



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Lithuania



Photo credit

From left to right:

Photo 1: Punios šilas oak stand, reserved forest area (Aidas Pivoriūnas, FSC Baltics)

Photo 2: Bukta black alder and oak seedlings, restoration site (Aidas Pivoriūnas, FSC Baltics)

Photo 3: Kašiadorys pine stand, commercial forest (Aidas Pivoriūnas, FSC Baltics)

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

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



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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

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

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of the Standard Development Group

The Working Group conducted development of the standard between January 2018 and July 2019. During this period fourteen Working Group meetings have been held.

1st public consultation of the draft Standard was ongoing during September 28 – November 30 2018, the 2nd public consultation was ongoing during February 20 – April 20 2019.

The standard was field tested after the 2nd public consultation in public and private forests in 4 sites of different forest types and/or scales of forest operations. Field testing has been ongoing during May-June 2019 in Trakai region and has been conducted by the FSC-accredited Certification Body.



On July 26, 2019 the Working Group has advised the Moderator to submit the standard to FSC International (Performance and Standards Unit, PSU) for assessment. The Moderator of the Working Group and editor of this standard: Lic. PhD. Aidas Pivoriūnas.

The standard was submitted to the PSU for the assessment on 24 August 2019.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

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

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

With the approval of *FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN* the FSC *International Generic Indicators* (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point (from 1 July 2018, the second version of this document - *FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN* is effective). This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

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

- *FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1;*
- *FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND*
- *FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.*

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU)



to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

2.2. Scope of the standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within Lithuania. The standard applies to all forest types and scales. Apart from timber, the FSC certification scope includes Non-Timber-Forest Products (NTFP) and ecosystem services.

Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in the scope of NFSS: Described in Annex G: Management of NTFP. Potential certificate holders in Lithuania, that would wish to certify NTFP products, shall comply with the full scope of this NFSS, including all indicators and annexes.

3. Version of the standard

Pre-approval version was approved by the Standard Development Group on July 26, 2019.

Document reference code: FSC-STD-LTU-01-2020.

Finally approved version: August 31, 2020.

4. Context

This section presents basic characteristics of Lithuanian forest resources up to the 1st January 2018 using data from the latest forest assessment, done by the State Forest Survey. It is based on the state Standwise Forest Inventory (SFI) and National Forest Inventory (NFI) data.

4.1 Forest resources

According to this data, the total forest land area was 2,195,600 ha, covering 33.6% of the country's territory. Since the 1st January 2003, the forest land area has increased by 150,300 ha corresponding to 2.3% of the total forest cover. During the same period, forest stands expanded by 105,100 ha to 2,056,100 ha.

Occupying 1,144,100 ha, coniferous stands prevail in Lithuania, covering 55.6% of the forest area. They are followed by softwood deciduous forests (843,900 ha, 41.0%). Hardwood deciduous forests occupy 68,100 ha (3.4%). The total area of softwood deciduous forest land increased by 145,500 ha over the last fifteen years. The area of hardwood deciduous has decreased by 24,600 ha (mainly due to dieback of ash stands) and coniferous forest by 15,800 ha.

Scots pine occupies the biggest share in Lithuanian forests – 711,900 ha. Norway spruce stands cover 429,800 ha, with a reduction of 15,400 ha. Birch stands cover the largest area among deciduous trees. Since 2003, it increased by 61,400 ha and reached 453,600 ha by the 1st January 2018. Area of black alder increased by 40,100 ha, to 159,600 ha. The area of aspen stands



expanded by 38,400 to 95,800 ha. The area of oak stands increased from 35,700 ha to 46,700 ha. The area of ash stands decreased more than three times and occupied 13,600 ha.

The average forest area per capita in Lithuania increased to 0.78 ha.

According to NFI data, since 2003 total growing stock volume increased from 453.4 million m³ up to 546.9 million m³. Pine stands accumulated growing stock of 226.3 million m³. In a period of last fifteen years they accumulated 46.3 million m³. The growing stock in spruce stands increased from 75.8 to 94.1 million m³. The volume of birch stands increased by 8.8 million m³ to 87.7 million m³. The stocks of black alder have risen by 17.1 million m³, reaching 54.9 million m³. 36.6 million m³ were accumulated in aspen stands and this volume practically is the same as fifteen years ago. The volume of grey alder stands remained at the same level (23.4 million m³). Oak stands accumulated growing stock of 11.9 million m³. Ash stocks decreased more than twice and were 3.9 million m³.

The average growing stock volume in all forests since 2003 increased by 31 m³/ha up to 257 m³/ha.

The gross annual increment increased from 16.0 to 20.5 million m³ in average and now contain 9.7 m³/ha per year. The average growing stock volume per capita reached 195 m³.

The annual amount of roundwood harvested in public and private forests amounts to 7.0 million m³, roundwood harvested in public forests amounted to 3.9 million m³ in 2018.

From this, 3.8 million were felled by public company "Valstybinių miškų urėdija" (State Forestry) or by its contractors, while stumpage sales made up 0.1 million m³.

The share of the final felling constituted 70% in the total harvest. The volume from intermediate felling increased by 4% to 1.2 million m³, the volume of wood harvested by means of commercial thinning decreased by 1% to 587,000 m³ and constituted about 15% of the total harvest in year 2018.

In the beginning of 2019, the distribution of forests by functional groups was as follows: Group I (strict nature reserves): 25,300 ha (1.2%); group II (ecosystem protection and recreational): 257,800 ha (11.7%); group III (protective): 292,300 ha (13.3%); and group IV (commercial): 1,620,100 ha (73.8%). The national network of protected areas covered 1,083,200 ha or 16.6% of the total Lithuanian territory. Protected areas increased by 55,600 ha in comparison to the previous year. Area of biosphere polygons increased by 57,000 ha. Areas of *Natura 2000* network covered 7392 ha. It composes 11.3% of the country's territory.

4.2. Forest ownership

By 1st January 2018, around a half of all forest land in Lithuania was State owned – 1,102,000 ha. About 854,200 ha of private forests were registered in the State Enterprise Centre of Registers. The estimated total area of private forests was 888,300 ha. Public company "Valstybinių miškų urėdija" (State Forestry) under subordination of the Ministry of Environment, managed 1,065,500 ha of forest land.



As of 1st January 2019, the number of private forest owners amounted to almost 250,100, a forest estate averaging 3.55 ha.

4.3. The Standard Development Group and advisors

The Standard Development Group (SDG) consists of six members, two members per chamber, working in close cooperation with FSC International.

The Social Chamber is represented by Mrs. Inga Ruginienė, in case of absence – Mr. Algis Vaitkevičius, Federation of Forest and Timber Processing Industry Labor Unions in Lithuania and Mr. Gintautas Andruškevičius, in case of absence – Mrs. Kristina Stripeikienė, Professional Union of Specialists at Environment Protection System in Lithuania.

The Environmental Chamber is represented by Mr. Žydrūnas Sinkevičius, in case of absence – Mr. Danas Augutis, Lithuanian Fund For Nature and Mr. Žydrūnas Preikša, in case of absence – Mr. Vitas Marozas, Vytautas Magnus University Academy of Agriculture.

The Economic Chamber is represented by Ms. Jovita Urbikaitė, in case of absence – Mr. Gediminas Kazlovas, FSC Group Certification Scheme "Darnūs miškai" (Sustainable Forests) and Mr. Raimundas Peleckas, in case of absence – Mrs. Jolita Abraitienė, Public company "Valstybinių miškų urėdija" (State Forestry).

The Standard Development Group received valuable comments by experts and consultants, listed by institution in alphabetical order:

Association of Forest Contractors, "Euromediena", "Dzūkijos miškas", Lithuanian Forest Research Institute, Ministry of Environment, "NEPCon", Private Forest Owners Association, State Forest Service, State Labour Inspection, State Service For Protected Areas, "StoraEnso Lietuva", "Vakarų medienos grupė", and Vytautas Magnus University Academy of Agriculture.

