



Forest Stewardship Council®



Interim National Standard of Croatia

FSC-STD-HRV-01-2020 EN



Standard

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NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

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

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A Objective

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

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

B Scope

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Croatia
Forest types	Natural forests
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private and others
Management scale categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of management units, including small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) <i>(See section C for the applicable SLIMF eligibility criteria for this standard)</i>
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFPs: Mushrooms, Acorns, Seedlings, Game

C Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers

The following elements of this standard are normative:

Scope, effective and validity dates, glossary of terms, *principles**, *criteria** and *indicators**, directives, tables and annexes.

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

The following elements of this standard are provided for guidance only and are not normative:

Verifiers, notes (*when existing*).

Organizations managing *management units** qualifying as SLIMF are expected to conform with all *indicators** except those indicated as “Not applicable for SLIMF”. Where a SLIMF *indicator** exists, *The Organization** shall refer to this specific SLIMF *indicator** (marked as e.g. “SLIMF 3.5.1.”).

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

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

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

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

“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.

Terms for which a definition is provided in the Glossary of Terms are in italics and marked with an *asterisk**.

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

D References

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

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

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

FSC-POL-30-001 *FSC Pesticides Policy*

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

<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-60-002</i>	<i>Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-004</i>	<i>International Generic Indicators (IGI)</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-PRO-60-007</i>	<i>Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards</i>
<i>FSC-DIR-20-007</i>	<i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-30-003</i>	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</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>

E Principles, Criteria and Indicators

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The Organization* shall* comply with all applicable laws*, regulations and nationally-ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 P&C V4)

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

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

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

1.2 *The Organization* shall* demonstrate that the legal* status of the Management Unit*, including tenure* and use rights*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: Contracts, maps

NTPF 1.2.1.1 *Legal* tenure** to manage, harvest and process *non-timber forest products** and hunting game species within the scope of the certificate is documented.

Verifiers: Contracts, license, maps

NTPF 1.2.1.2 *Legal*tenure** is not subject to *dispute**.

Verifiers: Complaints record, interviews with the person responsible for resolving *disputes** in the company, interviews with the *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: *Legal* tenure** agreements, license, maps

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

Verifiers: Contracts, *legal* tenure**, documents/maps with description of the boundaries; deeds

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

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

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

Verifiers: deeds, contracts, list of *applicable laws**

NTPF 1.3.1 All activities including harvesting and processing of *non-timber forest products** undertaken in the *Management Unit** are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) *Applicable laws** and regulations and administrative requirements,
- 2) *Legal* and customary rights**; and
- 3) *Obligatory codes of practice**.
- 4) The list of game species, their hunting periods and conditions as defined in the Law on hunting "Zakon o lovstvu (DL NN 99/18).

Verifiers: license, maps

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

Verifiers: Receipts, accounts, interviews with *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Planning documents

1.4 The Organization* shall* develop and implement measures, and/or shall* engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities. (C1.5 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: Field observations, Manager's explanation of *protection*/*

prevention activities e.g. signs, gates, patrols, etc

Copies of reports made to the authorities of problem activities

Boundaries are known to the manager and *local communities** and are easily identified in the field.

Boundaries are marked in areas where there is a high *risk** of unauthorized activities.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with staff and *stakeholders**. Manager's explanation of *protection*/* prevention activities e.g. signs, gates, patrols, etc.

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

Verifiers: Staff records and records of illegal activities, copies of reports made to the authorities of problem activities, field observations.

1.5 *The Organization* shall* comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws*, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale. (C1.3 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: Operational documentation, required licenses, the list of all binding international agreements signed by Republic of Croatia

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

Verifiers: Operational documentation, required licenses, the list of all binding international agreements signed by Republic of Croatia

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

Verifiers: Interviews with Forest Managers, operational documentation, required licenses, the list of all binding international agreements signed by Republic of Croatia

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

Verifiers: Interviews with Forest Managers, operational documentation, required licenses, the list of all binding international agreements

1.6 The Organization* shall* identify, prevent and resolve disputes* over issues of statutory or customary law*, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*. (C2.3 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: Documented procedures. Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with representatives of *local communities**.

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

Verifiers: Documented records of *disputes**

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

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

Verifiers: Documented records of *disputes**

1.6.4 Operations cease in areas where *disputes** exist:

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

Verifiers: Records, documented records of *disputes**, orders to cease the activity in disputed sites

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

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

Verifiers: availability of such policy, interviews with *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: availability of such policy, interviews with *stakeholders**

1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

Verifiers: check of the policy, interviews with *stakeholders**

1.7.3 The policy is *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifiers: Check for the free public access of the policy

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

Verifiers: check for accusations / issued court decisions, interviews with *stakeholders**

1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

Verifiers: check for accusations / issued court decisions, measures taken, interviews with *stakeholders**

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

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

Verifiers: Check written policy with appropriate statement

1.8.2 The policy is *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifiers: Free of charge written policy with appropriate statement is available

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

2.1 *The Organization* shall* uphold* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 P&C4)*

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

2.1.1.1 *The Organization* shall* not employ workers* below the age of 15, as stated in national law, local laws* or regulations.*

Verifiers: Own observation, interviews with staff, trade unions and others

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

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

Verifiers: Own observation, interviews with staff, trade unions and others

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

Verifiers: Interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

2.1.2 *The Organization** has eliminated all forms of forced and compulsory labour.

Verifiers: Interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

Verifiers: Interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

- 1) Physical and sexual violence
- 2) Bonded labour
- 3) Withholding of wages /including payment of employment fees and or payment of deposit to

commence employment

- 4) Restriction of mobility/movement
- 5) Retention of passport and identity documents
- 6) *Threats** of denunciation to the authorities.

Verifiers: Agreements on *collective bargaining**, interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

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

Verifiers: Interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

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

Verifiers: Interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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 does not discriminate or punish *workers** for exercising these rights.

Verifiers: Agreements on *collective bargaining**, interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

Verifiers: Agreements on *collective bargaining**, interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

2.1.4.4 *Collective bargaining** agreements are implemented where they exist.

Verifiers: Agreements on *collective bargaining**, minutes of the general assembly, interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

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

Verifiers: internal rules, rules on salary; job descriptions; training records; vacancy announcements, Interviews with *workers**

representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

Verifiers: vacancy announcements, job descriptions, Interviews with *workers** representatives and / or trade union leaders

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

Verifiers: training records; interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: documentation for wages paid; contracts; job descriptions, interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: documentation for wages paid, interviews with *workers**

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.

Verifiers: documents proving that the right for maternity leave has been used, Interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: documents proving that the right for maternity leave has been used, Interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: invitations to participate in meetings, etc., interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: availability of written document/ internal procedures; complaint records, Interviews with *workers**

2.3 *The Organization shall* implement health and safety practices to protect *workers** from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall*, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. (C4.2 P&C V4)**

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

Health in Forestry Work.

Verifiers: contract with occupational health service/consultant or ensured own health service, a program for *risk** assessment of the working places of *The Organization**; health and safety instructions; program for conducting trainings and instructions, working place instructions, periodic, daily and occasional instructions; interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**.

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

Verifiers: health and safety instructions; program for conducting trainings and instructions, working place instructions, periodic, daily and occasional instructions; interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**.

NTFP 2.3.1.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented for all *workers** including *workers** harvesting and processing of *non-timber forest products** that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

NTFP 2.3.1.2 For game, acorns and mushrooms aimed for usage as a foodstuff:

- 1) there are documented procedures which ensure that any food borne diseases contracted by collectors/harvesters are identified and recorded;
- 2) any potential *risk** associated with food borne diseases are assessed; and
- 3) Health & Safety guidelines to mitigate such *risk** in harvesting and processing of NTFPs are developed.

NTFP 2.3.1.3 There are documented procedures which ensure that *NTFP** collectors/harvesters who have contracted any food borne diseases do not take part in collecting activities during that illness.

NTFP 2.3.1.4 A hygiene procedure is in place which ensures that equipment used in processing *NTFPs** is clean and free from remnants of previously harvested material.

NTFP 2.3.1.5 A procedure is in place for taking samples of harvested *NTFP** materials at processing and for recording and storing them.

NTFP 2.3.1.6 During driven/par-force hunting, public paths and service roads crossing the Hunting Zone are signalled.

Verifiers: contract with occupational health service/consultant or ensured own health service, a program for *risk** assessment of the working places of *The Organization**; health and safety instructions; program for conducting trainings and instructions, working place instructions, periodic, daily and occasional instructions; Interviews with managers, employees and *forest**

*workers**.

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

Verifiers: protocols confirming that clothing, equipment, etc. is provided and used; interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**; own observation during field visits

NTFP 2.3.2 *Workers**, including *workers** harvesting and processing of *non-timber forest products**, have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

Verifiers: protocols confirming that clothing, equipment, etc. is provided, Interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**. Own observation during field visits

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

Verifiers: Orders, job descriptions, instructions, Interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**. Own observation during field visits

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

Verifiers: schedules of the trainings on health and safety, etc.; evidence of periodically performed instructions and trainings on health and safety. Interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: job descriptions, instructions, Interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**. Own observation during field visits

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

Verifiers: register / records of accidents; *publicly available** statistics of the Croatian Institute Of Public Health -Department of Occupational Health, interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**.

