5, and the area of one such site cannot be less than 1 ha.

6.5.5 Total area of representative sample sites taken together with other components of protected sites' composes at least 10% of total area of forest management site.

6.5.6 Representative sample areas of forest ecosystems (sample sites and/or sites with high recovery potential up to representative sample areas) are conserved in their natural condition forever.

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. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)

6.6.1 Harvesting of non-timber products and management activity are conducted subject to ecological role of collected species and other associated with species

6.6.2 The Organization guarantees through its management activities, the retention of minimal number of mature examples able to reproduce, as well as, the reflection of natural diversity in population composition and structure.

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

6.6.5 Organization's management activity at stand level shall not lead to disturbance of natural regular dead wood supply.

6.6.6. For the species dependent on dead wood there shall be conserved following key stand elements not disturbing sanitary condition of forests:

1) stable drying or dead trees;

2) tall stumps of natural origin;

3) large fallen trees (more than 30 cm in diameter, particularly).

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

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

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

6.6.9 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 watercourses, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*. The Organization* shall* avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur. (C6.5 and 10.2 P&C V4)

6.7.1 Water protection zones are established in areas bordering rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs.

6.7.2 Measures are implemented to protect natural water flows, water bodies, coastal zones, as well as their connectivity, including quantity and quality of water.

6.7.3 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.

6.7.4 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.

6.8 *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*. (C10.2 and 10.3 P&C V4)*

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

6.8.2 In case if natural stand has lost such quality signs, as uneven-agedness, multilayered, presence of undergrowth, heterogeneity of distribution of trees in space, management activities conducted by the Organization in this stand shall be directed to recovery of these attributes.

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*. (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)*

6.9.1 Design of plantations in forest sites is acceptable only in cases when newly designed sites

a) Do 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, 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

6.9.2 Conversion of forest lands into other category lands, complies with the conditions under 6.9.1 above.

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**. (C10.9 P&C V4)**

6.10.1 The organization documents all sites where plantation form of forest management activity is used, including location, scientific and generally accepted name of planted species, area, data of plantation establishment, official permit for plantation establishment.

6.10.2 The Organization shall provide clear evidences of that it is not initiator of conversion of natural forests to plantations.

6.10.3 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. (P7 P&CV4)

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. (C7.1a P&C V4)*

7.1.1 The Organization has defined, documented and adopted by top management a policy (vision and values) for achieving economically viable, socially beneficial and environmentally sound forest management for the period not shorter than 10 years.

7.1.2 According to the Organization policy, long-term objectives of forest management are defined, documented and adopted by top management.

7.1.3 Objectives meet requirements of this standard regarding following aspects:

- 1) Forest products;
- 2) Forest management systems, including logging and regeneration methods;
- 3) Biodiversity conservation;
- 4) Conservation of water ecosystems (water and soil resources);
- 5) social-economic benefits for local community, including using forest for recreation, gathering of mushroom and berries, for hunting and fishing;
- 6) Conservation of sites with special cultural and religious value;
- 7) Public engagement in forest management.

7.1.4 Short summary of policy and long-term objectives of forest management shall be included in the forest management plan and be publicly available.

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. (C7.1 P&C V4)*

7.2.1 Management plan of the Organization shall include information about:

- 1) Nature resources and values, defined in accordance to Principles 6 and 9;

- 2) Social, economic and cultural resources and their conditions, defined in accordance to Principles 2, 5, 6 and 9;
- 3) Substantial social and conservational risk associated with management activities, defined in Principles 2, 5, 6 and 9.

4) The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services* for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion* 5.1 and Annex 3.

7.2.2 Management plan shall include a list of operational detailed tasks, which must be implemented to achieve each long-term objective of management activities, defined according to 7.1.2.

7.2.3 Management plan shall include documented programs for implementation of operation tasks, developed for gradual achievement of long-term tasks in carrying out management activities, defined according to 7.1.2.

7.2.4 The Organization shall define roles, responsibilities and qualifications of personnel involved in implementation of operational tasks, and provide them relevant authorities, which must be specified in their work instructions and other documents of the Organization.

7.2.5 The Organization shall define internal procedures and develop written

Guidance: Management plans are to be revised consistent with annex 5

instructions, following which shall ensure achievement of established tasks and objectives of management activities.

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

7.3.1 Management plan shall include objectively verifiable performance indicators, which help to evaluate how successfully each one of established management tasks, defined according to 7.1.2, are implemented

7.3.2 Indicators in 7.3.1 above must be developed for 1, 5 and 10 years.

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. (C7.2 P&C V4)*

7.4.1 The Organization shall define a periodicity of a regular revision of management plan, including policies, objectives, tasks, programs, procedures and instructions and revise management plan according to established timelines.

7.4.2 Management plan is amended with operational changes according to results of monitoring and certification audits.

7.4.3 Management plan is amended with operational changes according to results of environmental impact assessment and assessment of impact on social sector.

7.4.4 Management plan is amended with operational changes according to results of interaction with stakeholders.

7.4.5 Management plan is amended with operational changes according arrival of new scientific and technical information.

7.4.6 Management plan is amended with operational changes in case of changes in environmental and socio-economic conditions.

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. (C7.4 P&C V4)

7.5.1 A summary of the management plan in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available by Organization.

7.5.2 The Organization shall provide affected stakeholders up-to-date and full parts of management plan upon request on the cost of reproduction of a copy and processing of the request

Guidance: following is considered as confidential information:

- 1) Information about investment decisions;
- 2) Information, protected by intellectual property rights;
- 3) Information, which constitutes a commercial secret;
- 4) Information, which must be confidential according to the law;
- 5) Information, which when made publicly available, may cause a damage to conservation of rare species and their habitats;
- 6) Information about sites, which have a special cultural, environmental, economic, religious or spiritual value from point of view of local community.

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. (C4.4 P&C V4)

7.6.1 The Organization shall use culturally appropriate engagement method for involvement of affected stakeholders in the process of planning and monitoring activities in relation to:

- 1) Resolving dispute situation without court involvement (criteria 1.6, 2.6, 4.6);
- 2) Identification of legal and customary rights and sites of special importance for local community, identification of impact of management activities on local community (criteria 4.1, 4.7);
- 3) Activities, which facilitate social and economic development of local communities (criterion 4.4);
- 4) Activities for identification, management and monitoring of HCV sites (criteria 9.1, 9.2, 9.4).

7.6.2 During engagement with affected stakeholders, Organization shall determine their appropriate representatives, and together determine mutually agreed communication channels for information exchange.

7.6.3 The Organization shall ensure that issues discussed with affected stakeholders and achieved agreements are documented.

7.6.4 Discussion protocols and achieved agreements shall be provided/submitted to participated affected stakeholders for familiarization and concordance.

7.6.5 Organization shall provide a familiarization of participated affected stakeholders with Organization decision, resulted from the interaction.

7.6.6 On request, Organization shall provide affected stakeholders with an opportunity for engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Organization* shall* demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives*, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the Management Unit*, are monitored* and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, in order to implement adaptive management*. (P8 P&C V4)

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

8.1.1 The Organization shall have a documented monitoring program for implementation of management plan, which shall evaluated the following:

- 1) The extent to which the established targets of management activities, defined according to 7.1.2, and tasks, defined according to 7.2.2; were achieved.
- 2) extend of completion and deviation of achieved results of management

Guidance: it is up to Organization to choose whether description and justification of procedures is presented separately for each monitored verifiable target or per groups of economic, social, silvicultural or environmental indicators.

activities;

- 3) Social and environmental consequences of management activities;
- 4) The need for clarification of management plan.

8.1.2 Monitoring program shall include:

- 1) Monitored verifiable targets according to criterion 7.3;
- 2) Periodicity of monitoring of each of verifiable target;
- 3) Description and justification of procedures for carrying out monitoring of verifiable targets;
- 4) Responsible persons for each procedure.

8.1.3 Procedures for monitoring shall be repeated in time.

8.1.4 By the time of certification assessment Organization shall define basic values of all monitored parameters.

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. (C8.2 P&C V4)*

8.2.1 Monitoring of environmental consequences is implemented taking into account Annex 4 and Annex 6.

8.2.2 Monitoring of social consequences is implemented taking into account Annex 4.

8.2.3 Monitoring of changes in environmental conditions is implemented taking into account Annex 4

8.2.4 Monitoring results shall be presented as a summary report.

8.3 *The Organization* shall* analyze the results of monitoring* and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 P&C V4)*

8.3.1 Monitoring summary report shall include an analytical note, which explains the reasons of deviations from established management plan or existence of unexpected consequences of management activities, if such exist.