5. References

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

<i>FSC-POL-01-004</i>	<i>Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC</i>
<i>FSC-POL-20-003</i>	<i>The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-001</i>	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-401</i>	<i>FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-602</i>	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>



<i>FSC-STD-01-001</i>	<i>FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-002</i>	<i>FSC Glossary of Terms</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-003</i>	<i>SLIMF Eligibility Criteria</i>
<i>FSC-STD-20-007</i>	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-STD-30-005</i>	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
<i>FSC-STD-40-004a</i>	<i>FSC Product Classification</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-002</i>	<i>Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-004</i>	<i>FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI)</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-006</i>	<i>Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-001</i>	<i>The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-005</i>	<i>Processing Appeals</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-008</i>	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-009</i>	<i>Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-30-006</i>	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
<i>FSC-DIR-20-007</i>	<i>FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-002</i>	<i>Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-005</i>	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-009</i>	<i>Guidance for Standard Development Groups: Developing National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-009a</i>	<i>Template for National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i>

6. Note on the use of indicators

For each Criterion, a number of indicators are listed. Where indicators are simply numbered, with no additional letter (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1), these are intended to be applicable to **all sizes** and **types of forest**.

In many cases, additional requirements are specified that are applicable only to large (i.e. forests which are not small or low intensity managed forests ('SLIMFs')). SLIMF - a forest management unit in which all cadastre plots or groups of plots for which a single forest management plan has been prepared contain forest cover that is equal to or smaller than 500 ha. The definition is formulated by the Standard Development Group striving for standard adaptation to local conditions. It is based on the Lithuanian legislation. The benchmark determining small and large forest owner is enshrined in Lithuanian Forest Law as well as in another legal act, Methodology for Setting the Limits for Allowable Cut.

In some cases, indicators are applicable only to SLIMFs (with the abbreviation 'SLIMF' following



the respective indicator number). In a very small number of cases, there are other designations, as follows:

LS - (an indicator applies to large-scale management units);

If 'LS' or 'SLIMF' does not appear against the indicator, it applies to both. Where an IGI has been adapted for SLIMF, the adopted or adapted indicator for LS must also be included.

NF – the indicator applies to natural forest and not to plantations;

P – the indicator applies to plantations and not to natural forest;

If 'NF' or 'P' does not appear against the indicator, it applies to both natural forest and plantations.

The following elements of this standard are normative: scope, effectiveness date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria and indicators, tables and annexes.

The following elements of this standard are not normative and can be used for guidance only: applicability note.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

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

“shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard.

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

“may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.

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

The glossary of the standard provides IGI terms and other technical and scientific terms that clarify and interpret the instructions of the standard. In the text of the standard, the terms are formatted in italics and marked with an asterisk*.



7. Principles, criteria and national indicators

<p>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall comply with all <i>applicable laws*</i>, regulations and <i>nationally-ratified*</i> international treaties, conventions and agreements</p>
<p>Criterion 1.1. <i>The Organization*</i> shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged <i>legal registration*</i>, with written authorization from the <i>legally competent*</i> authority for specific activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 <i>Legal registration*</i> (granted by a <i>legally competent*</i> authority) to use land for carrying out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.2. <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that the <i>legal*</i> status of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, including <i>tenure*</i> and <i>use rights*</i>, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1 <i>The Organization*'s legal* tenure*</i> to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2 The boundaries of all <i>Management Units*</i> within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.3. <i>The Organization*</i> shall have <i>legal*</i> rights to operate in the <i>Management Unit*</i>, which fit the <i>legal*</i> status of <i>The Organization*</i> and of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and shall comply with the associated <i>legal*</i> obligations in applicable <i>national</i> and <i>local laws*</i> and regulations and administrative requirements. The <i>legal*</i> rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of <i>ecosystem services*</i> from within the <i>Management Unit*</i>. <i>The Organization*</i> shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the <i>Management Unit*</i> are carried out in compliance with <i>applicable laws*</i> and regulations and administrative requirements.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.2 Payment is made in a <i>timely manner*</i> of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with <i>forest*</i> management.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the <i>Management Unit*</i> from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide <i>protection*</i> from unauthorized use of resources and other unauthorized activities (LS).</p>



Indicator 1.4.2 Where <i>protection*</i> is the <i>legal*</i> responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.
Indicator 1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.
Criterion 1.5. <i>The Organization*</i> shall comply with the applicable <i>national laws*</i> , <i>local laws*</i> , <i>ratified*</i> international conventions and <i>obligatory codes of practice*</i> , relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the <i>Management Unit*</i> , and/or up to the point of first sale.
Indicator 1.5.1 Compliance with <i>applicable national laws*</i> , <i>local laws*</i> , <i>ratified*</i> international conventions and <i>obligatory codes of practice*</i> relating to the transportation and trade of <i>forest*</i> products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.
Indicator 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.
Criterion 1.6. <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify, prevent and resolve <i>disputes*</i> over issues of statutory or <i>customary law*</i> , which can be settled out of court in a <i>timely manner*</i> , through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i> .
Indicator 1.6.1 A <i>publicly available*</i> <i>dispute*</i> resolution process is in place; developed through <i>culturally appropriate*</i> <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i> (LS).
Indicator 1.6.2 <i>Disputes*</i> related to issues of <i>applicable laws*</i> that can be settled out of court are responded to in a <i>timely manner*</i> , and are either resolved or are in the <i>dispute*</i> resolution process.
Indicator 1.6.3 Up to date records of <i>disputes*</i> related to issues of <i>applicable laws*</i> are held including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve <i>disputes*</i>; 2) Outcomes of all <i>dispute*</i> resolution processes; and 3) Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
Indicator 1.6.4 Operations cease in sites where <i>disputes*</i> exist*: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Of <i>substantial magnitude*</i>, or 2) Of <i>substantial duration*</i>, or 3) Involving at least three parties of interest.
Criterion 1.7. <i>The Organization*</i> 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, <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of management activities and the <i>risk*</i> of corruption.
Indicator 1.7.1 A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description for any goods or services (LS).



Indicator 1.7.2 A written statement is available and is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description for any goods or services (SLIMF).
Indicator 1.7.3 The anti-corruption policy complies with or exceeds related legislation (LS).
Indicator 1.7.4 The anti-corruption statement complies with or exceeds related legislation (SLIMF).
Indicator 1.7.5 The anti-corruption policy is <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost (LS).
Indicator 1.7.6 The anti-corruption statement is available upon request at no cost (SLIMF).
Indicator 1.7.7 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.
Indicator 1.7.8 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.
Criterion 1.8. <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to adhere to the FSC <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> , and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a <i>publicly available*</i> document made freely available.
Indicator 1.8.1 A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to <i>forest*</i> management practices consistent with FSC <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> and related Policies and Standards.
Indicator 1.8.2 The policy is <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost (LS).
Indicator 1.8.3 The policy is available upon request at no cost (SLIMF).
Indicator 1.8.4 Employees* of <i>The Organization*</i> are aware of relevant requirements of the Standard and apply them at work.
Indicator 1.8.5 <i>The Organization*</i> ensures the fulfilment of the requirements of this Standard.



PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS'* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

Indicator 2.1.1 *The Organization** does not use *child** labour.

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

Indicator 2.1.1.2 In the employment of persons between the ages of 14 to 18 years in *light work**, such employment does not interfere with schooling, nor is harmful to their health or development. These employees only work outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.

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

Indicator 2.1.1.4 *The Organization** prohibits *worst forms of child* labour**.

Indicator 2.1.2 *The Organization** eliminates all forms of forced and compulsory labour.

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

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

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

Indicator 2.1.3 *The Organization** ensures that there is no *discrimination** in *employment and occupation**.

Indicator 2.1.3.1 *Employment and occupation** practices are non-discriminatory.

Indicator 2.1.4 *The Organization** respects freedom of association and the right to *collective bargaining**.