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

Verifiers: *publicly available** statistics of the Croatian Institute Of Public Health - Department of Occupational Health, interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**.

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

Verifiers: documents which prove that health and safety practices are up-to-date; protocols for a comprehensive review of the policies and practices.

2.4 The Organization* shall* pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest* industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the

***legal** minimum wages. When none of these exist, *The Organization** shall* through *engagement** with *workers** develop mechanisms for determining *living wages**. (new)**

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

Verifiers: payrolls of *The Organization** or its subcontractors; references to wage levels at the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**.

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:

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

Verifiers: payrolls of *the Organization** or its subcontractors; references to wage levels at the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**, collective labor agreements

2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *workers** and/or *formal and informal workers organizations**.

Verifiers: Interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**, collective labor agreements

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Verifiers: contracts, payrolls of *The Organization** or its subcontractors, Interviews with managers, employees and *forest* workers**

2.5 *The Organization shall* demonstrate that *workers** have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the *Management Plan** and all management activities. (C7.3 P&C V4)**

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

Verifiers: check if training programme is available and if it includes all the elements, training records, Interviews with managers, employees and *forest workers** and subcontractors

NTFP 2.5.1.1 *Workers**, including *workers** harvesting and processing *non-timber forest products**, have job specific training and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the *management plan** and all management activities.

NTFP 2.5.1.2 There is a register of all personnel involved in the collecting/harvesting operations of *NTFPs**.

NTFP 2.5.1.3 The manager of the harvesting operation :

- 1) Is identified and knows the collecting area in

question;

2) ensures that there is co-operation and co-ordination with any other collecting/harvesting/hunting activities in the area concerned;

3) collaborates and works in conjunction with *local communities**/producer groups.

NTFP 2.5.1.4 *Workers** harvesting and processing *NTFP**s or their representatives (e.g. community representative, chief, etc.), have a signed contract including an agreement as to what is being harvested and how this is to be carried out.

Verifiers: training records, interviews with managers, employees and *forest workers** and subcontractors

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

Verifiers: training records (diplomas, certificates), Interviews with managers, employees and *forest workers** and subcontractors

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

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

Verifiers: documents proving the involvement of *workers** in developing the mechanism, interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: complaints, records of *disputes**, interviews with *workers*

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

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

Verifiers: records, interviews with *affected stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: documents certifying paid compensation, interviews with *affected stakeholders**

PRINCIPLE 3: *INDIGENOUS PEOPLES* RIGHTS – N/A for Croatia**

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

The present situation of inhabitants at country level is a product of a long historical evolution which has resulted in cohabitation of the main ethnic group, the Croats 90,418 %, together with other ethnic groups. None of these can claim the indigenous population status. Furthermore, all members of all groups, regardless their ethnic affiliation, according to the Constitution and all valid legislation, have equal rights. The absence of *Indigenous Peoples** in Croatia was confirmed by the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education, and the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, in telephone interviews in July 2019. See also Element 3: HCV6A & Element 2: HCV5A of Annex G HCV Framework.

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

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

3.1.1 *Indigenous Peoples* that may be affected by management activities are identified.*

3.1.2 *Through culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples* identified in 3.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:*

Their legal and customary rights* of tenure*;*

Their legal and customary* access to, and use rights*, of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*,*

Their legal and customary rights* and obligations that apply;*

The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;

Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples, governments and/or others;*

Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights* and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization*;* and

The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities, Intact Forest Landscapes* and Indigenous cultural landscapes*.*

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

Consent*. (C3.1 and 3.2 P&C V4)

- 3.2.1 Through *culturally appropriate* engagement* Indigenous Peoples** are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories**.
- 3.2.2 The *legal* and customary rights** of Indigenous Peoples* are not violated by The Organization*.
- 3.2.3 Where evidence exists that *legal* and customary rights** of *Indigenous Peoples** related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through *culturally appropriate* engagement** and/or through the *dispute* resolution process* as required in *Criteria* 1.6 or 4.6*.
- 3.2.4 *Free, prior and informed consent** is granted by *Indigenous Peoples** prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:
- Ensuring Indigenous Peoples* know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
 - Informing the Indigenous Peoples* of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
 - Informing the Indigenous Peoples* of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories*; and
 - Informing the Indigenous Peoples* of the current and future planned forest* management activities.
- 3.2.5 Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent** has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, *the Organisation** and the affected *Indigenous Peoples** are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

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

- 3.3.1 Where control over management activities has been granted through *Free Prior and Informed Consent** based on *culturally appropriate* engagement**, the *binding agreement** contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.
- 3.3.2 Records of *binding agreements** are maintained.
- 3.3.3 The *binding agreement** contains the provision for monitoring by *Indigenous Peoples** of *The Organization**'s compliance with its

terms and conditions.

3.4 The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989). (C3.2 P&C V4)

3.4.1 The rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by *The Organization**.

3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples**, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by *The Organization**, the situation is documented including steps to *restore** these rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples**, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

3.5 The Organization*, through engagement* with Indigenous Peoples*, shall* identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these Indigenous Peoples hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall* be recognized by The Organization* and their management, and/or protection* shall* be agreed through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples. (C3.3 P&C V4)

3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which *Indigenous Peoples** hold *legal** or *customary rights** are identified through *culturally appropriate* engagement**.

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

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

3.6 The Organization* shall* uphold* the right of Indigenous Peoples* to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall* compensate local communities* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement* as per Criterion* 3.3 shall* be concluded between The Organization* and the Indigenous Peoples for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall* be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights. (C3.4 P&C V4)

3.6.1 *Traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** have provided

their *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** formalized through a *binding agreement**.

3.6.2 *Indigenous Peoples** are compensated according to the binding agreement* reached through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** for the use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property**.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

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

Verifiers: list of the *local communities**, *affected* and *interested stakeholders** (names and contacts). Interviews with representatives of the *local communities**, *affected* and *interested stakeholders**.

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

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

Verifiers: list of *local communities**, minutes of meetings, documents with description of the rights and territories, maps. Interviews with managers and representatives of the *local communities**

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

4.2.1 Through *culturally appropriate* engagement* local*

*communities** are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

Verifiers: Written agreements, minutes of meetings, documented proof where given information e.g. about development or revision of FMP, planned *forest** activities etc.; interviews with representatives of the *local communities** and *interested stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Interviews with representatives of the *local communities** and *interested stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Complaint records, documents proving that concrete corrective actions have been taken in case of identifying violations the rights of *local communities** related to the management activities; interviews with representatives of the *local communities** and *interested stakeholders**

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

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

Verifiers: Written agreements, minutes of meetings, interviews with representatives of the *local communities** and *interested stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: minutes of meetings, Interviews with representatives of the *local communities** and *interested stakeholder*s*

4.3 The Organization* shall* provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*,

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contractors and suppliers proportionate to *scale and *intensity** of its management activities. (C4.1 P&C V4)**

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

- 1) employment,
- 2) training, and
- 3) other services.

Verifiers: Interviews with Forest Managers and *workers**, Consultation with representatives of *local communities**, companies and labour unions, training strategies, job advertisements in local publications

SLIMF 4.3.1 Preference is given to local people and services.

Verifiers: Interviews with Forest Managers and *workers**, Consultation with representatives of *local communities**, companies and labour unions, Job advertisements in local publications

4.4 *The Organization shall* implement additional activities, through *engagement** with *local communities**, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 P&C V4)**

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

Verifiers: report on the social impact assessment of the activity of *The Organization**; interviews with *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Interviews with *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: documents proving support to local social and economic developments, acts of donation, thank you letters etc.; interviews with managers, *workers**, representatives of the *local communities** and *interested stakeholders**

SLIMF 4.4.2 Local products and services are used.

Verifiers: Interviews with managers, *workers**, representatives of the *local communities** and *interested stakeholders**

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

negative impacts. (C4.4 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: documented social impact assessment; minutes of meetings with *local communities** or *interested stakeholders**, list of identified negative impacts. Interviews with managers, representatives of the *local communities** and interested *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Interviews with managers, representatives of the *local communities** and interested *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Interviews with managers, representatives of the *local communities** and interested *stakeholders**

NTFP 4.5.1 Through *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *local communities**, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate *significant** negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities including impacts on *non-timber forest products**.

Verifiers: minutes of meetings with *local communities** or *interested stakeholders**; interviews with managers, representatives of the *local communities** and interested *stakeholders**

4.6 *The Organization, through *engagement** with *local communities**, shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing *fair compensation** to *local communities** and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of *The Organization**. (C4.5 P&CV4)**

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

Verifiers: existence of a written procedure for *dispute** resolution and a mechanism for compensation of *affected stakeholders**; written evidence that the procedure has been consulted with *local communities** (minutes of meetings, lists of participants, photos, etc.); web-site/information board of *The Organization**. Interviews with managers and representatives of the *local communities**

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

Verifiers: registry of grievances/complaints and the reaction to them; interviews with managers and representatives of the *local communities**

- 4.6.3 An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:
- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
 - 2) Outcomes of all *dispute** resolution processes including *fair compensation** to *local communities** and individuals; and
 - 3) Unresolved *disputes**, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Verifiers: registry of grievances/complaints and the reaction to them, Interviews with managers and representatives of the *local communities**

- 4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while *disputes** exist of:
- 1) *Substantial magnitude**;
 - 2) *Substantial duration**; or
 - 3) Involving a *significant** number of interests.