8.3.2 The Organization shall revise long-term management target, production tasks and internal procedures in cases when as a result of monitoring it is identified that established management plan is not implemented, non-conformances with FSC standard occurred or unexpected consequences of management activities happened.

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

8.4 *The Organization* shall* make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring* free of charge, excluding confidential information*. (C8.5 P&C V4)*

8.4.1 The Organization shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring in a format appropriate for stakeholders free of charge, excluding confidential information.

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. (C8.3 P&C V4)*

8.5.1 The Organization shall have a written procedure, which allows tracing any forest products from its origin to the point of sale (chain of custody).

8.5.2 Information about each type of products from forest site must be gathered and documented, including following:

1) Common and scientific species names;

2) Name of products and its description;

3) Volume or amount of product;

4) Information, which allows to define an origin of forest product to the level of sub-compartment;

5) date of harvesting;

6) date of processing and processed volume in cases when primary processing is taking place in the forest;

7) Information, which allows to define whether products were sold as certified or not.

8.5.3 Sales and delivery documentation shall be maintained for at least 5 years for all products, which were sold as FSC certified, and shall include following:

1) name and address of a buyer;

- 2) date of sales;
- 3) common and scientific species name;
- 4) product description;
- 5) volume or amount of products;
- 6) certificate code;
- 7) claim FSC 100%, which identifies products as being 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*. (P9 P&C V4)

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. (C9.1 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

9.1.1 Culturally appropriate Consultations shall be carried out with a broad range of interested and affected stakeholders in order to identify, record the status and manage HCVs.

9.1.2 Criteria and maps of HCVs of each type shall be prepared involving affected and interested stakeholders.

9.1.3 The Organization shall make publicly available criteria for defining HCVs and maps of identified HCVs in a format, appropriate to stakeholders, excluding confidential information.

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. (C9.2 P&C V4)*

9.2.1 The Organization shall define management activities, which are threatening high conservation values.

9.2.2 Through engagement with affected stakeholders management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values* and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas* prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

9.2.3 The Organization does not carry out management activities in the area, which has indicators of presence of high conservation values in cases when set of measures for protection and management is not developed.

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. (C9.3 P&C V4)*

9.2.4 The High Conservation Values* and the High Conservation Value Areas* on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed in 9.2.2

9.3.1 Management activities, which cause damage to high conservation values, shall be stopped, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain and Organization has implemented actions for protection and restoration of lost 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. (C9.4 P&C V4)*

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring* (Annex 7) assesses:

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

9.4.2 Procedures of HCV monitoring, specified in monitoring program, shall include engagement with affected and interested stakeholders.

9.4.3 Content, detail and frequency of monitoring procedure implementation shall be sufficient to identify changes in condition of HCVs in comparison to initial assessment when HCVs were identified by Organization.

9.4.4 The Organization shall introduce changes into long-term targets of management activities, production tasks and internal procedures in cases, when results of monitoring revealed that established management plan in

relation to HCVs is not implemented, non-conformances with FSC standard occurred or unexpected consequences from management activities to HCVs have happened.

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. (new)**

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**. (new)**

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:

- 4) 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;
- 5) For harvest of *natural forests**, regenerate to *pre-harvest** or to more *natural conditions**; or
- 6) For harvest of degraded *natural forests**, regenerate to more *natural conditions**.

10.2 *The Organization shall* use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives**. *The Organization** shall* use *native species** and local *genotypes** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 and C10.8 P&C V4)**

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

10.2.2 In cases when exotic species or species not adapted to local conditions are used, the Organization shall present objective evidence that using these species is the only effective and economically feasible method for increasing productivity of the site.

10.2.3 Species and regeneration methods shall correspond to long-term objectives of management activities in accordance to requirements of criterion 7.1.

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. (C6.9 and C10.8 P&C V4)**

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 The Organization shall develop a procedure for suppression of uncontrolled spreading of alien species.

10.3.3 The Organization shall apply effective measures for suppression of uncontrolled spreading of alien species.

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

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

10.4 *The Organization* shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*. (C6.8 P&C V4)*

10.4.1 The Organization shall not use genetically modified organism within the area of forest management unit.

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

10.5.1 The Organization shall define for tree or bush species, which is used for gathering non-timber forest products, the actual characteristics of the plant (diameter on the breast height, age, height), at which one or another

part of the plant may be harvested without negative impact for long-term vitality and productivity of the plant.

10.5.2 The Organization shall apply such non-timber forest product gathering technologies, which exclude unjustified damage to trees and bush plants, which provide harvested products.

10.5.3 Non-timber forest product harvesting and other management activities shall not have impact on reproductive ability of a specific tree or bush plant and on population in general.

10.5.4 The Organization shall not damage tree or bush plant with the purpose to call for a premature (more abundant) fruiting.

10.5.5 The Organization shall leave a specified amount of fruits, which are harvested as a non-timber forest product, for wild animals.

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. (C10.7 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)*

10.6.1 The Organization shall use fertilizers only in nurseries, in sites with plantation management, or when carrying out afforestation of non-forest and degraded lands

10.6.2 The use of fertilizers* is minimized or avoided.

10.6.3 The Organization shall provide an evidence that usage of fertilizers is the only effective and economically feasible method for increasing productivity of the site.

10.6.4 Types, volumes, periodicity and sites where fertilizers were used are documented.

10.6.5 The Organization shall implemented preventive measures, which prevent negative impact on natural values of the site.

10.6.6 The Organization shall implement measures for minimization and elimination of damage, which is caused to natural values by using fertilizers.

10.6.7 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. (C6.6 and C10.7 P&C V4)*

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

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

10.7.3 The Organization has a documented record of pesticide use, including name of pesticide, active ingredient, amount, period, place and reason for use.

10.7.4 During pesticide use ILO requirements on the "safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding transportation, storage, handling, application and removal of accidental spills, are followed.

10.7.5 Methods of pesticide application shall ensure required results along with minimization of used pesticide amount and effective protection of surrounding landscapes.

10.7.6 Damage caused by pesticide use to natural values or people health is avoided, minimized or compensated in case of occurrence.

10.7.7 During pesticide use:

1) Chosen pesticides, method, time and application scheme are causing the minimum risk of harm to people and non-target species and

2) Objective evidence is presented that application of pesticides is the only effective and economically feasible method for pest control.

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*. (C6.8 P&C V4)*

10.8.1 The Organization shall use organism (entomophagy insects or biological control agents) as biological measures for forest protection only in cases when there is a scientific proof that other non-chemical methods of fighting herbivorous animals and forest diseases were not effective.

10.8.2 Biological control agents shall be used in accordance with established rules

10.8.3 Application of biological control agents for plant protection is recorded including name, amount, period, place and reason for use.

10.8.4 Damage to nature values caused by application of biological control agents for plant protection is avoided, minimized or compensated in case of occurrence.

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

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

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

10.9.2 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.

10.9.3 The Organization shall undertake measures directed to prevention of natural disasters occurrence.

10.9.4 Management activities mitigate impacts on forest management unit and neighboring communities.

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. (C6.5 P&C V4)*

10.10.1 Harvesting of non-timber forest products and other management activity measures shall not lead to soil erosion, water bodies' pollution and water quality degradation.

10.10.2 Harvesting of non-timber forest products and other management activity measures shall not reduce ecologic forest functions in the sites essential for realization of animal life cycles.

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

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

10.10.4 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. (C5.3 and C6.5 P&C V4)*

10.11.1 Harvesting and exporting of timber or non-timber forest products allows preserving of natural values defined in Principles 6 and 9.

10.11.2 Losses of commercial timber or non-timber forest products in the process of harvesting and exporting are minimal.

10.11.3 Harvesting and exporting of timber or non-timber forest products does not lead to damage of other forest, as well as soil and water resources.

10.12 *The Organization* shall* dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 P&C V4)*

10.12.1 Waste, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, volatile flammable liquids and their containers shall be removed from forest after job is finished.

10.12.2 Waste, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, volatile flammable liquids and their containers shall temporary be accumulated and utilized according to valid legislation requirements.

F Glossary of Terms

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

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

Local communities Indigenous

Peoples Workers

Forest dwellers Neighbors

Downstream

landowners Local processors

Local businesses

Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners

Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements. Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

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

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

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

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious

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

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

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

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of

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

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

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

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

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

Affects the legal* or customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities*;

Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;

Physical violence;

Destruction of property;

Presence of military bodies;

Acts of intimidation against *forest* workers** and *stakeholders**.