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

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



Indicator 2.1.4.3 <i>The Organization*</i> negotiates with lawfully established <i>workers' organizations**</i> and/ or duly selected representatives in good faith* and with the best efforts to reach a <i>collective bargaining*</i> agreement (LS).
Indicator 2.1.4.4 <i>Collective bargaining*</i> agreements are implemented where they exist.
Criterion 2.2. <i>The Organization*</i> shall promote <i>gender equality*</i> in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of <i>engagement*</i> and management activities.
Indicator 2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote <i>gender equality*</i> and prevent gender <i>discrimination**</i> in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of <i>engagement*</i> and management activities.
Indicator 2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.
Indicator 2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men and the work of both, men and women, is treated equally.
Indicator 2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.
Indicator 2.2.5 <i>Workers*</i> 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.
Indicator 2.2.6 Maternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.
Indicator 2.2.7 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.
Indicator 2.2.8 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and <i>discrimination**</i> based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.
Criterion 2.3. <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement health and safety practices to protect <i>workers*</i> from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
Indicator 2.3.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
Indicator 2.3.2 <i>Workers*</i> have collective and personal protective equipment based on established hazards at workplace.
Indicator 2.3.3 Use of collective and personal protective equipment is enforced.
Indicator 2.3.4 Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.
Indicator 2.3.5 After accidents and incidents, reasons are identified and measures are implemented to avoid them in the future, including by revising the relevant health and safety practices, as needed.



<p>Criterion 2.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum <i>forest*</i> industry standards or other recognized <i>forest*</i> industry wage agreements or <i>living wages*</i>, where these are higher than the <i>legal*</i> minimum wages. When none of these exist, <i>The Organization*</i> shall through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i> develop mechanisms for determining <i>living wages*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1 Wages paid by <i>The Organization*</i> in all circumstances meet or exceed <i>legal*</i> minimum wage rates.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.2 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.5. <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that <i>workers*</i> have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the <i>management plan*</i> and all management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.1 <i>Workers*</i> have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the <i>management plan*</i> and all management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.2 <i>The Organization*</i> exercises supervision over the safety and effectiveness of management activities provided for in the <i>management plan*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.3. Up to date training records are kept for all relevant <i>workers*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.6. <i>The Organization*</i> through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i> shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>workers*</i> for loss or damage to property, <i>occupational diseases*</i>, or <i>occupational injuries*</i> sustained while working for <i>The Organization*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.1 A <i>dispute*</i> resolution process is in place, developed through <i>culturally appropriate*</i> <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i> (LS).</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.2 <i>Workers*</i> grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the <i>dispute*</i> resolution process (LS).</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.3 By means of a mechanism for resolving grievances (developed by <i>The Organization*</i> through engagement with <i>workers*</i>), <i>workers*</i> grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the <i>dispute*</i> resolution process (SLIMF).</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.4 Up-to-date records of <i>disputes*</i> and compensation are maintained including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances and <i>disputes*</i> including <i>fair compensation*</i>; 2) Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
<p>Indicator 2.6.5 <i>Fair compensation*</i> is provided to <i>workers*</i> for work-related loss or damage of property and <i>occupational disease*</i> or <i>injuries*</i>.</p>



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.

There are no indigenous peoples in Lithuania.

Therefore, principle 3 is not applicable to Lithuania.



PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

Indicator 4.1.1 *Local communities** that exist in the *Management Unit** and have declared to *The Organization** their interests regarding the management activities carried out in the *Management Unit** that may affect them are proactively approached.

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

- 1) Their *legal* rights**;
- 2) Their *legal* access to, and use rights** of the *forest** resources and *ecosystem services**;
- 3) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 4) The aspirations and goals of *local communities** related to management activities.

Indicator 4.1.3 Through *culturally appropriate* engagement** with the *local communities** identified in 4.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their *legal* rights** and
- 2) Their *legal* access to, and use rights**, of the *forest** resources and *ecosystem services** (LS).

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

Indicator 4.2.1 Through *culturally appropriate* engagement**, *local communities** identified according to 4.1.1, are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

Indicator 4.2.2 The *legal* rights** of *local communities** in relation to *forest** management activities (identified according to 4.1.1), are not violated by *The Organization**.

Indicator 4.2.3 Where evidence exists that *legal rights** of *local communities** 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*.



<p>Criterion 4.3. <i>The Organization*</i> shall provide <i>reasonable*</i> opportunities for employment, training and other services to <i>local communities*</i>, contractors and suppliers proportionate to <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of its management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.1 <i>Reasonable*</i> opportunities are communicated and provided to <i>local communities*</i>, local contractors and local suppliers for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Employment, 2) Training, and 3) 3) Other services.
<p>Criterion 4.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement additional activities, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i> and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i> and other relevant organizations.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.2 Projects and additional activities are implemented and / or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities (LS).</p>
<p>Criterion 4.5. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate <i>significant*</i> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of those activities and negative impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.1 Through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate <i>significant*</i> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.6. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>local communities*</i> and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of <i>The Organization*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.6.1 A <i>publicly available* dispute*</i> resolution process is in place, developed with <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> of <i>local communities*</i> (LS).</p>
<p>Indicator 4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a <i>timely manner*</i>, and are either resolved or are in the <i>dispute*</i> resolution process.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.6.3 An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances or <i>disputes*</i> including those related to <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>local communities*</i> identified under 4.1.1, and individuals, and 2) Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.



<p>Indicator 4.6.4 Operations cease in sites while <i>disputes*</i> exist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Substantial magnitude*; or 2) Substantial duration*; or 3) Involving at least three parties of interest
<p>Criterion 4.7. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i>. These sites shall be recognized by <i>The Organization*</i>, and their management and/or <i>protection*</i> shall be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> rights are identified through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> of these communities and recognized by <i>The Organization*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are implemented through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.3 Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately on the site until protective measures have been agreed to with the <i>local communities*</i>, and as directed by local and <i>national laws*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.8. <i>The Organization*</i> shall <i>uphold*</i> the right of <i>local communities*</i> to <i>protect*</i> and utilize their <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and shall compensate <i>local communities*</i> for the utilization of such knowledge and their <i>intellectual property*</i>. A <i>binding agreement*</i> as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between <i>The Organization*</i> and the <i>local communities*</i> for such utilization through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the <i>protection*</i> of <i>intellectual property*</i> rights.</p>
<p><i>This criterion is not applicable for Lithuania, as there is no traditional knowledge (of any significant economic value) related to forest management in the country.</i></p>



PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

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

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

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

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

Indicator 5.1.3 When *The Organization** makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services**, FSC documents on certification of *ecosystem services** are followed.

Indicator 5.1.4 Opportunities to develop bee-keeping in the *forests** are maintained.

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

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

Indicator 5.2.2 Based on the *timber harvesting level** analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained.

Indicator 5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

Indicator 5.2.4 *The Organization** is using non-timber *forest** products (mushrooms, berries, *forest** ap-aries etc.) and *ecosystem services** for commercial purposes on a sustainable harvest level that is based on *Best Available Information**.

Indicator 5.2.5 The sum of areas of nearly mature and mature stands, divided by the total stand area, results in a ratio that is 20% or higher; if this target is currently not met, the strategy is in place and is implemented to achieve the target (LS, NF).

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

Indicator 5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and



environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the <i>management plan</i> * (LS, NF).
Indicator 5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the <i>management plan</i> * (LS, NF).
Indicator 5.3.3 Where the management activity has a negative social or environmental impact, measures are taken to prevent, mitigate or compensate it (SLIMF, P).
Criterion 5.4. <i>The Organization</i> * shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of <i>The Organization</i> * where these are available, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk</i> *. If these are not locally available, <i>The Organization</i> * shall make <i>reasonable</i> * attempts to help establish these services.
Indicator 5.4.1 <i>The Organization</i> * uses local wood-working, other related services and value-added products.
Criterion 5.5. <i>The Organization</i> * shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk</i> *, its commitment to <i>long-term economic viability</i> *.
Indicator 5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the <i>management plan</i> * in order to meet this standard and to ensure <i>long-term economic viability</i> *.
Indicator 5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the <i>management plan</i> * in order to meet this standard and to ensure <i>long-term economic viability</i> *.



PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

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

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

Indicator 6.1.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify *environmental values** within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the *Management Unit**.

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

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

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

Indicator 6.2.1 Measures of *environmental impact assessment** are applied to identify potential present and future impacts of management activities on *environmental values** from the stand level to the landscape level.

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

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

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

Indicator 6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to *environmental values**.