Verifiers: Mechanism for compensation of *affected stakeholders**, interviews with managers and representatives of the *local communities**

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

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

Verifiers: minutes of meeting with local communities, maps, interviews with representatives of *local communities**, tourist associations, etc.

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

Verifiers: documented measures for *protection** and management of such sites, Interviews with representatives of *local communities**

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

Verifiers: documented procedures for newly discovered objects, evidence that the measures for *protection** and management of

sites are agreed by the *local communities**. Interviews with representatives of *local communities**

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

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

Verifiers: List of *traditional knowledge** and documentation with described measures for *protection** and usage of them. Interviews with representatives of *local communities** and owners of that *traditional knowledge**

4.8.2 Where use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** has been granted through *Free Prior and Informed Consent** based on *culturally appropriate* engagement** with the owners of that *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** , the *binding agreement** contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

4.8.3 Records of *binding agreements** are maintained.

4.8.4 *Local communities** are compensated according to the *binding agreement** reached through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** for the use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property**.

4.8.5 The *binding agreement** contains the provision for monitoring by the owners of that *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** of *The Organization**'s compliance with its terms and conditions.

Verifiers: Agreements, evidence of compensation, interviews with representatives of *local communities** and owners of that *traditional knowledge**

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

The Organization* shall* efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit* to maintain or enhance long-term* economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits. (P5 P&C V4)

5.1 *The Organization* shall* identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities. (C5.2 and 5.4 P&C V4).*

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

Verifiers: management objectives* set out in the *forest* management plan**, assessment of timber and non-timber resources and *ecosystem services** in the *forest* management plan**, protected areas *management plans**, Natura 2000 sites *management plans**, interviews confirm awareness of such resources and services.

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

Verifiers: management *objectives** set out in the *forest* management plan**, assessment of timber and non-timber resources and *ecosystem services** in the *forest* management plan**, interviews with *workers** and *local communities** confirm awareness of such resources and services.

NTFP 5.1.1 The range of resources, *non-timber forest products** and *ecosystem services** that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

Verifiers: assessment of non-timber resources and *ecosystem services** in the *forest* management plan**, protected areas *management plans**, Natura 2000 sites *management plans**, interviews confirm awareness of such resources and services.

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

Verifiers: *forest* management plan**, contracts, financial documents, interviews with local logging and processing companies, *workers**, hunting and fishing associations

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

Verifiers: *forest* management plan**, contracts, financial documents, interviews with local logging and processing companies, *workers**, hunting and fishing associations

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

Verifiers: documentation of *ecosystem services** which will be made, interviews with managers of *The Organization**

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

5.2.1 *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**.

Verifiers: planning documentation related to inventory of timber resources and total harvesting of timber

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

Verifiers: planning documentation related to inventory of timber resources and total harvesting of timber, *forest* management plans**

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.

NTFP 5.2.3.1 Collection/harvesting of *NTFPs** are carried out at appropriate times of the year so as:

- 1) To maximise the effective use of the plant resource
- 2) To minimise environmental impact
- 3) To ensure the harvestable parts are fully mature

NTFP 5.2.3.2 Collectors/harvesters leave sufficient *NTFPs** throughout the site to allow reproduction and natural regeneration.

NTFP 5.2.3.3 The areas used for collecting/harvesting:

- 1) are identifiable in the field;
- 2) have received no treatments with products other than those permitted in these Standards for a period of three years before the collecting/harvesting operation;
- 3) are a minimum of 10 m from areas subject to conventional farming or areas sprayed with products not permitted in these Standards;
- 4) are a minimum of 50 m from motorways and dual carriageways, 25 m from other major roads, 10m from minor roads;
- 5) are at an appropriate distance from other sources of pollution and contamination.

Verifiers: annual reports, minutes from inspections of control bodies.

5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested *ecosystem services** under *The Organization's** control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on *Best Available Information**.

Verifiers: Timber resource planning, *Management plans**

NTPF 5.2.4.1 For extraction of commercially harvested *non-timber forest products** under *The Organization's** control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on *Best Available Information** and using a *precautionary approach**.

NTPF 5.2.4.2 In the absence of reliable information on growth and regeneration for *the non-timber forest products** being commercially harvested there is a programme in place to collect detailed information for future management.

NTPF 5.2.4.3 Yields of all *NTFPs** harvested including game are recorded.

Verifiers: *Non-timber forest products** resource planning, *Management plans**

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

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

Verifiers: Documentation related to assessment of positive and negative impacts, annual plan of operations, budgets and financial statements.

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plan of operations, reports / studies about possible positive and negative effects of *forest** management operations

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

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

Verifiers: financial documents; contracts signed with local companies; tender documentation; applications of local merchants; register of the quantities sold timber and *non-timber forest products** to local markets. Interviews with local business and interested

*stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: financial documents; contracts signed with local companies; tender documentation; applications of local merchants; register of the quantities sold timber and *non-timber forest products** to local markets. Interviews with local business and *interested stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: supports for participation in projects, minutes of meetings with local business, financial documents, Interviews with local business and *interested stakeholders**

NTFP This *indicator** also applies to NTFPs

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

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

Verifiers: financial documents, budgets of *The Organization**, interviews with managers and accountants of *The Organization**

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

Verifiers: financial documents, budgets of *The Organization**, interviews with managers and accountants of *The Organization**

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

The Organization* shall* maintain, conserve* and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the Management Unit*, and shall* avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts. (P6 P&C V4)

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

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

Verifiers: Availability and comprehensiveness of the identified *environmental values**, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Availability and comprehensiveness of the identified *environmental values**, interviews with personnel

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

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

Verifiers: Availability and comprehensiveness of the identified *environmental values**, interviews with personnel

NTFP This *indicator** also applies to NTFP

6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization* shall* identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk* of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values*. (C6.1 P&C V4)

6.2.1 There is an *environmental impact assessment** identifying potential present and future impacts of management activities on *environmental values**, from the stand level to the *landscape** level.

Verifiers: Documentation related to *environmental impact assessment**,

interviews with personnel

SLIMF 6.2.1.1 Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities an assessment is conducted to identify possible adverse impacts from planned management activities.

Verifiers: Documentation related to environmental impact assessment, interviews with personnel

NTPF 6.2.1 There is an *environmental impact assessment** identifying potential present and future impacts of management activities on *environmental values** and *non-timber forest products**, from the stand level to the *landscape** level.

Verifiers: Documentation related to *environmental impact assessment**, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Documentation related to *environmental impact assessment**, interviews with personnel

6.3 *The Organization* shall* identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values*, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of these impacts. (C6.1 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: Planning documentation, measures to prevent negative impacts. Interviews with personnel

NTPF 6.3.1.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect *environmental values** and *non-timber forest products**.

NTPF 6.3.1.2 An evaluation of the ecological impacts of *NTPF** harvesting is completed and includes:

- 1) a baseline assessment of the existing populations of all species to be harvested/hunted;
- 2) procedures to identify the IUCN status of the species to be collected/harvested/hunted (ie *critically** endangered, endangered, *vulnerable**, etc);
- 3) the justification for harvesting/hunting 'endangered' or 'vulnerable' species;
- 4) the impacts of harvesting/hunting on the growth and regeneration of the target species;
- 5) the potential impacts of harvesting/hunting of the *NTPF*s/game* on non-target species.

Verifiers: Planning documentation, measures to prevent negative impacts, field observation, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: measures to prevent negative impacts, field observation; interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

NTFP 6.3.2 Management activities of *non-timber forest products** prevent negative impacts to *environmental values**

Verifiers: measures to prevent negative impacts, field observation, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: measures to prevent further damage, implemented measures mitigated and/or repaired occurred damage, field observation; interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

NTFP 6.3.3 Where negative impacts to *environmental values** and *non-timber forest products** occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are *mitigated** and/or repaired.

Verifiers: measures to prevent further damage, implemented measures *mitigated** and/or repaired occurred damage, field observation, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

6.4 The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*. (C6.2 P&C V4)

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

NTFP 6.4.1 The collecting/harvesting/hunting of species that are defined as '*rare**', 'endangered' and '*critically** endangered' in the IUCN Red List (World Conservation Union), or in national Red Lists, is prohibited.

Verifiers: HCVF reports, *management plans** of protected areas and Natura 2000, other relevant studies and maps; interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**; red lists and books

6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on *rare and*

*threatened species** and their *conservation** status and *habitats** are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

Verifiers: *HCVF** reports, *forest* management plans**, maps, interviews with personnel and contractors confirm if they are aware of the possible impacts of activities

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

Verifiers: *HCVF** reports, maps, interviews with personnel and contractors confirm if they are aware of the possible impacts of activities

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

Verifiers: planning documents, *restoration** programmes, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: procedures, protocols, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: procedures, protocols, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

NTPF 6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of *rare or threatened species** including *non-timber forest products** is prevented.