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

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

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

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

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

provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;

regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and

cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

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

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

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

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

ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage); biological

diversity;

water resources; soils;

atmosphere;

landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A *legal** condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future

consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;

Trees with special ecological value; Vertical and horizontal complexity; Standing dead trees;

Dead fallen wood;

Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances; Nesting sites;

Small wetlands, bogs, fens; Ponds;

Areas for procreation;

Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding; Areas for migration;

Areas for hibernation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member

Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources

Distinct social, economic or political systems
Distinct language, culture and beliefs

Form non-dominant groups of society

Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

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

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

Intact Forest Landscape: a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest [website](#). 2006-2014).

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

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

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

Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs

Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions

Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs

Local development projects

Local governments

National government departments functioning in the region

FSC National Offices

Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal** title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and

all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

Natural forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity,

including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as plantations.

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

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

Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration.

Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas.

The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savanna. **Natural Hazards:** disturbances that can present risks to social and *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc. .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.

Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.

Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be

considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

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

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

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

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

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (including logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: Based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International.

A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity.

A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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

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

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

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal**

significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;

Containers;

Motor and other fuels and oils;

Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and

Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group*. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. *Water Benefits Standard*).

Wetlands. Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, [IUCN Definitions](#) – English).

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

Annex 1: Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

1. Legal* rights to harvest

1.1 Land <i>tenure*</i> and management rights methods to obtain	Legislation covering land <i>tenure*</i> rights, including <i>customary rights*</i> as well as management rights, that includes the use of <i>legal*</i> <i>tenure*</i> rights and management rights. It also covers <i>legal*</i> business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.
1.2 Concession licenses	Legislation regulating procedures for issuing <i>forest*</i> concession licenses, including the use of <i>legal*</i> methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Any national or sub-national <i>legal*</i> requirements for Management Planning, including conducting <i>forest*</i> inventories, having a <i>forest* management plan*</i> and related planning and <i>monitoring*</i> , impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by <i>legally competent*</i> authorities.
1.4 Harvesting permits	National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other <i>legal*</i> documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of <i>legal*</i> methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.

2. Taxes and fees

2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Legislation covering payment of all legally required <i>forest*</i> harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of <i>forest*</i> products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing <i>forest*</i> (standing stock sales).
2.3 Income and profit taxes	Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of <i>forest*</i> products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.

3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	Any <i>legal</i> * requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that <i>shall</i> * be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or
	hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., <i>shall</i> * also be considered as well as the planning and <i>monitoring</i> * of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices <i>shall</i> * be considered.
3.2 Protected sites and species	International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable <i>forest</i> * uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their <i>habitats</i> * and potential <i>habitats</i> *.
3.3 Environmental requirements	National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or <i>protection</i> * of <i>environmental values</i> * including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for <i>forest</i> * machineries, use of <i>pesticides</i> * and other chemicals, biodiversity <i>conservation</i> *, air quality, <i>protection</i> * and <i>restoration</i> * of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry <i>infrastructure</i> *, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.
3.4 Health and safety	Legally required personal <i>protection</i> * equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of <i>protection</i> * zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that <i>shall</i> * be considered relevant to operations in the <i>forest</i> * (not office work, or other activities less related to actual <i>forest</i> * operations).
3.5 <i>Legal</i> * employment	<i>Legal</i> * requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association.
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 <i>Customary rights</i> *	Legislation covering <i>customary rights</i> * relevant to <i>forest</i> * harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.
4.2 <i>Free Prior and</i>	Legislation covering "free prior and informed consent" in connection

*Informed Consent** with the transfer of *forest** management rights and *customary rights** to *The Organization** in charge of the harvesting operation.

4.3 *Indigenous Peoples** rights *Indigenous Peoples** Legislation that regulates the rights of *Indigenous Peoples** as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are

	land <i>tenure</i> *, and rights to use certain <i>forest</i> * related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve <i>forest</i> * lands.
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	Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.
5.2 Trade and transport	All required trading and transport permits <i>shall</i> * exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from <i>forest</i> * operations.
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the <i>forest</i> * operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It <i>should</i> * be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.
5.4 Custom regulations	Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).
5.5 CITES	CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.

7. Ecosystem Services

	Legislation covering <i>ecosystem services*</i> rights, including <i>customary rights*</i> as well as management rights that include the use of <i>legal*</i> methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to <i>ecosystem services*</i> . National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for <i>ecosystem services*</i> . Also includes <i>legal*</i> business registration and tax registration, including relevant <i>legal*</i> required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to <i>ecosystem services*</i> (including tourism).
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Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

1) Kyrgyz Republic legal acts:

- Kyrgyz Republic Forest Act from July 8, 1999 № 66;
- Kyrgyz Republic Water Act from January 12, 2005 № 8;
- Kyrgyz Republic Land Act from June 2, 1999 № 45;
- Kyrgyz Republic Tax Act from October 17, 2008 № 230;
- Kyrgyz Republic Labour Act from August 4, 2004 № 106.

2) Kyrgyz Republic Laws:

- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 16 June 1999 № 53 «About environmental protection»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 16 June 1999 № 54 «About ecologic expertise»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 3 May 2011 № 18 «About Specially protected areas »;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 17 June 1999 № 59 «About fauna»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 20 June 2001 № 53 «About protection and use of flora»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 21 June 2005 № 36 «About tribes and their organizations»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 1 November 2002 № 151 «About mountain areas of Kyrgyz Republic»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 14 January 1994 № 1422-XII «About water»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 12 January 2015 № 2 «About plant quarantine»;

- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 26 January 2009 № 30 «About pastures»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 9 June 1999 № 48 «About biospheric territories of Kyrgyz Republic»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 12 February 2007 № 15 «About prohibition of logging, transportation, procurement and sales, harvesting and use, export of especially valuable (walnut and juniperus) tree species in Kyrgyz Republic»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 25 June 1997 № 39 «About fishery management»;
- Kyrgyz Republic Law from 4 August 2008 № 191 «About prohibition of harvesting, transportation, purchasing, sales and exporting of especially valuable and endemic fish species, living in lakes Issyk-Kulj and Son-Kulj».

3) ILO Conventions ratified by Kyrgyzstan¹

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

4) Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Conventions ratified by Kyrgyzstan

- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1973
- - Laws covering FPIC – Free Prior and Informed Consent
- - Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.

Annex 2: Training requirements for workers

Workers shall* be able to:*

- 1) Implement *forest** activities to comply with applicable *legal** requirements (*Criterion* 1.5*);

- 2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (*Criterion* 2.1*);

¹ ***ILO Conventions not ratified by Kyrgyzstan***

- *Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)*
- *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)*

- 3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (*Criterion* 2.2*);
- 4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health *risks** (*Criterion* 2.3*);
- 5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (*Criterion* 2.5*);
- 6) Identify where *Indigenous Peoples** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (*Criterion* 3.2*);
- 7) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (*Criterion* 3.4*);
- 8) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples** and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of *forest** management activities to avoid negative impacts (*Criterion* 3.5* and *Criterion* 4.7*);
- 9) Identify where *local communities** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (*Criterion* 4.2*);
- 10) Carry out social, economic and *environmental impact assessments** and develop appropriate mitigation measures (*Criterion* 4.5*);
- 11) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared *ecosystem services** (*Criterion* 5.1*);
- 12) Handle, apply and store *pesticides** (*Criterion* 10.7*); and
- 13) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of *waste materials** (*Criterion* 10.12*).

Annex 3: Additional Requirements for Ecosystem Services

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

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

I. General Indicators

- 1) A *publicly available** Ecosystem Services Certification Document is developed and includes:
 - i. A declaration of the *ecosystem services** for which a promotional claim is being or will be made;
 - ii. A description of the current condition of the declared *ecosystem services**;
 - iii. *Legal* tenure** to manage, use and/or receive payments for declared *ecosystem services**;
 - iv. *Management objectives** related to maintenance and/or enhancement of declared *ecosystem services**;
 - v. *Verifiable targets** related to maintenance and/or enhancement of declared *ecosystem services**;
 - vi. Management activities and strategies related to declared *ecosystem services**;
 - vii. Areas within and outside of the *Management Unit** that contribute to the declared *ecosystem services**;
 - viii. Threats to the declared *ecosystem services** within and outside of the *Management Unit**;
 - ix. A description of management activities to reduce the threats to declared *ecosystem services** within and outside of the *Management Unit*;
 - x. A description of the methodology used to evaluate the impacts of management activities on the declared *ecosystem services** within and outside of the *Management Unit**, based on the FSC Procedure for Demonstrating the Impact of Forest Stewardship on Ecosystem Services ;
 - xi. A description of monitoring results related to the implementation of management activities and strategies related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared *ecosystem services**.
 - xii. A description of results of the evaluation of impacts of activities and threats on the declared *ecosystem services*;

- xiii. A list of communities and other organizations involved in activities related to the declared *ecosystem services**; and
- xiv. A summary of *culturally appropriate* engagement* with Indigenous Peoples* and local communities**, related to the declared *ecosystem services** including

*ecosystem service** access and use, and benefit sharing, consistent with *Principle* 3* and *Principle* 4*.