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



<p>Criterion 6.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall protect <i>rare species*</i> and <i>threatened species*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> through <i>conservation zones*</i>, <i>protection areas*</i>, <i>connectivity*</i> and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities and to the <i>conservation*</i> status and ecological requirements of the <i>rare and threatened species*</i>. <i>The Organization*</i> shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of <i>rare and threatened species*</i> beyond the boundary of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, when determining the measures to be taken inside the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.1 <i>Best Available Information*</i> is used to identify rare and <i>threatened species*</i>, and their <i>habitats*</i>, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and <i>threatened species*</i> that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on rare and <i>threatened species*</i> and their <i>conservation*</i> status and <i>habitats*</i> are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.3 The rare and <i>threatened species*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i> are protected, including through the provision of <i>conservation zones*</i>, <i>protection areas*</i>, <i>connectivity*</i>, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of <i>rare or threatened species*</i> is prevented.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.5. <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify and protect <i>representative sample areas*</i> of native <i>ecosystems*</i> and/or <i>restore*</i> them to more <i>natural conditions*</i>. Where <i>representative sample areas*</i> do not exist or are insufficient, <i>The Organization*</i> shall <i>restore*</i> a proportion of the <i>Management Unit*</i> to more <i>natural conditions*</i>. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their <i>protection*</i> or <i>restoration*</i>, including within <i>plantations*</i>, shall be proportionate to the <i>conservation*</i> status and value of the <i>ecosystems*</i> at the <i>landscape*</i> level, and the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.1 <i>Best Available Information*</i> is used to identify native <i>ecosystems*</i> that exist, or would exist under <i>natural conditions*</i> within the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.2 Representative Sample Areas* of native <i>ecosystems*</i> are protected, where they exist.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.3 Where <i>Representative Sample Areas*</i> do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native <i>ecosystems*</i>, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the <i>Management Unit*</i> is <i>restored*</i> to more <i>natural conditions*</i>.</p>



Indicator 6.5.4 The *Representative Sample Areas** are selected in the following order of priority: key *forest* habitats** (including potential ones), botanical sites of natural heritage, nesting areas for protected bird species, wooded pastures, dry oak *forests**, river banks (see also Annex C). The *Representative Sample Areas** also include:

- 1) *Habitats** of European importance;
- 2) Protected species' sites;
- 3) Fire sites, where the *restoration** is not obligatory;
- 4) *Forests** in the strict reserves;
- 5) *Natural forests**, growing in less suitable areas for farming, that have characteristics of *natural forests** (steep slopes, islands of lakes and marshes, peninsulas, etc.);
- 6) 6. Other areas of natural value.

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

Indicator 6.5.6 In the areas referred to in 6.5.5, *forest** cutting is permitted if there is a *threat** of mass spread of diseases or a natural disaster.

Indicator 6.5.7 In the case mentioned in Indicator 6.5.6, a decision on the necessity of logging is taken by a commission formed on the initiative of *The Organization**, with the participation of representatives of environmental organisations or experts and specialists in sanitary *protection** of *forests**.

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

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

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

Indicator 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 (NF).

Indicator 6.6.4 Trees with hollows and trees with large nests are protected (NF).

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

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



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

Applicability note: This indicator also applies to situations when continuous degradation occurs (to *watercourses**, *water bodies**, *riparian zones** and their *connectivity**, water quantity or water quality), caused by previous managers and/or the activities of third parties. In those cases, *The Organization** conducts reasonable / affordable measures to mitigate the damage.

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

Indicator 6.7.4. During reconstruction of drainage systems, settlers are installed in the main canals from which water is discharged to natural *water bodies**.

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

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

Indicator 6.8.2 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial *scales**, and regeneration cycles is *restored** where it has not been maintained appropriate to the *landscape** (NF).

Indicator 6.8.2 The existing share of hardwood broadleaf tree stands of *native species** is maintained (NF).

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

- 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**.



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

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

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

- 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**.

Indicator 6.10.1 There is no conversion of *natural forests** to *plantations**.



PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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

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

Indicator 7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

Indicator 7.1.2 Specific *management objectives** that address the indicators of this standard are defined.

Indicator 7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and *management objectives** are included in the *management plan** (or equivalent for SLIMF and *plantations**, such as activity plan) and publicized.

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

Indicator 7.2.1 The *management plan** (or equivalent for SLIMF and *plantations**, such as an activity plan) includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the *management objectives**.

Indicator 7.2.2 The *management plan** (or equivalent for SLIMF and *plantations**, such as an activity plan) addresses the elements listed in Annex D, and is implemented.

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

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



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

Indicator 7.4.1 The *management plan** is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex D to incorporate:

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

Indicator 7.4.2 The *management plan** is reviewed periodically and, if necessary, revised (SLIMF).

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

Indicator 7.5.1 A summary of the *management plan** (or equivalent for SLIMF and *plantations**, such as an activity plan) in a format comprehensible to *stakeholders** including maps and excluding *confidential information** is made *publicly available** at no cost.

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

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

Indicator 7.6.1 *Affected* stakeholders** are engaged in the following *culturally appropriate** processes*:

- 1) *Dispute** resolution processes* (Criterion 1.6*, Criterion 2.6*, Criterion 4.6*), (not applicable to small MUs);
- 2) Identification of rights* (Criterion 4.1*) (not applicable to small MUs), sites (Criterion 4.7*) and impacts (Criterion 4.5*);
- 3) *Local communities** socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4*), (not applicable to small MUs); and
- 4) *High Conservation Value** assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1*, Criterion 9.2*, Criterion 9.4*).



Indicator 7.6.2 *Culturally appropriate* engagement** is used to:

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

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



PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

Indicator 8.1.1 Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the *management plan** including its policies and *management objectives** and achievement of *verifiable targets** (LS, NF).

Indicator 8.1.2 Implementation of the *management plan** is monitored (SLIMF).

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

Indicator 8.2.1 The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored* consistent with Annex E.

Indicator 8.2.2 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored* consistent with Annex E.

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

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

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

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

Indicator 8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex E, in a format comprehensible to *stakeholders** including maps and excluding *confidential information** is made *publicly available** at no cost (LS, NF).

Indicator 8.4.2 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex E, in a format comprehensible to *stakeholders**, excluding *confidential information**, is made available upon request at no cost (SLIMF).



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

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

Criterion 9.1. *he 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, national or regional levels.

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 9.1.1 An assessment is completed using *Best Available Information** that records the location and status of *High Conservation Value** Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion* 9.1; the *High Conservation Value** areas they rely upon (Annex F), and their condition.

Indicator 9.1.2 The assessment uses results from *engagement** (Annex F) with *affected** and *interested stakeholders** with an interest in the *conservation** of the *High Conservation Values**.

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

Indicator 9.2.1 *Threats** to *High Conservation Values** are identified using *Best Available Information** (Annex F).



<p>Indicator 9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified <i>High Conservation Values*</i> and to maintain associated <i>High Conservation Value*</i> areas (Annex F) prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.3 <i>Affected*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified <i>High Conservation Values*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.4 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the <i>High Conservation Values*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 9.3. <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified <i>High Conservation Values*</i>. These strategies and actions shall implement the <i>precautionary approach*</i> and be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.1 The <i>High Conservation Values*</i> and the <i>High Conservation Value*</i> areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed (Annex F).</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.2 Management actions are implemented without harming the <i>High Conservation Values*</i> and avoiding the risk of such damage.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.3 Activities that harm <i>High Conservation Values*</i> cease immediately and actions are taken to <i>restore*</i> and protect the <i>High Conservation Values*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 9.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective <i>protection*</i>. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, and shall include <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i>, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and <i>experts*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring (Annex F) assesses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Implementation of strategies; 2) The status of <i>High Conservation Values*</i> including <i>High Conservation Value*</i> areas on which they depend; and 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the <i>protection*</i> of <i>High Conservation Values*</i> to fully maintain and/or enhance the <i>High Conservation Values*</i>.
<p>Indicator 9.4.2 The monitoring programme includes <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and experts.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each <i>High Conservation Value*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of <i>High Conservation Values*</i>.</p>



PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

Indicator 10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a *timely manner** that:

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

Indicator 10.1.2 Regeneration activities* are implemented in a manner that:

- 1) For harvest of existing *plantations**, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more *natural conditions**; or
- 2) For harvest of *natural forests** or stand reconstruction, regenerate the *ecosystem** conditions characteristic of the site.