Verifiers: procedures, protocols, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

6.5 *The Organization* shall* identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall* restore* a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection* or restoration, including within plantations, shall* be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 7:2014)*

6.5.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify native *ecosystems** that exist, or would exist under *natural conditions**,

within the *Management Unit* *.

Verifiers: HCVF reports, *management plans**, other relevant studies and maps, Interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: HCVF reports, *management plans** of *protected** areas and Natura 2000, other relevant studies and maps, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Maps, *HCVF** reports, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Maps, *HCVF** reports, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Maps, *HCVF** reports, interviews with personnel

6.6 *The Organization shall* effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring *native species** and *genotypes**, and prevent losses of *biological diversity**, especially through *habitat** management in the *Management Unit**. *The Organization** shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)**

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

Verifiers: plans, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: plans, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: plans, field observation, interviews with personnel

6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally

occurring *native species**, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

Verifiers: game data, measures related to hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities, licenses, interviews with personnel

NTPF 6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring *native species** including *non-timber forest products**, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

Verifiers: game data, measures related to hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities, licenses, annual license for collection of mushrooms and plants and others, interviews with personnel

6.6.5 Mechanisms for wildlife *protection** are in place. Applicable national and/or international regulations on *protection**, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) are known and complied with.

Verifiers: game data, measures related to hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities, licenses, interviews with personnel

6.6.6 There is an internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in wildlife, animal species or parts, and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of *The Organization**.

Verifiers: measures related to hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities, licenses, interviews with personnel

6.6.7 A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented.

Verifiers: measures related to hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities, licenses, interviews with personnel

6.6.8 Mitigation measures are in place to ensure that *workers** do not increase hunting trapping or collecting of wildlife, animal species or parts.

Verifiers: measures related to hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities, licenses, interviews with personnel

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

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

Verifiers: Measures related to *protection** of watercourses, *water*

*bodies**, *riparian zones**, *connectivity**, water quantity and quality, interviews with personnel and stakeholders

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

Verifiers: *Forest** roads projects, technology methods for harvesting, field observation, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: *Forest** roads projects, technology methods for harvesting, field observation, measures for *restoration**, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: *Forest** roads projects, technology methods for harvesting, field observation, measures that prevent or mitigate this degradation, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

6.8 *The Organization* shall* manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*. (C10.2 and 10.3 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: Plans, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Plans, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

- a) ***Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and***
- b) ***Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term* conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and***

c) Does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values**. (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)**

6.9.1 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**.

Verifiers: Plans, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

- a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that *The Organization** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- b) The conversion affected a *very limited portion** of the area of the *Management Unit** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**. (C10.9 P&C V4)

6.10.1 Based on *Best Available Information**, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

Verifiers: documentation related to conversions

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

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

Verifiers: documentation related to conversions, interviews with personnel

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Organization* shall* have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity and risks* of its management activities. The management plan* shall* be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote adaptive management*. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall* be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* and to justify management decisions. (P7 P&CV4)

7.1 *The Organization* shall*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and objectives* for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives* shall* be incorporated into the management plan*, and publicized. (C7.1a P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: *Management plan*/* programmes, other relevant documents

NTFP 7.1.1.1 Policies (vision and values related to *NTFPs**) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

NTFP 7.1.1.2 The person, organization or institution with defined authority and responsibility to implement and maintain the *NTFP* management plan** is identified.

NTFP 7.1.1.3 Policies and procedures for harvesting operations are documented, and include appropriate controls relating to:

- 1) Species to be harvested
- 2) Times/seasons during which harvesting is permitted
- 3) Areas in which harvesting is permitted, location and number of trees targeted for harvesting in the sourcing area
- 4) Quantities to be harvested
- 5) Skills of operators involved in harvesting
- 6) Approved harvesting techniques
- 7) Approved instructions for repair of any harvesting damage to the surrounding environment

NTFP 7.1.1.4 The specification of a batch is defined in the *Management Plan** and is appropriate to the quantities being harvested, the nature, duration and diversity of the harvesting operation.

Verifiers: Documentation related to set policies (vision and values), objective, management, etc.

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

Verifiers: *Management plan*/* programmes, other relevant documents

NTFP 7.1.2.1 Specific, operational *management objectives** for

*NTFPs** that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

NTFP 7.1.2.2 Policies ensure that:

- 1) The population of the target *NTFP** will be maintained in the long term;
- 2) The quality of the target *NTFP** resource is maintained in the long term;
- 3) The biodiversity in the sourcing area is minimally affected;
- 4) The surrounding areas are not damaged through careless access or other activities associated with the operation.

NTFP 7.1.2.3 Each *NTFP** harvesting operator works a written 'harvesting plan' which details the sourcing area, the number and location of *NTFPs** targeted for harvesting, the timing and other aspects of harvesting for that operator.

NTFP 7.1.2.4 The *management plan** addresses the following:

- 1) Hygiene and food safety in cases that the *NTFP** is used for food.
- 2) Policies and procedures for processing, packing and sale of game trophies, game articles, meat, mushrooms, or acorns.

Verifiers: Documentation related to specific management *objectives**

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

Verifiers: Availability of defined policies and management *objectives**

NTFP 7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and *management objectives** for the *NTFPs** are included in the *management plan** and publicized.

Verifiers: Availability of documentation related to defined policies and management *objectives**

7.2 The Organization* shall* have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives* as established according to Criterion* 7.1. The management plan* shall* describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall* cover forest* management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of the planned activities. (C7.1 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: *Management plan*/* programmes, other relevant documentation

NTFP This *indicator** also applies to NTFP

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

Verifiers: check if required elements listed in the *Management plan**

NTFP 7.2.2 *The management plan** of NTFPs* addresses the elements listed in Annex D, and is implemented.

Verifiers: check if required elements listed in the *Management plan**

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

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

Verifiers: Availability of *verifiable targets** related to the yield of *forest** products, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Availability of *verifiable targets** related to NTFPs*, other documentation, interviews with personnel

7.4 The *Organization shall* update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, *stakeholder* engagement** or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. (C7.2 P&C V4)**

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

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

Verifiers: *management plans**, integrated periodical monitoring results, consultation and other, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

reproduction and handling. (C7.4 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: Availability and accessibility of the summary of the *management plan**, interview with *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Availability and accessibility of the summary of the *management plan**, interviews with *stakeholders**

7.6 **The Organization* shall*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders* in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall* engage interested stakeholders* on request. (C4.4 P&C V4)**

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

1) *Dispute** resolution processes (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);

2) Definition of *Living wages** (*Criterion** 2.4);

3) Identification of rights (*Criterion** 3.1, *Criterion** 4.1), Indigenous cultural landscapes* (*Criterion** 3.1) sites (*Criterion** 3.5, *Criterion** 4.7) and impacts (*Criterion** 4.5);

4) *Local communities** socio-economic development activities (*Criterion** 4.4); and

5) *High Conservation Value** assessment, management and monitoring (*Criterion** 9.1, *Criterion** 9.2, *Criterion** 9.4).

Verifiers: Availability of relevant mechanisms and how they are applied, interviews with stakeholders

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

1) *Dispute** resolution processes (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);

2) Definition of *Living wages** (*Criterion** 2.4);

3) Identification of rights (*Criterion** 3.1, *Criterion** 4.1), sites (*Criterion** 3.5, *Criterion** 4.7) and impacts (*Criterion** 4.5);

4) *Local communities** socio-economic development activities (*Criterion** 4.4); and

5) *High Conservation Value** assessment, management and monitoring (*Criterion** 9.1, *Criterion** 9.2, *Criterion** 9.4)

Verifiers: Availability of relevant mechanisms and how they are

applied, interviews with stakeholders

7.6.2 Culturally appropriate* engagement* is used to:

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

Verifiers: Availability of relevant mechanisms and how they are applied, interviews with *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Availability of relevant mechanisms, procedures, minutes, interviews with *stakeholders**

SLIMF 7.6.3.1 *Culturally appropriate* engagement** is completed with *affected stakeholders** to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities.

Verifiers: Availability of relevant mechanisms, procedures, minutes, interviews with *stakeholders*

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

Verifiers: Availability of relevant mechanisms, procedures, minutes, interviews with *stakeholders**

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

Verifiers: procedures, plan/method for monitoring, interviews with personnel

8.2 *The Organization* shall* monitor* and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit*, and changes in its environmental condition. (C8.2 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: documented system for monitoring, interviews with personnel

NTFP 8.2.1.1 The social and environmental impacts of NTFP management activities are *monitored** consistent with Annex F.

NTFP 8.2.1.2 The *long-term** impact of the proposed level of *harvesting** of *NTFPs** is evaluated. Particular attention is given to the impact on natural regeneration of the targeted species.