- 2) The results of the evaluation of impacts demonstrate that *verifiable targets** for the maintenance and/or enhancement of the declared *ecosystem services**, are met or exceeded; and
- 3) The results of the evaluation of impacts demonstrate no negative impacts from management activities on the declared *ecosystem services** within or outside of the *Management Unit**.

II. Management Indicators

A. All Services

- 1) Management indicators for all *Ecosystem Services** ensure:

*Peatlands** are not drained;

*Wetlands**, *peatlands**, *savannahs* or *natural grasslands** are not converted to *plantations** or any other land use;

Areas converted from *wetlands**, *peatlands**, *savannahs* or *natural grasslands** to *plantation** since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

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

Knowledgeable experts independent of *The Organization** confirm the effectiveness of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Value** areas.

B. Carbon Sequestration and Storage

- 1) In addition to requirements to maintain *environmental values** in *Principle* 6*, and *Principle 9** when promotional claims are made regarding carbon sequestration and storage, the following are demonstrated:

*Forests** are identified to be protected due to their carbon stocks, according to the FSC Guidance for Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystem Services.

Management activities maintain, enhance or *restore** carbon storage in the *forest**; including through *forest** *protection** and reduced impact logging practices for carbon, as described in the FSC Guidance for Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystem Services.

C. Biological Diversity* Conservation*

- 1) In addition to provisions to protect biological diversity in *Principle** 6 and *Principle** 9, when promotional claims are made regarding *biological diversity** *conservation**, the following are demonstrated:

Management activities maintain, enhance or *restore**:

- a) *Rare and threatened species** and their *habitats**, including through the provision of *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity**, and other direct means for their survival and viability; and
- b) Natural landscape-level characteristics, including *forest** diversity, composition and structure.

The *conservation area network**, and conservation areas outside the *Management Unit**:

- a) Represents the full range of *environmental values** in the *Management Unit**;
- b) Has sufficient size or functional connectivity, to support natural processes;
- c) Contains the full range of habitats present for *focal species** and *rare and threatened species**; and
- d) Has sufficient size or functional connectivity with other suitable habitat to support viable populations of *focal species** including *rare and threatened species** in the region.

Knowledgeable experts independent of *The Organization** confirm the sufficiency of the *conservation area network**.

D. Watershed Services

- 1) In addition to measures to protect water in *Principle** 6 and measures to reduce the impact from *natural hazards** in *Principle** 10, where promotional claims are made regarding watershed services:

An assessment identifies:

- a) Hydrological features and connections, including permanent and temporary *water bodies**, *watercourses**, and *aquifers**;
- b) Domestic water needs for *Indigenous Peoples** and *local communities** within and outside of the *Management Unit** that may be impacted by management activities;
- c) Areas of water stress* and water scarcity*;
- d) Consumption of water by *The Organization** and other users.

- 2) Measures are implemented to maintain, enhance or *restore** permanent and temporary *water bodies**, *watercourses**, and *aquifers**;
- 3) Chemicals, waste and sediment are not discharged into *water bodies**, *watercourses** or *aquifers**; and
- 4) Management activities and strategies respect universal access to water, as defined in the [UN resolution on the human right to water and sanitation](#).

E. Soil Conservation

- 1) In addition to measures related to soil in *Principle** 6 and *Principle** 10, where promotional claims are made regarding soil conservation, the following are demonstrated:

Vulnerable or high risk soils are identified, including thin soils, soils with poor drainage and subject to water logging, and soils prone to compaction, erosion, instability and run-off;

Measures are implemented to reduce compaction, erosion and landslides;

Management activities maintain, enhance or restore soil fertility and stability; and

Chemicals and waste are not discharged into soil.

F. Recreational Services

- 1) In addition to measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on social values identified in *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *Principle** 9, where promotional claims are made regarding recreational services, the following are demonstrated:

Measures are implemented to maintain, enhance or *restore**:

- a) Areas of importance for recreation and tourism including site attractions, archaeological sites, trails, areas of high visual quality and areas of cultural or historical interest; and
- b) Populations of species that are a tourist attraction.

The rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** and *local communities** are not violated by tourism activities;

In addition to health and safety practices in *Criterion** 2.3, practices are implemented to protect the health and safety of tourism customers;

Health and safety plans and accident rates are publicly available in recreational areas and areas of interest to the tourism sector; and

A summary is provided of activities that demonstrate prevention of discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or disability.

ANNEX 4 List of rare and threatened species in the country or region

CITES species :

Download of the rare and threatened species list from <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

Species identified from other sources of best available information:

The list of rare and endangered species of animals and plants to be entered in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic

The list is based on the decree of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of lists of rare and endangered species of animals and plants to be entered in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic" (in edition of the resolution of the KR Government dated 25 July 2009, No. 471). Regulatory legal acts should be used in the current edition taking into account the approved changes.

LIST of species of higher plants and fungi for inclusion in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic

N	The name in Russian	The name in Latin	The name in Kyrgyz
Семейство Pinaceae			
1	Пихта Семенова	<i>Abies semenovii</i> B.Fedtsch.	Ак карагай
Семейство Araceae			
2	Эминиум Регеля	<i>Eminium regelii</i> Vved.	Регель тамыр кучаласы
3	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
Семейство Asphodelaceae			
4	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
5	Эремурус Зинаиды	<i>E. zenaidae</i> Vved	Зинаида чырашы
6	Эремурус Зои	<i>E. zoae</i> Vved	Зоя чырашы
Семейство Alliaceae			
7	Лук пскемский	<i>Allium pskemense</i> B.Fedtsch.	Пскем пиязы
8	Лук Семенова	<i>Allium semenovii</i> Regel	Семенов пиязы
9	Лук двенадцатизубый	<i>A. dodecadontum</i> Vved	Он эки тишчелүү пияз
Семейство Liliaceae			
10	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
11	Рябчик Эдуарда	<i>Petilium eduardii</i> (A.Regel ex Los.) Vved.	Айгул, Эдуард чаар гүлү
12	Тюльпан вверхстремлящийся	<i>Tulipa anadroma</i> Z.Botsch.	Жогору умтулган мандалак

13	Тюльпан Грейга	<i>Tulipa greigii</i> Regel	Грейг мандалагы
14	Тюльпан Кауфмана	<i>Tulipa kaufmanniana</i> Regel	Кауфман мандалагы
15	Тюльпан Колпаковского	<i>Tulipa kolpakowskiana</i> Regel	Колпаковский мандалагы
16	Тюльпан родственный	<i>Tulipa affinis</i> Z.Botsch.	Окшош мандалак
17	Тюльпан блестящий	<i>Tulipa nitida</i> Th.Hoog.	Жалтырак мандалак
18	Тюльпан Островского	<i>Tulipa ostrowskiana</i> Regel	Островский мандалагы
19	Тюльпан розовый	<i>Tulipa rosea</i> Vved.	Мала кызыл мандалак
20	Тюльпан Зинаиды	<i>Tulipa zenaidae</i> Vved.	Зинаида мандалагы
21	Тюльпан ширококычиночный	<i>Tulipa platystemon</i> Vved.	Жазы аталыктуу мандалак
22	Тюльпан четырехлистный	<i>T. tetraphylla</i> Regel	Төрт жалбырактуу мандалак
23	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
Семейство Iridaceae			
24	Юнона орхидная	<i>Juno orchioides</i> (Carr.) Vved.	Араладай юнона
25	Иридодиктиум Колпаковского	<i>Iridodictyum kolpakowskianum</i> (Regel) Radionenko	Колпаковский чекилдеги
Семейство Santalaceae			
26	Ленец Минквица	<i>Thesium minkwitzianum</i> B.Fedtsch.	Минквиц тезиуму
Семейство Caryophyllaceae			
27	Колючелистник гипсофиловидный	<i>Acanthophyllum gypsophyloides</i> Regel.	Гипсофилдей кой тикен
28	Смолевка суусамырская	<i>Silene susamyrense</i> Lazkov.	Суусамыр чайыр гүлү
Семейство Ranunculaceae			
29	Ветреница туполопастная	<i>Anemone obtusiloba</i> D.Don	Учсуз анемона
30	Прострел Костычева	<i>Pulsatilla kostyczewii</i> (Korsh.) Juz.	Костычев кундуз гүлү
31	Живокость Кнорринга	<i>Delphinium knorringianum</i> B.Fedtsch.	Кнорринг бүтөөсү