Indicator 10.1.3 Surface water is drained down to 70 cm deep drainage furrows where otherwise regeneration of the *forest** would be impossible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 10.3.3 The spread of *invasive species** is controlled.



Criterion 10.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall not use <i>genetically modified organisms*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> .
Indicator 10.4.1 <i>Genetically modified organisms*</i> are not used.
Criterion 10.5. <i>The Organization*</i> shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and <i>management objectives*</i> .
Indicator 10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and <i>management objectives*</i> .
Criterion 10.6. <i>The Organization*</i> shall minimize or avoid the use of <i>fertilizers*</i> . When <i>fertilizers*</i> are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that use is equally, or more ecologically and economically beneficial, than use of silvicultural systems that do not require <i>fertilizers*</i> , and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> , including soils.
Indicator 10.6.1 The use of <i>fertilizers*</i> is minimized to optimal level or avoided.
Indicator 10.6.2 Use of <i>fertilizers*</i> is only allowed in <i>plantation* forests*</i> , abandoned quarries and nurseries and only in those cases, when ecological and economic benefits of <i>fertilizer*</i> use are equal to or higher (in comparison to the avoidance of <i>fertilizer*</i> use).
Indicator 10.6.3 When <i>fertilizers*</i> are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.
Indicator 10.6.4 When <i>fertilizers*</i> are used, <i>environmental values*</i> are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.
Indicator 10.6.5 Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> resulting from <i>fertilizer*</i> use is mitigated or repaired.
Criterion 10.7. <i>The Organization*</i> shall use integrated pest management and <i>silviculture*</i> systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of <i>chemical pesticides*</i> . <i>The Organization*</i> shall not use any chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC policy. When <i>pesticides*</i> are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health.
Indicator 10.7.1 Use of chemical <i>pesticides*</i> is minimised to optimal level or avoided.
Indicator 10.7.2 Chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the <i>Management Unit*</i> unless FSC has granted derogation.
Indicator 10.7.3 Records of <i>pesticide*</i> usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.
Indicator 10.7.4 The use of <i>pesticides*</i> complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.
Indicator 10.7.5 If <i>pesticides*</i> are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective <i>protection*</i> to surrounding <i>landscapes*</i> .



Indicator 10.7.6 Damage to <i>environmental values</i> * and human health from <i>pesticide</i> * use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
Indicator 10.7.7 When <i>pesticides</i> * are used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The selected <i>pesticide</i>*, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the <i>pesticide</i>* is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.
Criterion 10.8. <i>The Organization</i> * shall minimize, <i>monitor</i> * and strictly control the use of <i>biological control agents</i> * in accordance with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols</i> *. When <i>biological control agents</i> * are used, <i>The Organization</i> * shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values</i> *.
Indicator 10.8.1 The use of <i>biological control agents</i> * is minimized, monitored* and controlled.
Indicator 10.8.2 Use of <i>biological control agents</i> * complies with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols</i> *.
Indicator 10.8.3 The use of <i>biological control agents</i> * is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
Indicator 10.8.4 Damage to <i>environmental values</i> * caused by the use of <i>biological control agents</i> * is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
Criterion 10.9. <i>The Organization</i> * shall assess <i>risks</i> * and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from <i>natural hazards</i> * proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk</i> *.
Indicator 10.9.1 Management activities are implemented in a manner that avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts of <i>natural hazards</i> * on <i>infrastructure</i> *, <i>forest</i> * resources and communities.
Indicator 10.9.2 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks of natural disasters*.
Criterion 10.10. <i>The Organization</i> * shall manage <i>infrastructural development</i> *, transport activities and <i>silviculture</i> * so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to <i>rare and threatened species</i> *, <i>habitats</i> *, <i>ecosystems</i> * and <i>landscape values</i> * are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.
Indicator 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of <i>infrastructure</i> *, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect <i>environmental values</i> * identified in Criterion* 6.1.
Indicator 10.10.2 <i>Silviculture</i> * activities are managed to ensure <i>protection</i> * of the <i>environmental values</i> * identified in Criterion* 6.1.
Indicator 10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to water courses*, <i>water bodies</i> *, soils, rare and <i>threatened species</i> *, <i>habitats</i> *, <i>ecosystems</i> * and <i>landscape</i> * values* are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a <i>timely manner</i> *, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.



<p>Criterion 10.11. <i>The Organization*</i> shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and <i>non-timber forest products*</i> so that <i>environmental values*</i> are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber <i>forest* products*</i> are implemented in a manner that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in Criterion* 6.1 and <i>High Conservation Values*</i> identified in Criteria* 9.1 and 9.2, while balancing with the optimal use of <i>forest* products and materials</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.2 <i>Dead wood*</i> is stored in a natural condition*, as indicated in 10.11.3 taking into account health and safety issues nearby the roads and recreational areas (NF).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.3 The amount of <i>dead wood*</i> that is important for biodiversity is at least 5 m³ / ha. This amount is left after the final and sanitary fellings. In absence of the required amount, more trees for biodiversity are left. <i>Dead wood*</i> important for biodiversity is selected from the largest diameter fallen trees and trunks (NF).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.4 When installing hauls in a compartment, account is taken of the local terrain, <i>natural conditions*</i> and <i>forest* stand structure</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.5 Clear-felling boundaries are clearly marked or clearly identifiable.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.6 Prior to starting the felling (clear, selective and final), at least 10 live trees important for biodiversity are selected and left per hectare (hardwood <i>forests*</i>: 7 trees / ha) (NF).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.7 Live trees important for biodiversity are selected from the diversity of local species* and from trees that are most valuable biologically (usually the oldest and thickest trees) that are resistant to winds. Priority is given to trees with microhabitats (including trees with hollows and large nests) (NF).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.8 Live trees important for biodiversity are allocated in the compartments of clear-cut areas in such a way that they remain live as long as possible and are useful for rare* and threatened species* (NF).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.9 Stumps are not removed from clear cutting areas (NF).</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.10 Large-diameter trees are usually not cut:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Quercus robur</i> - > 140 cm; 2) <i>Populus tremula</i> - > 120 cm; 3) <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, <i>Larix decidua</i> - > 90 cm; 4) <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>, <i>Salix alba</i> - > 80 cm; 5) <i>Picea abies</i>, <i>Betula pendula</i>, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, <i>Acer platanoides</i>, <i>Ulmus laevis</i>, <i>Ulmus glabra</i> - > 70 cm; 6) <i>Ulmus minor</i>, <i>Carpinus betulus</i> - > 60 cm; 7) <i>Prunus padus</i> - > 40 cm; 8) <i>Malus sylvestris</i>, <i>Pyrus communis</i>, <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> - > 30 cm. <p>Such trees are included in the number of live trees important for biodiversity (NF).</p>



Indicator 10.11.11 The machinery fully meets the exploitation requirements.
Criterion 10.12. <i>The Organization*</i> shall dispose of <i>waste materials*</i> in an environmentally appropriate manner.
Indicator 10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all <i>waste materials*</i> is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in Criterion* 6.1.
Indicator 10.12.2 Appropriate petroleum product absorption facilities or containers are used at places of filling of motor saws and other machinery with fuel in order to prevent fuel and oil leakage.