Verifiers: adequate system for monitoring, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: adequate system for monitoring, interviews with personnel

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

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

Verifiers: *management plan**, documentation related to preparation,

planning and implementation of activities, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: *management plan**, documentation related to preparation, planning and implementation of activities, interviews with personnel

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

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

Verifiers: *publicly available** summary, interviews with representatives of the *local communities**

8.5 The Organization* shall* have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit* that are marketed as FSC certified. (C8.3 P&C V4)

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

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

Verifiers: procedures according to the *indicator**, interviews with personnel

SLIMF 8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

Verifiers: procedures according to the *indicator**, interviews with personnel

NTPF 8.5.1 For game it is demonstrated based on best available information or other means (e.g. telemetric data) that the target species spent at least 50% of its lifespan within the FSC certified *Management Unit** before the products can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

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

- 1) Common and scientific species name;

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

Verifiers: Invoices, contracts, records

NTFP 8.5.2.1 Information about all *NTFP*^{*} 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 the origin of the *NTFP*^{*};
- 5) Sourcing date of the *NTFP*^{*};
- 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.

NTFP 8.5.2.2 Documentation of each batch harvested/hunted is taken and retained and recorded to ensure that they are fully traceable.

NTFP 8.5.2.3 The specification of a batch is defined in the *Management Plan*^{*} and is appropriate to the quantities being harvested, the nature, duration and diversity of the harvesting operation.

Verifiers: Invoices, contracts, records, according to guidelines PRAVILNIK O SAKUPLJANJU ZAVIČAJNIH DIVLJIH VRSTA (NN 114/2017)

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

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) The date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific species name;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) Certificate code; and

7) The FSC Claim “FSC 100%” identifying products sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers: Invoices, contracts, records

PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*. (P9 P&C V4)

NOTE: According to the assessment of category 3 (HCVs*) of the Centralized National Risk Assessment (CNRA) for Croatia and Global Forest Watch, there are not IFLs in Croatia (for detailed information, please see Annex G: HCV Framework, HCV2, A, Element 1). Therefore, indicators related to IFLs are not applicable for this country and have been greyed out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HCV* 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*. (C9.1 P&C V4 and Motion 7:2014)

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

Verifiers: Documented procedures and records

9.1.2 This assessment includes identification of *Intact Forest Landscapes**, as of January 1, 2017.

9.1.3 The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate*

engagement* with affected rights holders* and affected* and interested stakeholders* with an interest in the conservation* of the High Conservation Values*.

Verifiers: records, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

9.2 The Organization* shall* develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.2 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: *HCVF** reports, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Records of specific strategies and measures for maintenance and/or enhancement the *HCV areas**, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: List of experts and *stakeholders** who were consulted, documents from consultation, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to *protect* core areas**.

9.2.5 The vast majority* of each Intact Forest Landscape* is designated as core area*.

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

Verifiers: HCV reports, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

9.2.7 Management strategies allow limited *industrial activity* within *core areas** only if all effects of *industrial activity** including *fragmentation**:

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

9.3 The Organization* shall* implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall* implement the precautionary approach and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities. (C9.3 P&C V4)

9.3.1 The *High Conservation Values** and the *High Conservation Value Areas** on which they depend are maintained and/or

enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

Verifiers: Management plan, HCV* report

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

Verifiers: Management plan, HCV* report, field observations, interviews with personnel

9.3.3 *Core areas** are *protected** consistent with *Criterion** 9.2.

9.3.4 Limited *industrial activity** in *core areas** is consistent with *Indicator** 9.2.7.

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

Verifiers: HCV* report, field observations, interviews with personnel

9.4 The Organization* shall* demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall* adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and shall* include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.4 P&C V4)

9.4.1 There exists a program of periodic monitoring assessing:

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

Verifiers: HCV* report, system for monitoring, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: HCV* report, system for monitoring, invitations to *stakeholders**, interviews with personnel and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: HCV* report, system for monitoring, field observation, interviews with personnel

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers: *HCV** report, system for monitoring, field observation, interviews with personnel

PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, plans for logging and afforestation, field observations of implementation of plans, interviews with *workers** and *local communities** if applicable

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, marking documentation where regeneration felling are carried out, field observations of implementation of plans, interviews with *workers** and *local communities** if applicable

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

10.2.1 Species chosen for artificial regeneration of stands and regeneration of degraded stands, perform on the basis of general ecological suitability for *habitat** conditions and *management objectives**, giving preference to *native species**

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, field observations if local species are transformed into *forests** of alien species, interviews with *workers**.

NTPF 10.2.1.1 Species chosen for regeneration, including *non-timber*

*forest products**, 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**.

NTFP 10.2.1.2 a) From the date of accreditation of this Standard by FSC International, the introduction of exotic game species is not allowed.

b) Hunting Zones with exotic species previously introduced comply with all the *Principle*s* & *Criteria**, and scientific and technical evidence shows that a particular species has *long-term** beneficial impacts for the area.

NTFP 10.2.1.3 Whenever negative impacts caused by exotic game species cannot be mitigated, the exotic species is removed.

NTFP 10.2.1.4 Releasing of game species for the purpose of immediate hunting is not allowed.

NTFP 10.2.1.5 Areas where reintroduction, restocking programs or hand reared animal releases takes place shall be properly monitored to identify adverse potential impacts.

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, field observations if local species are transformed into *forests** of alien species, interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, field observations if local species are transformed into *forests** of alien species, justification of the necessity of afforestation with alien species*, interviews with *workers**

10.3 *The Organization* shall* only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place. (C6.9 and C10.8 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, field observations, justification of the necessity of afforestation with *alien species**, interviews with *workers**

NTFP 10.3.1.1 *Alien species**, including *non-timber forest products**, are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

NTFP 10.3.1.2 Where dog packs are used for game hunting:

- 1) Pack registration forms are used
- 2) Signalling collars (eg orange or reflective) are used
- 3) In the case of packs for hunting large animals, protective collars or vests are used.

NTPF 10.3.1.3 The location of the presentation of the carcasses is clearly defined, with artificial light, washable floor, running water and collection of water to tank or sewage, ensuring that the eviscerated carcasses operation and analysis is safe and hygienic.

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, field observations, justification of the necessity of afforestation with *alien species**, interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, annual plans, field observations, justification of the necessity of afforestation with *alien species**, interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, Documented programme for monitoring and control of *invasive species**, field observations, interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, documented programme for monitoring and control of *invasive species**, field observations, interviews with *workers*

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

10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms* are not used.

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, orders that prohibits usage of GMO, field observations, interviews with *workers**

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

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

Verifiers: *Forest* management plans**, tree-marking documentation, interviews with *workers**

10.6 The Organization* shall* minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers*. When fertilizers* are used, The Organization* shall* demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than

use of *silvicultural systems that do not require *fertilizers**, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values**, including soils. (C10.7 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)**

10.6.1 The use of *fertilizers** is minimized or avoided.

Verifiers: Register of used *fertilizers**, technological plans, invoices for purchased *fertilizers**, interviews with managers

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

Verifiers: Results of soil analyses, justifications for the use of *fertilizers**

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

Verifiers: Register of used *fertilizers**, technological plans, invoices for purchased *fertilizers**, interviews with managers

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

Verifiers: Register of used *fertilizers**, Technological plans, invoices for purchased *fertilizers**, interviews with managers

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

Verifiers: Instructions for application and measures for prevention of negative impacts, field observation, interviews with managers

10.7 *The Organization* shall* use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organization* shall* not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values* and human health. (C6.6 and C10.7 P&C V4)*

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

Verifiers: Technological plans, interviews with managers

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

Verifiers: Programme for the use of chemical *pesticides**, register of the used chemical *pesticides**, interviews with managers

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

Verifiers: Register of the used chemical *pesticides**, interviews with managers

10.7.4 The use of *pesticides** complies with the ILO document

“Safety in the use of chemicals at work” regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.

Verifiers: *Risk** assessment include measures for safe usage of chemicals, training records

10.7.5 If *pesticide*s** are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective *protection** to surrounding *landscape*s**.

NTFP This *indicator** also applies to NTFPs

Verifiers: Register of the used chemical *pesticides**, interviews with managers

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

Verifiers: Documents, instructions for the usage of chemical *pesticides**, register of the used chemical *pesticides**, interviews with managers

NTFP 10.7.6.1 Damage to *environmental values**, *NTFPs** and human health from *pesticide** use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

NTFP 10.7.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the *forest** management enterprise *NTFPs**.

NTFP 10.7.6.3 Records of chemical use include:

- 1) Name of the product;
- 2) Location of the site treated;
- 3) Area of the site treated;
- 4) Method of application;
- 5) Date chemical use started;
- 6) Date chemical use finished;
- 7) Total quantity of the chemical used.

Verifiers: Documents, instructions for the usage of chemical *pesticides**, register of the used chemical *pesticides**, interviews with managers

10.7.7 When *pesticides** are used:

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

Verifiers: Documents instructions for the usage of chemical pesticides, register of the used chemical *pesticides**, interviews with managers

10.8 The Organization* shall* minimize, monitor* and strictly control the use of biological control agents* in accordance with internationally

accepted scientific protocols*. When biological control agents* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*. (C6.8 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: Procedure for use of *biological control agents** that includes instructions for the use and the methods for control and monitoring.