Семейство Berberidaceae			
32	Барбарис кашгарский	Verberis kaschgarica Rupr.	Кашкар бөрү карагаты
Семейство Papaveraceae			
33	Хохлатка ложносогнутая	Corydalis pseudoadunca M.Pop.	Өрмө кара, бурма кара
Семейство Brassicaceae			
34	Искандера алайская	Iskandera alaica (Korsh.) Botsch. et Vved.	Алай инкендерасы
Семейство Crassulaceae			
35	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
36	Родиола Литвинова	Rhodiola litwinowii Boriss	Литвинов чегендири
Семейство Rosaceae			
37	Боярышник Кнорринга	Crataegus knorringiana Pojark.	Кнорринг долоносу
38	Яблоня Недзвецкого	Malus niedzwetzkyana Dieck	Кызыл жалбырактуу алма
39	Груша Средней Азии	Pyrus asiae-mediae (M.Pop.) Maleev	Орто Азия алмуруту
40	Груша Коржинского	Pyrus korshinskyi Litv.	Коржинский алмуруту
41	Сибирка тьяншанская	Sibiraea tianschanica Pojark.	Тянь-шань сибирчиси
42	Рябинник Ольги	Sorbaria olgae Zinserl.	Ольга четиндиги
43	Рябина персидская	Sorbus persica Hedl.	Персия четини
44	Таволгоцвет Шренка	Spiraeanthus schrenkianus Maxim.	Шренк табылгы гүлү
45	Миндаль Петунникова	Amygdalus petunnikovii Litv.	Петунников бадамы
46	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
Семейство Fabaceae			
47	Аммопиптант карликовый	Ammopiptanthus nanus (M.Pop.) Cheng fil.	Байбиче чекей
48	Чесниэлля волосистая	Chesniella villosa Boriss.	Түктүү тыйынчык
49	Пузырник	Colutea brachyptera	Кыска канаттуу ак

	короткокрылый	Sumn.	Барсылдак
50	Софора Королькова	<i>Sophora korolkowii</i> Dieck ex Koehne	Корольков боз кемпири
51	Копеечник щетиноплодный	<i>Hedysarum chaitocarpum</i> Regel et Schmalh.	Тикен түктүү Тыйынчанак
Семейство Zygophyllaceae			
52	Парнолистник кашгарский	<i>Zygophyllum</i> <i>kaschgaricum</i> Boriss.	Кашгар жуп жалбыракчаны
Семейство Rhamnaceae			
53	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
Семейство Vitaceae			
54	Виноград узунакматский	<i>Vitis usunachmatica</i> Vass.	Узунакмат жүзүмү
Семейство Apiaceae			
55	Козополянская	<i>Kosopoljanskia</i> <i>turkestanica</i> Korov.	Туркстан козополянскиясы
56	Володушка розеточная	<i>Bupleurum rosulare</i> Korov. ex M.Pimen. et Sdobn.	Розеткалуу буплеурум
57	Гиалолона средняя	<i>Hyalolaena intermedia</i> M.Pimen.	Орто бойлуу гиалолона
58	Жабрица Коржинского	<i>Seseli korshinskyi</i> (Schischk.) M.Pimen.	Коржинский сеселиси
59	Жабрица синеголовниковая	<i>Seseli eryngioides</i> (Korov.) M.Pimen. et V.Tichomirov	Көк башчалуу сесели
60	(Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)		
61	Книдиокарпа алайская	<i>Cnidiocarpa alaica</i> M.Pimen.	Алай книдиокарпасы
62	Пастернаковник ледниковый	<i>Pastinacopsis</i> <i>glacialis</i> Gaolosc.	Мөңгү пастернаковниги
63	Козополянская пушистоплодная	<i>Kosopoljanskia</i> <i>hebecarpa</i> M.Pimen. et R.Kam.	Түктүү мөмөлүү козополянския
64	Дорема мелкоплодная	<i>Dorema microcarpum</i> Korov.	Маида мөмөлүү дорема
Семейство Primulaceae			
65	Первоцвет крупночашечный	<i>Primula macrocalyx</i> Bunge	Ири чөйчөкчөлүү примула

66	Первоцвет Евгении	<i>Primula eugeniae</i> Fed.	Евгения примуласы
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67	Кауфмания Семенова	<i>Kaufmannia semenovii</i>	Семенов кауфманиясы
		(<i>Herd.</i>) Regel	
	Семейство Plumbaginaceae		
68	Акантолимон плотный	<i>Acantholimon compactum</i>	Нык төөтаман
		Korov.	
	Семейство Lamiaceae		
69	Эриантера	<i>Alajja anomala</i> (Juz.)	Эриантера кыйшык
	уклоняющаяся	<i>Ikonn. (=Erianthera</i>	корум гүлү
		<i>anomala</i> Juz.)	
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70	Отостегия Шенникова	<i>Otostegia schennikovii</i>	Шенников отостегиясы
		V.Scharaschova	
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71	Шалфей Королькова	<i>Salvia korolkovii</i>	Корольков шалфейи
		Regel et Schmalh.	
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72	Шалфей Введенского	<i>Salvia vvedenskyi</i>	Введенский шалфейи
		E.Nikit.	
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73	Шлемник	<i>Scutellaria</i>	Андрахнадай
	андрахновидный	<i>andrachnoides</i> Vved.	skutelljaria
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74	Шлемник	<i>Scutellaria nepetoides</i>	Непетадай skutelljaria
	котовниковидный	M.Pop. ex Juz.	
	Семейство Solanaceae		
75	Пузырница алайская	<i>Physochlaina alaica</i>	Алай физохлайнасы
		Kototk. ex Kovalevsk.	
	Семейство Boraginaceae		
76	Тяньшаночка	<i>Tianschanella</i>	Чатырчалуу тяньшанчек

	зонтиконосная	umbellifera B.Fedtsch.	
		ex M.Pop.	

Семейство Bignoniaceae			

77	Инкарвиллея Ольги	Incarvillea olgae	Ольга инкарвиллеясы
		Regel	

Семейство Caprifoliaceae			

78	Жимолость странная	Lonicera paradoxa	Укмуштуу шилби
		Pojark.	

Семейство Campanulaceae			

79	Колокольчик Евгении	Campanula eugeniae	Евгения коңгуроо гүлү
		Fed.	

80 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR			
		dated 25 июля 2009 №471)	

Семейство Asteraceae			

81	Соссюрея обернутая	Saussurea involucrata	Оролгон соссюрея
		(Kar. et Kir.)	
		Sch. Bip.	

82	Волосистоцветочник аулиеатинский	Trichanthemis aulieatensis	Олуяата трихантемиси
		(B.Fedtsch.) Krasch.	

83	Волосистоцветочник золотистый	Trichanthemis aurea	Сары трихантемис
		Krasch.	

84	Ламиропаппус шакафтарский	Lamyropappus schakaptaricus	Шакафтар ламиропаппусу
		(B.Fedtsch.) Knorr. et	
		Tamamsch.	

85	Лепидолофа Комарова	Lepidolopha komarovii	Комаров лепидолофасы
		C.Winkl.	

86	Большеголовник аулиеатинский	Rhaponticum aulietense	Олуяата рапонтникуму
		Iljin	

87	Василек алайский	Centaurea alaica	Алай көп башы
		Iljin.	

88 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR			
		dated 25 июля 2009 №471)	

89	Пиретрум зедельвейсовидный	Pyrethrum leontopodium	Ак маңдайдай пиретрум
		(C. Winkl.) Tzvel.	