8. Annexes to the Forest Stewardship Standard

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

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

1. Laws
Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, 1992
Labour Code, 2016
Law on Forests, 1994
Law on Environmental Protection, 1993
Law on Land, 1993
Law on Special Conditions of Land Use, 2019
Law on Safety and Health at Work, 2003
Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, 2003
Administrative Code, 2015
Law on the Restoration of Citizens Ownership Rights to Existing Real Property, 1997
Law on Territorial Planning, 1995
Law on Protected Areas, 1993
Law on Wild Animals, 1997
Law on Protected Animal, Plant and Mushroom Species and Habitats, 1997
Law on Wild Plants, 1999
Law on Plant Health, 1995
Law on Hunting, 2002
Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities, 1996
Law on the Underground, 1995
2. Resolutions of the Government
On the approval of the Rules for the Consideration of Applications and Complaints and Servicing of Persons at Public Administration Entities, 2007
On the approval of the Special Conditions for the Use of Land and Forests, 1992
On the approval of the Regulation for the Management and Use of Private Forests, 1997
On the approval of the Fire Safety Rules for Forests, 1995



On the approval of the forest areas of national significance, 1997
On the approval of the Procedure for Converting Forest Land into Land for Other Uses and for Compensating for Such Conversion, 2011
On the approval of the General Regulations on the Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation, 2004
On the approval of the National Programme on the Development of the Forest Sector for 2012 – 2020, 2012
On the approval of the Annual Forest Cutting Standard for Mature Stands in State Forests for 2019 – 2023, 2018
On the approval of the Rules for the Allocation and Sale of Stands in State Forests, 2011
On the approval of the Model Protection Regulations for Protected Areas, 2004
On the approval of the Regulations on Nature and Complex Reserves, 2008
On the approval of the Regulations on State Parks, 2010
3. Ministerial Orders and Other Orders
On Afforestation of Non-Forest Land, 2004
On the Regulations for Forest Restoration and Afforestation, 2008
On the Regulations for Seed Forest Stands, 2003
On the approval of the Regulations for Forest Propagation Material, 2003
On the Procedure for the Issue of Permits to Use the Resources of Mushrooms, Wild Berries and Fruits, Medicinal Plants (or Parts thereof), Canes and Branches of Trees and Bushes, 2000
On the approval of the Rules for the Sanitary Protection of Forests, 2007
On the approval of the Procedure for Recording Damage Done to Forests by Abiotic Factors, Diseases, Insects and Animals, 2014
On the approval of the Procedure for Establishing Safety Zones for Surface Water Bodies and Safety Belts for Their Shores, 2001
On the approval of the Procedure for the Transportation of Round Timber, 2014
On the approval of the Rules for the Preparation of Forest Management Schemes and Internal Forest Management Projects, 2006
On the approval of the Procedure for the Gathering, Storage and Provision of Data of the State Forest Cadastre of the Republic of Lithuania, 2003
On the approval of the Rules for the Cutting of Forests, 2010
On the approval of the Rules for the Classification and Labelling of Round Timber, 2001
On the approval of the Rules for the Measuring and Determining the Volume of Round Timber and Forest Stands, 2002



On the approval of the Procedure for the Issue of Forest Cutting Permits, 2010
On the Rules for the Apportioning and Assessing of Forest Compartments, 2004
On the approval of the Procedure for the Cutting of Private Forest in Areas for Which No Management Projects Have Been Prepared, 2004
On the approval of the Rules for Hunting in the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania, 2000
On the approval of the Rules for the Use of Cranes, 2010
On the approval of the Regulations for the Provision of Employees with Personal Protection Equipment, 2007
On the Rules for the Safety of Forest Works DT 1-96, 1996
On the approval of the Procedure for the Use of Mineral Resources Occurring in the Land Plots by the Plot Owners or Users for Their Own Needs, 2008
4. Ratified* Environmental Treaties and Conventions
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
Paris Protocol, 2015
UN Convention on Biodiversity, 1992
UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention), 1992
UN Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), 1995
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats of the Council of Europe (Berne Convention), 2016
UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 1998
UN Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), 2001
European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, 2004
5. Implemented EU Directives
EU Habitats Directive, 1992
EU Birds Directive, 2009
6. Ratified* ILO conventions
ILO Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1931
ILO Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention (No 87), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (No 19), 1934



ILO Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (No 29), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce (No 81), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (No 87), 1994
ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No 98), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (No 100), 1994
ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No 105), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (No 111), 1994
ILO Convention concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to Be Carried by One Worker (No 127), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Minimum Wage Fixing, with Special Reference to Developing Countries (No 131), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Protection and Facilities to be Afforded to Workers' Representatives in the Undertaking (No 135), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (No 138), 1998
ILO Convention concerning the Promotion of Collective Bargaining (No 154), 1994
ILO Convention concerning Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities (No 156), 2004
ILO Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) (No 159), 1994
ILO Convention on Night Work (No 171), 1994
ILO Convention concerning the Protection of Workers' Claims in the event of the Insolvency of their Employer (No 173), 1994
ILO Convention on Maternity Protection (No 3), 2003
7. Other
Recommendations for Safe Work in Forestry, 2019

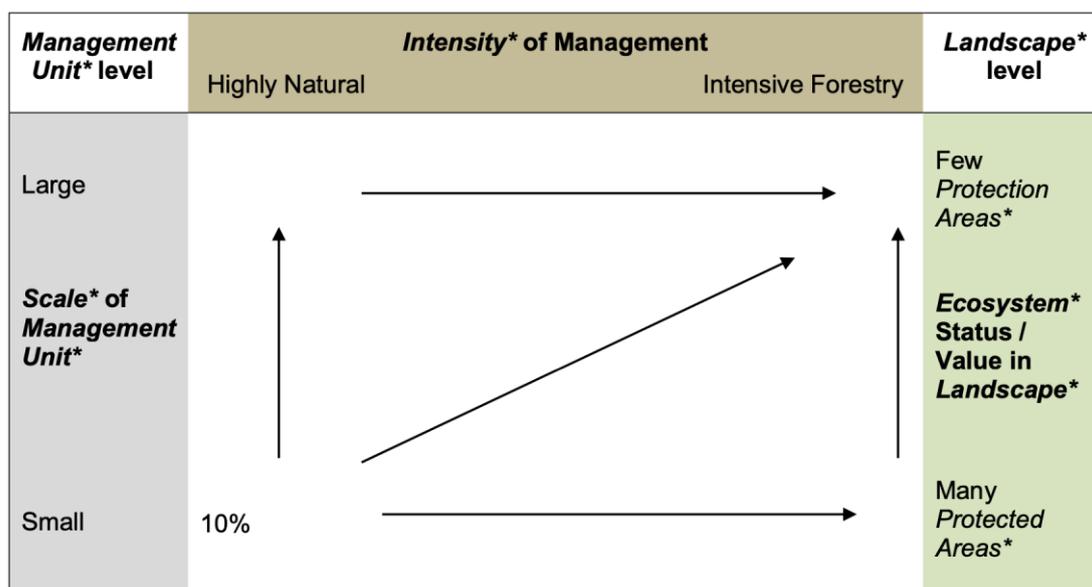


Annex B: Training requirements for *workers**

The workers* shall:

1. Perform forestry works in such a way that it complies with the applicable legal* requirements (Criterion 1.5*);
2. Understand the content, meaning and application of the eight core ILO Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1*);
3. Recognise cases of sexual harassment and discrimination* on the basis of gender (Criterion 2.2*);
4. Manage and dispose of hazardous substances in a safe way in order to ensure that their use does not cause damage to health (Criterion 2.3*);
5. Exercise their responsibilities, in particular when performing dangerous works or at workplaces related to increased responsibility (Criterion 2.5*);
6. Identify circumstances in which local communities* have legal* rights* related to management activities (Criterion 4.2*);
7. Identify sites that are important to local communities* and implement the necessary measures to protect them (Criterion 4.7);
8. Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments* and plan measures to mitigate the impact (Criterion 4.5*);
9. Implement activities in relation to the support for and/or development of ecosystem services* (Criterion 5.1*);
10. Manage and store pesticides* (Criterion 10.7*);
11. Implement waste* management and collection procedures (Criterion 10.12*).

Annex C: Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram



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

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

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



Annex D: Elements of the *management plan**

- 1) Assessment results. Inter alia, the following aspects have to be assessed:
 - a) Forest resources and environmental values* according to Principles 6 and 9;
 - b) Social, economic and cultural resources and their status according to Principles 6, 2, 5 and 9;
 - c) Main local social and environmental risks according to Principles 6, 2, 5 and 9; and
 - d) Maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services* according to Criterion 5.1*.

- 2) Programmes and activities related to:
 - a) Workers* rights, health and safety at work, and gender equality* according to Principle 2*;
 - b) Community relations as identified in Principles 4 and 5;
 - c) Stakeholder* involvement*, dispute* resolution* and grievances according to Principles 7 and 9;
 - d) Planned management activities and time limits, forestry systems, forest cutting methods and equipment according to Principle 10*, and justification of the scope of use of natural resources according to Principle 5*.