10.8.2 Use of biological control agents* complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols*.

Verifiers: Register of the used *biological control agents**, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Register of the used *biological control agents**, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Documents instructions for the usage of chemical *pesticides**, register of the used chemical *pesticides**, interviews with personnel

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

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

Verifiers: Risk assessment include types of impact from *natural hazards**, interviews with personnel

Verifiers for SLIMF: Interviews with personnel

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

Verifiers: Plans for fire prevention and others, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Plans for fire prevention and others, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: Assessment of the *risk** related to *natural hazards**,

interviews with personnel

10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified *risks**.

Verifiers: Assessment of the *risk** related to *natural hazards**, developed measures are implemented to reduce *risks**, interviews with personnel

10.10 The Organization* shall* manage infrastructural development*, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired. (C6.5 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers: guidelines for road building, records, plans and maps. Interviews with managers and field observations.

NTPF 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of *infrastructure**, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect *environmental values** and *non-timber forest products** identified in *Criterion** 6.1.

Verifiers: guidelines for road building, records, plans and maps. Interviews with managers and field observations.

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

Verifiers: *forest* management plans**, tree-marking documentation, plans interviews with personnel and field observation

NTPF 10.10.2 *Silviculture** activities are managed to ensure *protection** of the *environmental values** and *non-timber forest products** identified in *Criterion** 6.1.

Verifiers: *forest* management plans**, tree-marking documentation, plans, interview with personnel and field observation

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

Verifiers: plans, projects and programs with measures and activities for prevention, mitigation and reparation of identified disturbances or damages. Interviews with personnel and field observation

NTPF 10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to *water courses**, *water bodies**, soils, *rare** and *threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, *non-timber forest products** and *landscape values** are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a *timely manner**, and management activities modified to prevent further

damage.

Verifiers: plans, projects and programs with measures and activities for prevention, mitigation and reparation of identified disturbances or damages. Interviews with personnel and field observation

10.11 The Organization* shall* manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and *non-timber forest products so that *environmental values** are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 P&C V4)**

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

Verifiers: *forest* management plans**, *HCVF** reports, training records, interviews with personnel and field observation

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

Verifiers: Wood transport documentation, felling permits, other, interviews with personnel and field observation

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

Verifiers: *forest* management plans**, tree-marking documentation, field observation, interviews with personnel

10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other *environmental values**.

Verifiers: *forest* management plans**, procedures, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

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

Verifiers: procedures/ guidelines, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

Verifiers: procedures/ guidelines, field observation, interviews with personnel

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

Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-<i>ratified*</i> international treaties, conventions and agreements	Official gazette "Narodne novine" or "NN"
Zakon o šumama	NN 68/18; NN 115/18; 98/19
Zakon o biljnom zdravstvu	NN 127/19
Zakon o doživotnoj otpremnini odnosno dokupu mirovine	NN 153/13
Zakon o doprinosima	NN 93/14, 127/17, 98/19
Zakon o drvenastim kulturama kratkih ophodnji	NN 15/18; NN 111/18
Zakon o državnoj izmjeri i katastru nekretnina	NN 112/18
Zakon o državnoj komisiji za kontrolu postupaka javne nabave	NN 93/14, 127/17, 98/19
Zakon o gnojivima i poboljšivačima tla	NN 163/03; 40/07; 81/13; 14/14; 32/19
Zakon o gradnji	NN 153/13, 20/17, 39/19, 125/19
Zakon o Hrvatskoj poljoprivredno-šumarskoj savjetodavnoj službi	NN 15/18
Zakon o igralištima za golf	NN 152/08; 80/10; 130/11
Zakon o izmjenama Zakona o drvenastim kulturama kratkih ophodnji	NN 111/18
Zakon o javnoj nabavi	NN 120/16
Zakon o klimatskim promjenama i zaštiti ozonskog sloja	NN 127/19
Zakon o listi profesionalnih bolesti	NN 162/98, 107/07
Zakon o lovstvu	NN 99/18
Zakon o minimalnoj plaći	NN 118/18
Zakon o mirovinskom osiguranju	NN 157/13, 151/14, 33/15, 93/15, 120/16, 18/18, 62/18, 115/18, 102/19
Zakon o održivoj uporabi pesticida	14/14; 115/18; 32/20
Zakon o posebnom porezu na plaće, mirovine i druge primitke	NN 93/14, 127/17, 98/19

Zakon o porezu na dodanu vrijednost	NN 73/13, 99/13, 148/13, 153/13, 143/14, 115/16, 106/18, 121/19
Zakon o prekograničnom prometu i trgovini divljim vrstama	NN 94/13; 14/19
Zakon o priznavanju svojiti šumskog drveća i grmlja	NN 113/03, 33/05
Zakon o provedbi Opće uredbe o zaštiti podataka	NN 42/18
Zakon o provedbi Uredbe (EU) br. 528/2012 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća u vezi stavljanja na raspolaganje na tržištu i uporabi biocidnih proizvoda	NN 39/13; 47/14; 115/18
Zakon o provedbi Uredbe (EZ) br. 1107.2009 o stavljanju na tržište sredstava za zaštitu bilja	NN 80/13; 32/19; 32/20
Zakon o provedbi Uredbe (EZ) br. 396.2005 o maksimalnim razinama ostataka pesticida u i na hrani i hrani za životinje biljnog i životnjskog podrijetla	80/13; 115/18; 32/20
Zakon o provedbi uredbi Europske unije o prometu drva i proizvoda od drva	NN 25/18; 16/20
Zakon o provedbi uredbi Europske unije o zaštiti životinja	NN 125/13; 14/14; 92/14; 32/19
Zakon o radu	NN 93/14; 127/17; 98/19
Zakon o rudarstvu	NN 56/13, 14/14, 52/18, 115/18, 98/19
Zakon o suzbijanju diskriminacije	NN 85/08, 112/12
Zakon o sprječavanju unošenja i širenja stranih te invazivnih stranih vrsta i upravljanju njima	NN 15/18; 14/19
Zakon o šumskom reprodukcijском materijalu	NN 75/09; 61/11, 56/13; 14/14; 32/19
Zakon o ublažavanju i uklanjanju posljedica prirodnih nepogoda	NN 16/19
Zakon o veterinarsko-medicinskim proizvodima	NN 84/08; 56/13; 94/13; 15/15; 32/19

Zakon o vlasništvu i drugim stvarnim pravima	NN 91/96, 68/98, 137/99, 22/00, 73/00, 129/00, 114/01, 79/06, 141/06, 146/08, 38/09, 153/09, 143/12, 152/14
Zakon o vodama	NN 66/19
Zakon o vodi za ljudsku potrošnju	NN 56/13; 64/15; 104/17; 115/18; 16/20
Zakon o zaštiti na radu	NN 93/14, 127/17, 98/19
Zakon o zaštiti okoliša	NN 80/13; 153/13; 78/15; 12/18; 118/18
Zakon o zaštiti prirode	NN 80/13; 15/18; 14/19; 127/19
Zakon o zaštiti životinja	NN 102/17, 32/19
Zakon o zaštiti zraka	NN 127/19
Zakon o zemljišnim knjigama	NN 63/19
Ovršni zakon	NN 112/12, 25/13, 93/14, 55/16, 73/17
(Europska) Konvencija za zaštitu ljudskih prava i temeljnih sloboda	18/97, 6/99, 14/02, 13/03, 9/05, 1/06, 2/10
Uredba o ekološkoj mreži i nadležnostima javnih ustanova za upravljanje područjima ekološke mreže	NN 80/19
Uredba o načinu i kriterijima za davanje u zakup šumskog zemljišta u vlasništvu Republike Hrvatske	NN 50/18
Uredba o osnivanju prava građenja i prava služnosti na šumi i šumskom zemljištu u vlasništvu Republike Hrvatske	NN 87/19
Uredba o postupku i mjerilima za osnivanje prava služnosti na šumi i/ili šumskom zemljištu u vlasništvu Republike Hrvatske u svrhu eksploatacije mineralnih sirovina	NN 133/07; 9/11
Uredba o postupku i mjerilima za osnivanje prava služnosti u šumi ili na šumskom zemljištu u vlasništvu Republike Hrvatske, u svrhu obavljanja turističke djelatnosti	NN 69/07