Виды грибов			

90	Скутигер тьяншанский	Scutigera tianschanicus	Тьяншан скутигери
		A. Bond	

91	Сетчатоголовник оттянутый	Dictyosephalos attenuatus (Peck) Long	Тартылган торбашчан

		et Peunkett	
92	Мутинус собачий	Mutinus caninus Fr.	Ит мутинусу
93	Диктифора сдвоенная, сетконоска	Dictyophora duplicate (Bosc.) E. Fischer.	Ачаланган, коштолгон диктифора
94 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)			
95 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471) Семейство Дымянковые - Fumariaceae DC.			
96	Дымяночка туркестанская	Fumariola turkestanica Korsh.	Туркстан фумариоласы
Семейство Розоцветные - Rosaceae Juss.			
97	Яблоня Сиверса	Malus sieversii (Ledeb.) M. Roem (hissarica S. Kudr., kirghisorum Al. Theod. et Fed., jusepczuki Vass.)	Кызыл алма
Семейство Зонтичные - Apiaceae Lindl			
98	Жестковенечник пятирогий	Sclerotiaria pentaceros (Korov.) Korov.	Беш муйуздуу склеротиария
Семейство Норичниковые - Scrophulariaceae			
99	Наталиелла алайская	Nathaliella alaica B. Fedtsch.	Алай наталиелласы

LIST of mammals for inclusion in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic

N	The name in Russian	The name in Latin	The name in Kyrgyz
1	Азиатская широкоушка	Barbastella leucomelas	Жазы кулак
2	Белобрюхий стрелоух	Otonycteris hemprichi	Ак боор жебе кулак
3	Благородный олень, марал	Cervus elaphus asiaticus	Бугу, марал
4	Бурый медведь	Ursus arctos	Аюу, күрөң аюу
5	Бухарский подковонос	Rinolophus bocharicus	Бухара така тумшугу
6	Горный баран, архар	Ovis ammon	Кулжа, аркар

7	Джейран	<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	Жейрен, кара куйрук
8	Длинноиглый еж	<i>Hemiechinus hypomelas</i>	Түштүк кирпи
9 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)			
10	Индийский дикобраз	<i>Hystrix indica</i> (<i>leucura</i>)	Чүткөр, кармүштөк
11	Ирбис, снежный барс	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Илбирс
12	Каменная куница	<i>Martes foina</i>	Суусар
13 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)			
14	Красный волк	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Тоо чөөсү, кызыл карышкыр
15	Малый подковонос	<i>Rinolophus hipposideros</i>	Кичи така тумшук
16	Малый тушканчик	<i>Allactaga elater</i>	Кичине кош аяк
17	Манул	<i>Felis manul</i>	Мадыл
18	Обыкновенная кутора	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Суу чычкан
19	Обыкновенная рысь	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Сүлөөсүн
20	Перевязка	<i>Vormela peregusna</i>	Чаар күсөн, сасык күсөн
21	Речная выдра	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Кундуз
22	Сурок Мензбира	<i>Marmota menzbieri</i>	Мензбир сууру
23 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)			
24	Тушканчик Северцова	<i>Allactaga severtzovi</i>	Северцов кош аягы
25	Тушканчик-прыгун	<i>Allactaga saltator</i>	Секиргич кош аяк
26	Широкоухий складчатогуб	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	Кош эрин жарганат

LIST of birds for inclusion in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic

N	The name in Russian	The name in Latin	The name in Kyrgyz
1	Савка	<i>Oxyura leucoserphala</i>	Ак баш өрдөк
2	Сапсан	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Ылаачын
3 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR			

dated 25 июля 2009 №471)

4	Колпица	Platalea leucorodia	Ак кашык тумшук
5	Кречет	Falco rusticolus	Шумкар
6	Кречетка	Chettusia gregaria	Чөл ызгыты
7	Кудрявый пеликан	Pelecanus crispus	Тармал бир казан
8	Могильник	Aquila heliaca	Кара шакылдак
9	Обыкновенный фламинго	Phoenicopterus roseus	Фламинго
10	Орел карлик	Hieraaetus pennatus	Кидик бүркүт
11	Орлан-белохвост	Haliaeetus albicilla	Суу бүркүт
12	Орлан-долгохвост	Haliaeetus leucoryphus	Узун куйрук суу бүркүт
13	Тетерев	Lyrurus tetrrix	Каракур
14	Туркестанский тювик	Accipiter badius	Чүйлү
15	Авдотка	Burhinus oedicephalus	Жылкычы чулдук
16	Балобан	Falco cherrug	Ителги
17	Белоголовый сип	Gyps fulvus	Ак кажыр
18	Белоглазая чернеть	Aythya nyroca	Ак көз өрдөк
19	Белокрылый дятел	Dendrocopos leucopterus	Ак канаттуу тафкылдак
20	Белый аист	Ciconia ciconia	Ак кунас
21	Беркут	Aquila chrysaetos	Бүркүт
22	Вородач	Gypaetus barbatus	Көк жору, балта жутар
23	Белобрюхий рябок	Pterocles alchata	Бүлдүрүк
24	Белогрудый голубь	Columba leuconota	Ак төш көгүчкөн
25	Большой пестрый дятел	Dendrocopos major	Чоң чаар тафкылдак (доңкулдак)
26	Бурый голубь	Columba evermanni	Эверсмандын көгүчкөнү
27	Горный гусь	Eulabeia indica	Тоо казы, мапка казы
28	Длинноносый (средний) крохаль	Mergus serrator	Узун тумшук кытай ала
29	Дрофаё	Otis tarda	Тоодак
30	Дрофа-красотка	Chlamydotis undulata	Жорго тоодак
31	Журавль-красавка	Anthropoides virgo	Каркыра
32	Змеяяд	Circaetus gallicus	Жыланчы

33	Лебедь-кликун	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Ак куу
34 (Excluded in accordance with the decree of the Government of the KR dated 25 июля 2009 №471)			
35	Розовый пеликан	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Кызгылт бир казан
36	Райская мухоловка	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Узун куйрук чымынчы
37	Рыжеголовый сокол, шахин	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	Шахин
38	Серпоязв	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	Орок тумшук чулдук
39	Саджа	<i>Syrhaptetes paradoxus</i>	Кыл куйрук, булдурук кара
40	Серая неясыть	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Мыкый укү
41	Скопа	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Балыкчы куш, бакачы
42	Снежный (гималайский) гриф, кумай	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Кумай
43	Степная пустельга	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Талаа күйкөсү
44	Степной орел	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Кара куш
45	Стервятник	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Журтчу, тарпчы
46	Стрепет	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Безбелдек
47	Филин	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Чоң укү
48	Чернобрюхий рябок	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	Чыгыш булдурук, кара боор
49	Черноголовый хохотун	<i>Larus ichthyaeus</i>	Каракчы чардак
50	Черный аист	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Кара кунас
51	Черный гриф	<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>	Таз кара
52	Чернозобая гагара	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Көк өрдөк
53	Ястребиный орел	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Чүйлү сымал бүркүт
54	Малый баклан	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> (Pallas, 1773)	Кидик караказ
55	Степной лушь	<i>Circus macrourus</i> (S.G. Gmelin, 1771)	Кубарган кулаалы
56	Большой подорлик	<i>Aquila clanga</i> Pallas, 1811	Чаар буркут
57	Коростель	<i>Crex crex</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Кадимки тарталтоок

58	Тонкоклювый кроншнеп	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> Vieillot, 1817	Ичкетумшуктуу тоочулдук
59	Степная тиркушка	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> J.G. Fischer, 1842	Караканаттуу ачачулдук

LIST of insects for inclusion in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic

N	The name in Russian	The name in Latin	The name in Kyrgyz
1	Булавобрюх заметный, подвид увенчанный	<i>Cordulegaster insignis</i> Schneider, 1845 ssp. <i>coronatus</i> Morton, 1916	Тикен куйрук ийнелик
2	Дыбка степная	<i>Saga pedo</i> (Pallas, 1771)	Айман чегиртке
3	Скакун-галатей	<i>Cephalota galathea</i> (Thieme, 1881)	Галатей кепелегу
4	Брызгун ферганский	<i>Carabus (Pseudotribax)</i> <i>ferghanicus</i> Breuning, 1933	Фергана буркөкчү
5	Брызгун степной	<i>Carabus (Pseudotribax)</i> <i>validus</i> Kraatz, 1884	Кара алп буркөкчү
6	Усач Чичерина	<i>Prionus (Pogonatron)</i> <i>tschitscherini</i> (Semenov, 1889)	Чичерин мурутчаны
7	Усач-киргизобия	<i>Kirgisobia bohnei</i> Danilevsky, 1992	Чичерин мурутчаны Кыргызобия мурутчаны
8	Желтушка Христофа	<i>Colias christophi</i> Grun-Grshimailo, 1885	Христоф сары кепелегу
9	Аполлон локсиас, подвид ташкорооский	<i>Parnassius (Kailasius)</i> <i>loxias</i> Pungeler, 1901 ssp. <i>tashkorensis</i> Kreuzberg, 1984	Локсиас калдырканы
10	Аполлон обыкновенный, подвид Мерцбахера	<i>Parnassius (s.str.)</i> <i>apollo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ssp. <i>merzbacheri</i> Fruhstorfer, 1906	Мерцбахер (кадимки) калдырканы
11	Алексанор, подвид иудеус	<i>Papilio (s.str.)</i> <i>alexanor</i> Esper, 1799 ssp. <i>judeus</i> Staudinger, 1893	Кичи махаон
12	Ктырь гигантский	<i>Satanas gigas</i> (Eversmann, 1854)	Дөө шер чымыны
13	Рогохвост Сах	<i>Urocercus sah</i> (Mocsary,	Сах мүйүз куйрук