- 3) Protection* and/or restoration* measures applied to:
 - a) Rare and threatened species* and habitats*;
 - b) Water bodies* and shore areas*;
 - c) Representative sample areas* according to Principle 6* and High Conservation Values* according to Principle 9*.

- 4) Monitoring programme according to Principle 8* and Annex E.



Annex E: Monitoring requirements

- 1) Impact of management activities on the environment is identified and described including:
 - a) regeneration results (Criterion 10.1*);
 - b) use of ecologically adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2*);
 - c) spread of invasive species* or other undesirable impact related to any alien species* both within and beyond the management unit* (Criterion 10.3*);
 - d) results of forestry activities (Criterion 10.5*);
 - e) negative impact of pesticides* use (Criterion 10.7*);
 - f) negative impact of the use of biological control agents* (Criterion 10.8*);
 - g) negative impact of natural hazards* and natural disasters (Criterion 10.9*);
 - h) impact of the infrastructure* development, transport and silviculture* on rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems*, landscape* values*, water resources and soil (Criterion 10.10*);
 - i) management of waste* in an environmentally appropriate way (Criterion 10.12*).

- 2) Social impact of management activities is identified and described including:
 - a) evidence of illegal or unauthorised activities (Criterion 1.4*);
 - b) compliance with the applicable national laws*, ratified* international conventions and codes of practice (Criterion 1.5*);
 - c) consideration and resolution of disputes* and complaints (Criteria 1.6, 2.6 and 4.6*);
 - d) programmes and activities related to workers* rights (Criterion 2.1*);
 - e) gender equality* and sexual harassment (Criterion 2.2*);
 - f) programmes and activities related to occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3*);
 - g) impact on payment of wages (Criterion 2.4*);
 - h) impact on workers* training (Criterion 2.5*);
 - i) at places where pesticides* are used – impact on workers* health (Criteria 2.5 and 10.7*);
 - j) impact on local communities* rights (Criterion 4.1*) and relations (Criterion 4.2*);
 - k) impact on sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for local communities* (Criterion 4.7*);
 - l) impact on local economic and social development (Criteria 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5*);
 - m) impact on production of various products (Criterion 5.1*);
 - n) impact on preservation and/or improvement of ecosystem services* (Criterion 5.1*);
 - o) impact on the actual annual harvesting levels compared with the estimated levels as well as on sales of non-timber forest products* (Criterion* 5.2);
 - p) impact on local processing, local services, and local value adding (Criterion 5.4*);
 - q) impact on long-term* economic viability* (Criterion 5.5*); and
 - r) High Conservation Values* HCV5 and HCV6 (Criterion 9.1*).



- 3) Monitoring procedures are sufficient for identifying and describing environmental changes including:
- a) Preservation and/or improvement of ecosystem functions* (Criterion 5.2*) (when The Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services*);
 - b) environmental values* and ecosystem functions* including carbon sequestration and accumulation (Criterion 6.1*);
 - c) rare and threatened species* and actions taken to protect them and their habitats* (Criterion 6.4*);
 - d) representative areas* and actions taken to protect* and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.5*);
 - e) naturally occurring native species* and biodiversity* as well as actions taken to protect* and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.6*);
 - f) water bodies*, water quantity and quality as well as actions taken to protect* and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.7*);
 - g) landscape* values* and the efficiency of the actions to preserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.8*);
 - h) conversion of natural forests* into plantations* or non-forest* areas (Criterion 6.9*);
 - i) status of plantations* established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10*); and
 - j) High Conservation Values* HCV1 through HCV4 under Criterion 9.1* and actions taken to maintain and improve them.

Annex F: HCV framework

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.**

Concentrations of protected, rare* or threatened species* of global, regional or national significance* (animal propagation places or plant and mushroom sites).

List of Protected Animals, Plants and Mushrooms of the Republic of Lithuania, species in Annex I to the EU Birds Directive, species in Annex I to the EU Habitats Directive.

Best Available Information*: Database of Protected Species (SIRS database), Forest Cadastre, Lithuanian Spatial Information Portal etc.

Stakeholders* and related parties: Forest* owners and managers, Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and its subordinate institutions, NGOs, life science organisations, experts.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Database maps.

Threats*: Destruction of species and their habitats*, fragmentation* of habitats*, air, water and soil pollution, overuse of habitats*, industrialisation of forests* (use of machinery, road building etc.).

Measures: Have to be implemented on a case by case basis, depending on the specific ecological needs and based on consultations with experts. In case of protected areas, the conservation of the species are carried out according to the management plans*.

Monitoring: Annually. Preferred period - during and around the critical* period, depending on species.

Examples: The black stork nest, the European nightjar churring site, the wood grouse mating site, the lady-slipper orchid site, a tree with the hermit beetle, the polypore fungus site.

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.**

Large landscape* ecosystems* and ecosystem* mosaics of global, regional or national significance, in which populations of natural existing species live in natural conditions* of natural abundance.

State nature reserves, state parks, state reserves, biosphere grounds and a biosphere reserve.

Best Available Information*: Data from the Cadastre of Protected Areas etc.

Stakeholders* and related parties: Residents and forest* owners/managers in protected areas.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Database maps.

Threats*: Changing of the landscape*.



Measures: Imposes additional precautionary measures intended to maintain the specific values for the entire landscape* mosaic.

Monitoring: Annually. Preferred period - assessment can be carried out all year round.

Examples: Landscape* structure and composition.

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

Rare or threatened ecosystems*, habitats* or shelter areas*.

Habitats* of Community interest (according to Annex I to the Habitats Directive), key habitats* (including potential ones), botanical sites of natural heritage, forest* areas with respect to which protection agreements providing for restrictions on economic activities have been concluded.

Best Available Information*: Database of habitats of Community interest (geoportal.lt), data from the Forest Cadastre, Order of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on natural heritage sites etc.

Stakeholders* and related parties: Forest* owners and managers, NGOs, experts.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Database maps.

Threats*: Deteriorating condition of ecosystems*, habitats* or shelter areas*.

Measures: Operations and conservation works (according to functional type) needed for maintaining/restoring the favourable conservation status of the ecosystems* are allowed.

Monitoring: Annually. Preferred period – preferably during the growing season.

Examples: Key forest* habitat*, 9010 Western taiga - habitat* of Community interest, natural heritage site (a tree as a monument of nature).

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

Main ecosystem services* in critical* situations including protection* of water bodies* and vulnerable soils and slope erosion control.

Best Available Information*: Data from the Forest Cadastre, lists of special-purpose forests* etc.

Stakeholders* and related parties: Residents and forest* owners/managers.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Database maps.

Threats*: Use of chemical substances, road building.

Measures: Functional categories set for each forest* category.

Monitoring: Annually. Preferred period - no specific period.

Examples: Forests* planted to protect the slopes of the Kaunas Sea; protective forests at the Jonava nitric fertilizers plant.



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*.**

Localities and resources necessary to meet the main needs of communities* (subsistence sources, health, nutrition, water etc.), identified through the involvement* of representatives of local communities*.

Recreational forests, city forests, forest parks.

Best Available Information*: Data from the Forest Cadastre.

Stakeholders* and related parties: Communities, local action groups, forest owners/managers.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Database maps.

Threats*: Carrying out of economic activities without informing nearby residents.

Measures: Set on a case by case basis, depending on the resources and basic needs identified through the engagement* with the local communities*.

Monitoring: Annually. Preferred period - no specific period.

Examples: Vingio Park, protective forest of Kulautuva town, protective forests of the coastal dune range.

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*.**

Localities, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of universal or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance and/or a particular* cultural, ecological, economic or religious value for local communities*, identified through the involvement* of representatives of local communities*.

Immovable cultural values, cultural heritage sites.

Best Available Information*: Data from the Register of Immovable Cultural Values etc.

Stakeholders* and related parties: Communities, local action groups, forest owners/managers.

Geographic locations: The certified territory as a whole.

Area maps: Database maps.

Threats*: Destruction of sites.

Measures: Maintenance/enhancement of the forest structure in order to ensure the conservation of the values which are critical* for the preservation of the community cultural identity.

Monitoring: Annually. Preferred period – depending on the specific cultural values.

Examples: A castle mound, a burial mound, a sacred water source, a sacred site, a burial site, a guerrilla dugout site.