Uredba o postupku i mjerilima za osnivanje služnosti u šumi ili na šumskom zemljištu u vlasništvu Republike Hrvatske u svrhu izgradnje vodovoda, kanalizacije, plinovoda, električnih vodova	NN 108/06
Uredba o zakupu šumskog zemljišta u vlasništvu Republike Hrvatske	NN 55/19
Pravilnik o čuvanju šuma	NN 28/15
Pravilnik o doznaci stabala, obilježbi šumskih proizvoda, teretnom listu (popratnici) i šumskom redu	NN 71/2019
Pravilnik o izmjenama Pravilnika o stručnom nadzoru uzgoja drvenastih kultura kratkih ophodnji	NN 33/19
Pravilnik o izmjenama Pravilnika o stručnom nadzoru uzgoja drvenastih kultura kratkih ophodnji	NN 50/19
Pravilnik o izradi nacionalnog popisa šumskih sjemenskih objekata	NN 60/13
Pravilnik o kvaliteti i deklaraciji za šumski reprodukcijски materijal	NN 68/13; 21/17
Pravilnik o lovostaju	NN 67/10; 87/10; 97/13;44/17
Pravilnik o načinu formiranja rezervi sjemenskog materijala svojti šumskog drveća	NN 13/15
Pravilnik o načinu izrade i sadržaju Programa gospodarenja šumskim sjemenskim objektom u kategoriji "kvalificiran" ili "testiran"	NN 4/11
Pravilnik o načinu lova s pticama grabljivicama i programu o polaganju sokolarskog ispita	NN 110/10
Pravilnik o načinu lova u graničnom pojasu	NN 67/06
Pravilnik o načinu motrenja oštećenosti šumskih ekosustava	NN 54/19
Pravilnik o načinu obračuna, obrascima, posebnom računu i rokovima uplate naknade za korištenje općekorisnih funkcija šuma	NN 19/15
Pravilnik o načinu ocjenjivanja trofeja divljači, obrascu trofejnog lista, vođenju evidencije o trofejima divljači i izvješću o ocijenjenim trofejima	NN 92/08
Pravilnik o načinu prikupljanja podataka, vođenju registra te uvjetima korištenja podataka o šumskim požarima	NN 75/13; 150/14; 21/17
Pravilnik o načinu rada i zadaćama Povjerenstva za šumski reprodukcijски materijal	NN 4/11; 60/13
Pravilnik o načinu uporabe lovačkog oružja i naboja	NN 68/06; 66/10
Pravilnik o obliku, sadržaju i načinu vođenja Registra šumskih sjemenskih objekata	NN 4/11; 21/17
Pravilnik o osposobljavanju kadrova u lovstvu	NN 78/06; 92/08

Pravilnik o pasminama, broju i načinu korištenja lovačkih pasa za lov	NN 143/10
Pravilnik o popisu biljnih vrsta za osnivanje drvenastih kultura kratkih ophodnji te načinu i uvjetima pod kojima se mogu uzgajati	NN 16/19
Pravilnik o postupku izdavanja informacijske isprave za šumski reprodukcijски materijal	NN 60/13
Pravilnik o postupku za ostvarivanje prava na sredstva iz naknade za korištenje općekorisnih funkcija šuma za izvršene radove u šumama	NN 22/15; 93/15; 46/18
Pravilnik o potvrdi o podrijetlu divljači i njezinih dijelova i obilježavanju krupne divljači evidencijskim markicama	NN 15/19
Pravilnik o pregledu šumskog reprodukcijskog materijala koji se uvozi	NN 91/09; 21/17
Pravilnik o provenijencijama svojti šumskog drveća	NN 147/11; 96/12, 115/14; 114/15
Pravilnik o provođenju ocjenjivanja potencijalnih šumskih sjemenskih objekata i stručnog nadzora	NN 4/11
Pravilnik o sadržaju i načinu polaganja stručnih ispita za ovlaštene inženjere šumarstva i drvne tehnologije	NN 74/07; 15/15
Pravilnik o sadržaju i načinu provođenja nacionalne inventure šumskih resursa	NN 53/06; 137/08
Pravilnik o sadržaju i načinu vođenja središnje lovne evidencije	NN 67/06; 73/10
Pravilnik o sadržaju, načinu izrade i postupku donošenja, odnosno odobravanja lovnogospodarske osnove, programa uzgoja divljači i programa zaštite divljači	NN 40/06; 92/08; 39/11; 41/13
Pravilnik o sadržaju, obliku i troškovima izdavanja glavne svjedodžbe	NN 4/11; 42/11; 21/17
Pravilnik o službenoj iskaznici i znački lovnog inspektora	NN 142/12
Pravilnik o službenoj iskaznici i znački šumarskog inspektora	NN 142/12
Pravilnik o stručnoj službi za provedbu lovnogospodarske osnove	NN 63/06, 101/10; 44/17
Pravilnik o stručnom nadzoru uzgoja drvenastih kultura kratkih ophodnji	NN 111/18
Pravilnik o Upisniku šumoposjednika	NN 137/14
Pravilnik o uređivanju šuma	NN 97/18; 101/18
Pravilnik o utvrđivanju naknade za prenesena i ograničena prava na šumi i šumskom zemljištu	NN 72/16
Pravilnik o uvjetima i mjerilima za odobrenje opsega nužne doznake stabala u šumama šumoposjednika	NN 135/14

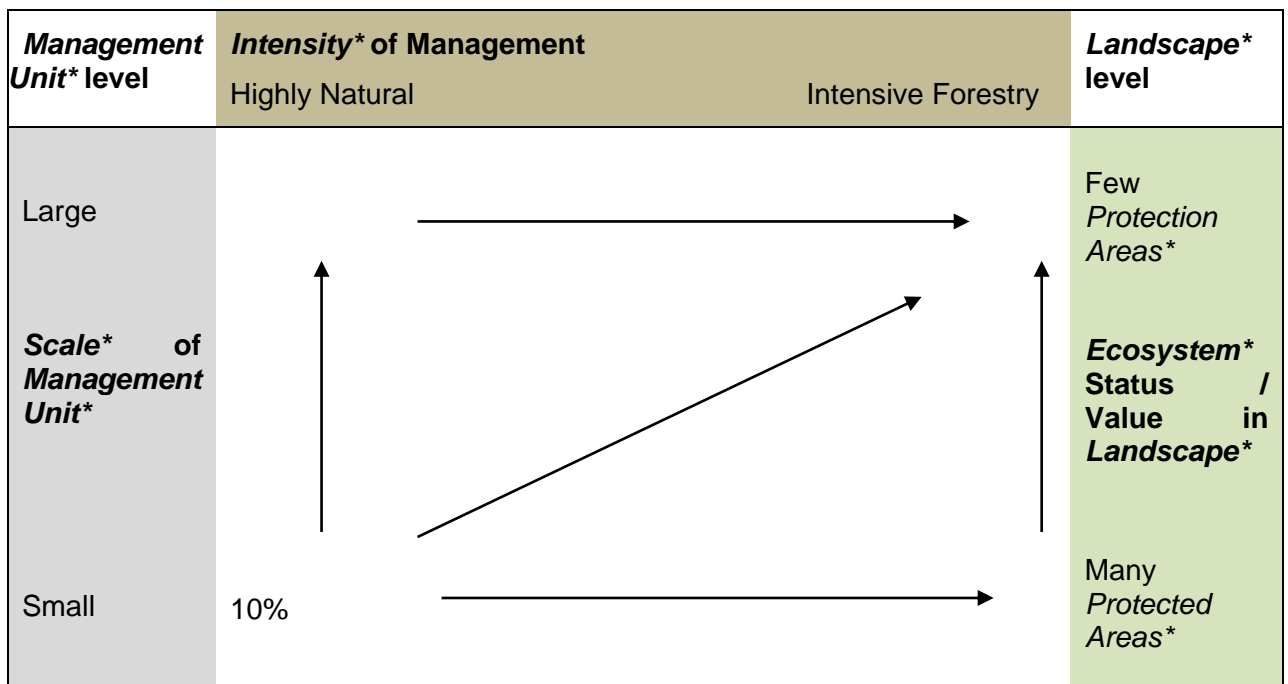
Pravilnik o uvjetima i načinu lova, nošenju lovačkog oružja, obrascu i načinu izdavanja lovačke iskaznice, dopuštenju za lov i evidencije o obavljenom lovu	NN 70/10
Pravilnik o uvjetima i načinu upisa u Upisnik dobavljača šumskog reprodukcijuskog materijala	NN 4/11; 58/11; 21/17
Pravilnik o uvjetima za priznavanje jednakovaljanosti šumskog reprodukcijuskog materijala i državama iz kojih se može uvoziti	NN 60/13; 46/15
Pravilnik o vrsti šumarskih radova, minimalnim uvjetima za njihovo izvođenje te radovima koje šumoposjednici mogu izvoditi samostalno	NN 16/15; 30/18
Pravilnik o zabrani stavljanja na tržište određenog šumskog reprodukcijuskog materijala	NN 60/13
Pravilnik o lovočuvarskoj službi	NN 19/16
Popis šumskih svojti	NN 4/11
Šumsko-odštetni cjenik	NN 37/15
Cjenik divljači	NN 67/06
Odštetni cjenik za izračun naknade za štete na divljači i lovištu	NN 67/06
Uputa o dostavi uzoraka podrijetlom od odstrijeljenih svinja divljih (<i>Sus scrofa</i> L.) u svrhu pregleda na trihinelozu te dodatna Pojašnjenja odredbi Naredbe o smanjenju brojnog stanja pojedine vrste divljači	NN 115/18

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

*Workers** shall* be able to:

- Implement *forest** activities to comply with applicable *legal** requirements (*Criterion** 1.5);
- 2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (*Criterion** 2.1);
- 3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (*Criterion** 2.2);
- 4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health *risks** (*Criterion** 2.3);
- 5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (*Criterion** 2.5);
- 6) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *local communities** and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of *forest** management activities to avoid negative impacts (*Criterion** 3.5 and *Criterion** 4.7);
- 7) Identify where *local communities** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (*Criterion** 4.2);
- 8) Carry out social, economic and *environmental impact assessments** and develop appropriate mitigation measures (*Criterion** 4.5);
- 9) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services**, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (*Criterion** 5.1);
- 10) Handle, apply and store *pesticides** (*Criterion** 10.7); and
- 11) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of *waste materials** (*Criterion** 10.12).