		1881)	
14	Мегалодонт Кузнецова	Megalodontes (Rhipidioceros) kuznetzovi Dovnar-Zapolskij, 1930	Кузнецов бутак муруттуу таарыгыч
15	Оса Полохрум азиатская	Polochrum pamirepandum Kurzenko, 1986	Полохрум сары аарысы
16	Оса Мазарис длинноусая	Masaris longicornis (N.Kuznetzov, 1923) (=M. tianshanicus Panfilov, 1968)	Мазарис сары аарысы
17	Амазонка-россомирмекс	Rossomyrmex proformicarum K.Arnoldi, 1928	Кара курсактуу кул ээлөөчүү кумурска
18	Паук Трихолатис реликтовая	Tricholathys relicta Ovchinnikov, 2001	Трихолатис реликт жөргөмүшү

LIST of amphibians and reptiles for inclusion in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic

N	The name in Russian	The name in Latin	The name in Kyrgyz
1	Зеленая жаба	Bufo viridis Laurenti, 1768	Жашыл кур бака
2	Азиатская лягушка	Rana asiatica Bedriaga, 1898	Кызыл колтук бака
3	Среднеазиатская черепaha	Agrionemys horsfieldi (Gray, 1844)	Орто Азия таш бакасы
4	Желтопузик	Pseudopus apodus (Pallas, 1775)	Сары жылан
5	Серый варан	Varanus griseus (Daudin, 1803)	Боз эчкемер
6	Круглоголовка Саид-Алиева	Phrynocephalus saidalievi Sattorov, 1981	Такыр тоголок башы
7	Длинноногий сцинк Шнайдера	Eumeces schneideri (Daudin, 1802)	Кадимки тартак сцинк
8	Пятнистый полоз	Spalerosophis diadema (Schlegel, 1837)	Турно чеке полоз
9	Степная гадюка	Vipera ursini (Bonaparte, 1835)	Боздон чаар жылан
10	Восточный удавчик	Eryx tataricus	Чыгыш кумчул моюнткучтар

LIST of species of fish for inclusion in the Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic

N	The name in Russian	The name in Latin	The name in Kyrgyz
1	Иссык-Кульская маринка	Schizothorax issykkuli Berg	Сазан кара балыгы
2	Щуковидный жерех (лысач)	Aspiolucius esocinus (Kessler)	Кашка
3	Туркестанский сомик	Glyptosternum reticulatum	Лакка
4	Иссык-Кульский голый осман	Diptychus bydowskii Lansdelli gunther	Көк чаар, ала буга
5	Чуйская остролулка	Caroetobrama kuschakewitschi orientalis Nikolskij	Учтуу канат
6	Аральский усач	Barbus brachycephalus Kessler	Тенге балык
7	Туркестанский усач	Barbus capito conocephalus Kessler	Кадимки ит мурун

ANNEX 5: Elements of the Management Plan

1) The results of assessments, including:

Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6* and *Principle* 9*;

Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in *Principle* 6*, *Principle* 2 to Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*;

Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in *Principle 6*, *Principle* 2 to Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*; and

The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** for which promotional claims are made as identified in *Criterion* 5.1* and Annex 3.

2) Programs and activities regarding:

Workers' rights*, occupational health and safety, *gender equality**, as identified in *Principle* 4*;

*Indigenous Peoples**, community relations, local economic and social development, identified, as in *Principle* 3*, *Principle* 4* and *Principle* 5*;

Stakeholder *engagement** and the resolution of *disputes**; and grievances, as identified in *Principle* 7* and *Principle* 9*;

Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in *Principle* 10*;

The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle* 5*.

3) Measures to *conserve** and/or *restore**:

Rare and threatened species* and habitats*;

Water bodies* and riparian zones*;

Landscape connectivity**, including wildlife corridors;

Declared *ecosystem services** as identified in *Criterion* 5.1*, and Annex 3;

Representative Sample Areas*, as identified in *Principle* 6*; and

High Conservation Values*, as identified in *Principle* 9*.

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

Environmental values*, as identified in *Principle* 6* and *Principle* 9*;

Declared *Ecosystem services** as identified in *Criterion* 5.1* and Annex 3;

Social Values, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*.

5) A description of the *monitoring** program, as identified in *Principle* 8*, including:

Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle* 5*;

Declared *Ecosystem services** as identified in *Criterion* 5.1* and Annex 3; *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6*;

Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle* 10*; High Conservation Values*, as identified in *Principle* 9*;

*Monitoring** systems based on stakeholder *engagement** planned or in place, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*;

Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**.

Annex 6: Monitoring Requirements

- 1) *Monitoring** in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion** 10.1);

The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion** 10.2);

Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species** within and outside the *Management Unit** (*Criterion** 10.3);

The use of *genetically modified organisms** to confirm that they are not being used. (*Criterion** 10.4);

The results of silvicultural activities (*Criterion** 10.5);

Adverse impacts to environmental values* from fertilizers* (*Criterion** 10.6);

Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides** (*Criterion** 10.7);

Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (*Criterion** 10.8);

The impacts from *natural hazards** (*Criterion** 10.9);

The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, *landscape values** water and soils (*Criterion** 10.10);

The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on *non-timber forest products**, *environmental values**, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (*Criterion** 10.11); and

Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials** (*Criterion** 10.12).

- 2) *Monitoring** in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion** 1.4);

Compliance with *applicable laws**, *local laws**, *ratified** international conventions and obligatory *codes of practice** (*Criterion** 1.5);

Resolution of *disputes** and grievances (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);

Programs and activities regarding *workers’** rights (*Criterion** 2.1);

*Gender equality**, Sexual harassment and gender discrimination (*Criterion** 2.2);

Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion** 2.3);

Payment of wages (*Criterion* 2.4*);

Worker Training (Criterion* 2.5)*;

Where *pesticides** are used, the health of *workers** exposed to *pesticides** (*Criterion* 2.5 and Criterion* 10.7*);

The identification of *Indigenous Peoples** and local communities* and their legal* and customary rights* (*Criterion* 3.1 and Criterion* 4.1*);

Full implementation of the terms in *binding agreements** (*Criterion* 3.2 and Criterion* 4.2*);

*Indigenous Peoples** and community relations (*Criterion* 3.2, Criterion* 3.3 and Criterion* 4.2*);

*Protection** of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples** and *local communities** (*Criterion* 3.5 and Criterion* 4.7*);

The use of traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* (*Criterion* 3.6 and Criterion* 4.8*);

Local economic and social development (*Criterion* 4.2, Criterion* 4.3, Criterion* 4.4, Criterion* 4.5*);

The production of diversified benefits and / or products (*Criterion* 5.1*);

The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (*Criterion* 5,1*);

Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services** (*Criterion* 5.1*);

Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products** (*Criterion* 5.2*);

The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (*Criterion* 5.4*);

Long term* economic viability* (*Criterion* 5.5*); and

High Conservation Values* 5 and 6 identified in *Criterion* 9.1*.

3) *Monitoring** procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:

The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (*Criterion* 5.2*) (when *The Organization** makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of *ecosystem services**, or receives payment for the provision of *ecosystem services**);

*Environmental values** and *ecosystem functions** including carbon sequestration and storage (*Criterion* 6.1*); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to

prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to *environmental values** (Criterion* 6.3);

*Rare and threatened species**, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats**(Criterion* 6.4);

*Representative sample areas** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve** and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.5);

Naturally occurring *native species** and *biological diversity** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve** and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.6);

Water courses, *water bodies**, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve** and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.7);

*Landscape values** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.8);

Conversion of *natural forest** to *plantations** or conversion to *non-forest** (Criterion* 6.9);

The status of *plantations** established after 1994 (Criterion* 6.10); and

*High Conservation Values** 1 to 4 identified in Criterion* 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

ANNEX 7 HCV Framework

Instructions to The Organization for using the HCV Framework:

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National framework on HCV still needs to be developed. In the meantime, CBs using this standard shall use the HCV guides on identification and management of HCV by the High conservation Value Network

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.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 1

1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV1:
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:
3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for identifying HCVs:

4. Examples of HCV1 species in the country:

5. Geographic areas where HCV1 is likely present:

6. Maps of HCV1 areas in the country:

7. Threats to HCV1 areas in the country:

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV1

- 1) Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of *biological diversity** and the ecological communities and *habitats** upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the *habitats** and species occurrences.
- 2) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to develop, expand, and/or *restore** *habitats** for such species are in place.