Annex G: Management of NTFP

Non-timber forest products* are: mushrooms (incl. tree mushrooms), fruits (berries), sap, herbs, bee products (honey, propolis, etc.), buds, panicles, bathing rods and nuts.

NOTE: The NTFP species, parts used and harvesting season is described in a table below.

NTFP indicators under respective Criteria

Criterion 1.3

The management and use of NTFP comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

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

Criterion 1.5

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

Criteria 2.3 Only applicable to Tree mushrooms, sap and bee products

Criterion 2.3

Use of appropriate personal protective equipment for NTFP management and harvesting activities is enforced.

Criterion 5.1

Maps of the location of all beehives and the apiary are clear, up to date and at an appropriate scale. The apiary sitting with the location of the beehives:

a) is identifiable in the field, b) is within a radius of 500 m around the beehives predominantly (at least 70%) covered by natural vegetation, FSC certified forest land (area within the certified MU) and/or low input farmland (grassland*, heathlands, coastal zones and meadows with low to no use of pesticides*), c) is minimum of 50 m from motorways and dual carriageways, 25 m from other major roads, 10 m from minor roads.

Criterion 5.2

A sustainable NTFP harvesting level is calculated and met.

Criterion 6.2

Impact assessment of the NTFP management activities prior to the start of these activities is done.

Criterion 6.3

Where negative impacts to environmental values resulting from the management and use of



NTPF occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired. **Criterion 8.5**

A system is implemented to track and trace all NTFP that are marketed as FSC certified, to the extent determined by the scope of the certificate.

It is demonstrated based on Best Available Information * that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from within the FSC certified MU before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

Criterion 10.9

NTPF management and harvesting practices are implemented in a way that avoids or mitigates negative impacts on surrounded environment.

Criterion 10.11 Only applicable to Tree mushrooms, sap and bee products

The harvesting of NTFP that does not involve the extraction of all elements, is carried out in a way that does not compromise their survival, applying best practices to reduce the impact on their vitality. In the event of temporary storage of NTFP in the forest, this is carried out in such a way as to minimize the risk of loss of product quality and the risk of spreading diseases.

Table 1: NTFP species (parts used, harvesting season)

SN	Lithuanian Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Family	Life form	Parts Used	Harvesting season
Mushroom							
1	Tikrasis baravykas	Bot	<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Boletaceae	Mushroom	Whole part	June-November
2	Šilbaravykis	Bot	<i>Gyroporus</i>	Gyroporaceae	Mushroom	Whole part	June-November
3	Raudonviršis	Reddish	<i>Leccinum</i>	Boletaceae	Mushroom	Whole part	July-October
4	Voveraitė	Cantharella	<i>Cantharellus</i>	Cantharellaceae	Mushroom	Whole part	August-October
5	Valgomasis bobausis	<i>Beefsteak mushroom</i>	<i>Gyromitra esculenta</i>	<i>Gyromitra</i>	Mushroom	Whole part	April-May
Tree Mushroom							
1	Juodasis beržo grybas	Birch sponge mushroom	<i>Inonotus obliquus</i>	Hymenochaetaceae	Fungus	Whole part	Whole year
Berry							
1	Mėlynė	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Ericaceae	Herb	Fruits, branches	July
2	Paprastoji avietė	Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Rosaceae	Herb	Fruits, branches	July-August
3	Gervuogė	Blackberry	<i>Rubus subgen</i>	Rosaceae	Herb	Fruits, branches	July-August
Sap							
1	Karpotasis beržas	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	Tree	Sap	March
Herb							
1	Miškinė sidabražolė	Silver grass	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Rosaceae	Herb	Whole plant	June
2	Paprastasis putinas	Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Herb	Fruit	May-June
3	Paprastasis šermukšnis	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rosaceae	Bush	Fruit	September
4	Miškinė gudobelė	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus rhipido-phylla</i>	Rosaceae	Bush	Fruit	August-September
5	Čiobrelis	Thyme	<i>Thymus</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	July
6	Meškinis česnakas	Ramson	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	Whole plant	June
7	Mažalapė liepa	Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Malvaceae	Tree	Fruits	July
8	Karpotasis beržas	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	Tree	Buds	April

SN	Lithuanian Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Family	Life form	Parts Used	Harvesting season
9	Paprastoji pušis	Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pinaceae	Tree	Buds	April
Bee product							
1	Medus	Honey	<i>Mel</i>				May -August
2	Bičių pikis	Propolis	<i>Propolis</i>				June-August
3	Bičių duona	Bee bread					June-August
4	Bičių pienelis	Royal jelly					May- July
5	Vaškas	Pollen					May- August
6	Žiedadulkės	Bees Wax					May - August
Panicle							
1	Karpotasis beržas	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	Tree	Branches without leaves	June-October
Bathing rod							
1	Karpotasis beržas	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	Tree	Branches with leaves	June-October
2	Mažalapė liepa	Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Malvaceae	Tree	Branches with leaves	June-October
3	Paprastasis ažuolas	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Fagaceae	Tree	Branches with leaves	June-October
4	Kadagys	Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i>	Cupressaceae	Bush	Branches with leaves	June-October
Nut							
1	Paprastasis lazdynas	Hazelnut	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Betulaceae	Bush	Nuts	September-October



Annex H: List of *rare and threatened species of Lithuania**

The list of *rare and threatened species** of Lithuania as off January 1st, 2019 is presented here: <https://www.raudonjikyga.lt/knyga/64-2019-m-naujos-raudonosios-knygos-saugomurasiu-sarasas>



9. FSC Glossary of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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**.

Biogroup: An area of forest up to 0.05 ha left in a clear-cut compartment including an intact forest litter, undergrowth, underwood, trees growing therein, dead fallen wood and other micro-habitats of the compartment of biological value (such as hollows, fens, ant-hills, burrows etc.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term



'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Dead wood: Fallen trees, trunks, stumps of various rot, with a minimum diameter of 20 cm.

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

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

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

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

- Affects the legal* or customary rights* of 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*.

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).

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

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

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest management plan: A document on the basis of which forest stewardship activities are organised and all works of forest restoration and use as well as management of forest land are performed.

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

Fragmentation: The process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. Fragmentation* is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to Intact Forest Landscapes*, the fragmentation* of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (Source: adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous *child** labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child** being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. In determining the type of hazard *child** labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the *child** is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer

(Source: ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming *Child** labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**;
 - The elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**;
 - The effective abolition of *child** labour; and
 - The elimination of discrimination* in respect of employment and occupation*.
- (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

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**.

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

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

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

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

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

Large Management Unit (large MU): A forest management unit in which at least one cadastre plot or a group of plots for which a forest management plan has been prepared is larger than 500 ha of forest.



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

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

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Light work: *national laws** or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 14 years of age on light work which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (Source: ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

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

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

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

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the *management plan**, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological



conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Minimum age (of employment): is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 14 years. However, a country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. *National laws** may also permit the employment of 14-18 year olds in *light work** which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a *child's** health or development.

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favour or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal



and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;

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

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

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

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

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

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

NOTE: *Definition adapted for Lithuania:* Natural forest* – forest areas in which many of the main features and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biodiversity, are present. More specifically, it is a land area not less than 0.1 hectare in size covered with trees, which are maintained by traditional (i.e. not for plantations) silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration with the local tree species. Even those forests that have been established by nature or by human, showing potential of becoming natural forests, are treated as natural.



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

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01001 V5-2)

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

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

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

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

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)

NOTE: *Definition adapted for Lithuania:* Plantation* – land afforested with fast-growing, even-aged trees. The aim of this land is to grow wood, with the felling cycle of up to 15 years. Plantations are not established on clear cutting areas of forestland.



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

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

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

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

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

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal** effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers** employment (Source: ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

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

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



Restore/Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

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

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

Small Management Unit (small MU): A forest management unit in which all cadastre plots or groups of plots for which a single forest management plan has been prepared are equal or smaller than 500 ha of forest.



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

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.

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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.



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 labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers’ organization: any organization of *workers** for furthering and defending the interest of *workers** (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers’ organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. Workers’ organizations tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

Worst forms of *child* labour*: comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Source: ILO Convention 182, Article 3).



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