MONITORING HCV1

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.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 2

1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV2:
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:
3. Examples of HCV2 areas in the country:
4. Geographic areas where IFLs or other types of HCV2 is likely present:

IFLs are present in Angola, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Rep, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua N Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Repl. Congo, Russia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United States, Venezuela and Vietnam. See IFL shape files: https://www.dropbox.com/s/o4icmu9uujn3nvw/IFL_final_data_UMD_2_0150121.zip?dl=0

In the absence of a robust process, reliable science and consensus orientated outcome connected to the implementation of Motion 65 (GA2014), the default IFL protection threshold shall be 80% of the of the *Intact Forest Landscapes** within the *Management Unit*

5. Maps of HCV2 areas in the country:

6. Threats to HCV2 areas in the country:

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV2

- 1) Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the *forest* ecosystems** and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact *natural forest* ecosystems**.
- 2) Examples include *protection** zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to *low-intensity** operations that fully maintain *forest** structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.
- 3) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and reconnect *forest* ecosystems**, their intactness, and *habitats** that support natural

*biological diversity** are in place.

- 4) The core area of each *Intact Forest Landscape** within the *Management Unit** is protected, comprising at least 80% of the *Intact Forest Landscapes* within the *Management Unit* (Motion 65, GA2014)².

MONITORING HCV2

² M65(GA2014) states:"If by the end of 2016 a relevant standard has not been implemented...". This expression has been interpreted by the M65 Advisory Team that indicators have to be approved and introduced already by the end of 2015.

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

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV3

1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV3:

2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:

3. Examples of HCV3 ecosystems and habitats in the country:

4. Geographic areas where HCV3 is likely present:

5. Maps of HCV3 areas in the country:

6. Threats to HCV3 areas in the country:

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV3

1) Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened *ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia**.

2) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and/or develop rare or threatened *ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia** are in place.

MONITORING HCV3

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

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV4

1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV4:

2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:

3. Examples of HCV4 critical ecosystem services in the country:

4. Geographic areas where HCV4 is likely present:

5. Maps of HCV4 areas in the country:

6. Threats to HCV4 areas in the country:

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV4

- 3) Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to *local communities** located within or downstream of the *Management Unit**, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion.
- 4) Examples may include *protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.
- 5) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** water quality and quantity are in place.
- 6) Where identified HCV 4 *ecosystem services** include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.

MONITORING HCV4

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.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV5

1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV5:

2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:

3. Examples of HCV5 sites and resources fundamental for local communities in the country:

4. Geographic areas where HCV5 is likely present:

5. Maps of HCV5 areas in the country:

6. Threats to HCV5 areas in the country:

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV5

1) Strategies to protect the community's and/or *Indigenous Peoples** needs in relation to the *Management Unit** are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.

MONITORING HCV5

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.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 6

1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV6:
 2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:
 3. Examples of HCV6 significant cultural values in the country:
 4. Geographic areas where HCV6 is likely present:
 5. Maps of HCV6 areas in the country:
 6. Threats to HCV6 areas in the country:
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STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV6

- 1) Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.
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MONITORING HCV6

Annex 8: Summary of the Certification Assessment Process³

The certification assessment process begins with a candidate operation submitting an application to NEPCon. Based on a review of the application, the scope of the area to be certified and discussions with the candidate, NEPCon will propose a certification process that includes either a) a pre-assessment followed by a main assessment, or b) a main

³ For detailed information about procedures, contact our headquarters or regional offices through www.nepcon.net

assessment only. Every candidate operation is assigned a NEPCon task manager who will liaise with the assessment lead auditor and the candidate to schedule and perform the evaluations.

NEPCon auditors are provided with detailed guidance on the certification process, including pre-assessment briefings (either in person or by telephone) and access to a NEPCon forest assessment handbook. The purpose of these briefings and the manual is to ensure that a consistent and thorough certification process is followed.

In addition to following the NEPCon procedures outlined in our forest evaluation handbook, there are three other ways in which we ensure accuracy and fairness in our certifications:

1. The assessment must involve individuals who are familiar with the particular region and type of forest management operation under evaluation. It is NEPCon policy to involve local specialists in all assessments.
2. Team members must be familiar with NEPCon certification procedures. Each NEPCon certification assessment has a designated lead auditor who must have participated in a formal NEPCon auditor training course or previously participated in other NEPCon forest management assessments or audits.
3. The assessment must use region-specific standards (i.e. accredited FSC standard or a "regionalised" NEPCon Interim Standard, based on this NEPCon Generic Standard).

Team Selection and Planning – NEPCon selects a qualified lead auditor and other team members to participate in the assessment. The lead auditor's first task is to ensure that all team members understand the scope and intent of the assessment process. Responsibility for evaluation of different sections (i.e. specific criteria and indicators) of the standard are assigned to different team members, depending on their particular training and expertise. All team members can provide input into any principle, but lead responsibility is assigned for data collection, analysis and writing for each criterion and indicator.

Stakeholder notification: At least 45 days prior to forest evaluation, NEPCon notifies stakeholders of the pending assessment and requests stakeholders' observations or comments with regard to the operations conformance with the certification standard.

Fieldwork and Data Collection – Evaluation of conformance with the standard is based upon data collection by the auditors through review of FME management documentation, interviews with staff and stakeholders, and field observations and measurements. The team organises opening meetings with the FME staff to review the assessment scope and procedures and certification standards. Documentation review and interview with FME staff begin immediately. The assessment process then moves quickly to the field phase. Inspections are made to sites chosen by NEPCon auditors based on a comprehensive review of the candidate FME's forest holdings and management activities, discussions with interested/affected parties, and identification of critical issues or challenging sites. Site visits occur in the forest, at processing facilities, and in surrounding communities. Visits emphasise management activities of all types and phases and different biological or physical conditions.

Team members meet independently with stakeholders. All assessments solicit and incorporate input (confidential and/or open) from directly affected and/or knowledgeable stakeholders, including local communities, adjoining landowners, local forest industry, environmental organisations, government agencies, and scientific researchers. During these consultations, assessment team members explain the assessment process, solicit opinions, and gather impressions about the field performance of the operation being assessed.

Data Analysis and Decision making – Throughout the assessment the team meets independently to discuss progress in gathering information, and discuss preliminary findings. The assessment team works in a consensus fashion to analyse information and evidence gathered, evaluate conformance and reach agreement on their findings as to the certification of the candidate operation.

The assessment team evaluates performance by the FME at the indicator level of the standard. Any non-conformances are analysed and classified as either minor or major. A non-conformance is considered major if it results in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant criterion in the standard. Conversely, a non-conformance is considered minor if the impacts are limited in scale, prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure it will not be repeated and it does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant criterion. For each area of non-conformance identified, the assessment team develops a nonconformity report (NCR) which is classified as follows:

A Major Nonconformity Report (NCR) is issued to document a major non-conformance with an indicator(s)/criterion that the candidate FME must correct before NEPCon certification is granted.

A Nonconformity Report (NCR) is issued to document a minor non-conformance that candidate FME must correct by a specific deadline (i.e. short term - usually within one year) during the

renewable five-year certification period (which is the standard FSC certification contract period).

An observation is a very minor problem or the early stages of a problem which do not of itself constitute a non-conformance, but which the auditor considers may lead to a future non-conformance if not addressed by the client. An observation may be a warning signal on a particular issue that, if not addressed, could turn into a non-conformance in the future.

Report Write-up – following the forest evaluation, the team prepares the certification assessment report. This report follows a standardised format and includes detailed findings of performance and proposes pre-conditions (major non-conformances), NCRs or observations.

Review of Assessment Report by Candidate Operation, Independent Peer Reviewers and NEPCon Decision Review – the candidate operation, at least one peer reviewer, and NEPCon regional staff, review each certification assessment report.


Certification Decision – Once the above steps are completed, the applicable NEPCon regional office coordinates a certification decision process. If a certification decision is to approve certification, a five-year certification contract will be executed which requires annual on-site audits. If an operation is not approved, the certification decision will establish what must be done in order for the operation to achieve certified status in the future.

About NEPCon

NEPCon is an international, non-profit organisation. We work to foster sustainable land use and climate-friendly solutions.

We empower people and organisations to be part of the solution in tackling some of the greatest challenges facing mankind - such as climate change and the loss of our natural heritage. We do this through certification services, capacity building and innovation projects.

A unique perspective



NEPCon is an accredited FSC Certification Body providing FSC Forest Management and Chain of Custody certification to thousands of forest operations and timber supply chain companies.

Our tailored, international FSC Expert training courses fulfil FSC's formal requirements for FSC Lead Auditor training. We are actively engaged in the FSC system and in projects that aim to facilitate FSC certification.

NEPCon also provides services within PEFC, Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP), LegalSource and Carbon Footprint Management (CFM) certification.

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