Annex C: Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram (Principle* 6)



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

The far-right column titled '*Ecosystems* Status/Value in 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** (*Principle** 7)

- 1) The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in *Principle** 6 and *Principle** 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and conditions, as identified in *Principle** 6, *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *Principle** 9;
 - iii. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in *Principle** 6, *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *Principle** 9; and
 - iv. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** for which promotional claims are made as identified in *Criterion** 5.1.

- 2) Programs and activities regarding:
 - i. *Workers**' rights, occupational health and safety, *gender equality**, as identified in *Principle** 2;
 - ii. community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in *Principle** 4 and *Principle** 5;
 - iii. Stakeholder *engagement** and the resolution of *disputes** and grievances, as identified in *Principle** 1, *Principle** 2 and *Principle** 7;
 - iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in *Principle** 10;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle** 5.

- 3) Measures to *conserve** and/or *restore**:
 - i. *Rare** and *threatened species** and *habitats**;
 - ii. *Water bodies** and *riparian zones**;
 - iii. *Landscape** *connectivity**, including wildlife corridors;
 - iv. *Ecosystem services** when FSC *ecosystem services** claims are used as identified in *Criterion** 5.1;
 - v. *Representative Sample Areas**, as identified in *Principle** 6; and
 - vi. *High Conservation Values**, as identified in *Principle** 9.

- 4) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - i. *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle** 6 and *Principle** 9;
 - ii. *Ecosystem services** when FSC *ecosystem services** claims are used as identified in *Criterion** 5.1;

- 5) A description of the monitoring program, as identified in *Principle** 8, including:
 - i. Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle** 5;
 - ii. *Ecosystem services** when FSC *ecosystem services** claims are used as identified in *Criterion** 5.1;

- iii. *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6*;
- iv. Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle* 10*;
- v. *High Conservation Values**, as identified in *Principle* 9*;
- vi. Monitoring systems based on *stakeholder* engagement** planned or in place, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 7*;
- vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**

Annex E: Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring (Principle* 7)

Sample Management Plan* Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan* Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	FSC Principle* / Criterion*
Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		Rare* Threatened* and Endangered species	Annually	Consulting Biologist	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands Manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests	
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5
Engagement* Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement* Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
5-Year management plan*	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Ministry of Environment	P6
		Coarse	Annually	Ministry of	P10

		Woody Debris		Forests	
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample		
Sustainable Forestry management plan*	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Environment	P6
		10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager	C5.2
Ecosystem Services* Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex F: Monitoring Requirements (*Principle** 8)

Načelo 8, Prilog G: Zahtjevi za praćenje.

- 1) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion** 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion** 10.2);
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species** within and outside the *Management Unit** (*Criterion** 10.3);
 - iv. The use of *genetically modified organisms** to confirm that they are not being used (*Criterion** 10.4);
 - v. The results of *silvicultural** activities (*Criterion** 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to *environmental values** from *fertilizers** (*Criterion** 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides** (*Criterion** 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of *biological control agents** (*Criterion** 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from *natural hazards** (*Criterion** 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and *silviculture** to *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, *landscape values**, water and soils (*Criterion** 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on *non-timber forest products**, *environmental values**, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (*Criterion** 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials** (*Criterion** 10.12).
- 2) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion** 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with *applicable laws**, *local laws**, *ratified** international conventions and obligatory *codes of practice** (*Criterion** 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of *disputes** and grievances (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);
 - iv. Programs and activities regarding *workers** rights (*Criterion** 2.1);
 - v. *Gender equality**, sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (*Criterion** 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion** 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (*Criterion** 2.4);
 - viii. *Workers** training (*Criterion** 2.5);
 - ix. Where *pesticides** are used, the health of *workers** exposed to

- pesticides** (Criterion* 2.5 and Criterion* 10.7);
- x. The identification of *local communities** and their *legal** and *customary rights** (Criterion* 4.1);
 - xi. Full implementation of the terms in *binding agreements** (Criterion* 4.2);
 - xii. and community relations (Criterion* 4.2);
 - xiii. *Protection** of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *local communities** (and Criterion* 4.7);
 - xiv. The use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** (and Criterion* 4.8);
 - xv. Local economic and social development (Criterion* 4.2, Criterion* 4.3, Criterion* 4.4, Criterion* 4.5);
 - xvi. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion* 5.1);
 - xvii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (Criterion* 5.1);
 - xviii. Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services** (Criterion* 5.1);
 - xix. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products** (Criterion* 5.2);
 - xx. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion* 5.4);
 - xxi. *Long term** *economic viability** (Criterion* 5.5); and
 - xxii. *High Conservation Values** 5 and 6 identified in Criterion* 9.1.
- 3) Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (Criterion* 5.2) (when *The Organization** uses FSC ecosystem services claims);
 - ii. *Environmental values** and *ecosystem functions** including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion* 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to *environmental values** (Criterion* 6.3);
 - iii. *Rare and threatened species**, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats**(Criterion* 6.4);
 - iv. *Representative sample areas** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve** and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.5);
 - v. Naturally occurring *native species** and *biological diversity** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve** and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.6);
 - vi. Water courses, *water bodies**, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve** and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.7);
 - vii. *Landscape values** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or *restore** them (Criterion* 6.8);
 - viii. Conversion of *natural forests** to *plantations** or conversion to non-forest* (Criterion* 6.9);

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

Annex G: HCV Framework (*Principle* 9*)

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

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

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

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

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

Overarching *Best Available Information**

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

A. Overarching *Best Available Information** for *HCV** Identification and Assessments

<i>Best Available Information*</i> for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National <i>HCV*</i> Interpretations		<i>BAI*</i> >SLIMF	<i>BAI*</i> SLIMF
All <i>HCV*</i> Categories: All Elements	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <i>stakeholders*</i> that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through <i>reasonable*</i> effort and cost, subject to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of the management activities and the <i>Precautionary Approach*</i> . <i>High Conservation Value*</i> surveys of the <i>Management Unit*</i> ; relevant databases and maps; <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> , <i>affected rights holders*</i> , <i>affected*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> , and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on Free Prior and Informed Consent (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of <i>The Organization*</i> .	X	X
<i>HCV* 2: Element 1, IFLs</i>	Global Forest Watch Intact Forest Landscapes* maps (2017) www.globalforestwatch.org , or other maps based on a more recent and accurate <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> inventory using a refined methodology.	X	X
<i>HCV* 5: Element 1, Values fundamental</i>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i> . Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI*</i> for	X	X

to <i>local communities</i> *	these elements.		
HCV* 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities*	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i> . Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI*</i> for these elements.	X	X
HCV* 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI*</i> for these elements.	X	X

B. Overarching *Best Available Information** for Development of Management Strategies

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

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

C. Overarching *Best Available Information** for Development of Monitoring Methodologies

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

<i>Best Available Information*</i> for Monitoring Regional or National <i>HCV*</i> Interpretations	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIMF	<i>BAI*</i> SLIMF

All HCV* Categories, All Elements	<i>Engagement*</i> with rights-holders, consistent with <i>Criteria*</i> 3.5, 4.5 and 4.7; <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with and <i>affected*</i> and <i>interested* stakeholders*</i> ; information on engaging with <i>local communities*</i> ; monitoring conducted by the <i>local communities*</i> ; and <i>engagement*</i> with experts.	X	X
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HCV* 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity including endemic species, and *rare**, *threatened** or endangered species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels**

A. Interpretations of HCV* 1, for HCV* Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
Biodiversity Hotspots, i.e., the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot.	Biodiversity Hotspots (see References).	X	X
Protected areas, including: Strict Reserves, National Parks, Special Reserves, Nature Parks, Regional Parks, Nature Monuments, <i>Significant* Landscapes*</i> , Park Forests; Natura 2000 sites (including Special <i>Protection Areas*</i> and Sites of Community Importance). Also Special Purpose and Protective <i>forests*</i> designated per <i>management plans*</i> . Also RAMSAR sites, and relevant World Heritage Sites (e.g., Plitvice Lakes National Park and Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests, including Hajdučki i Rožanski kukovi; Paklenica National Park - Suva draga-Klimenta; Paklenica National Park - Oglavinovac-Javornik). Possibly also Horticultural Monuments. (Per: MZOIP, 2018; SA, 2010)	For lists and maps, see <i>Protected Areas*</i> (References). See also the References for World Heritage and RAMSAR sites. <i>Forest* management plan*</i>	X	X
Proposed <i>protected areas*</i> , e.g.: proposed Ramino Korito Special Reserve in Velebit Mountains; proposed Velebit Mountain World Heritage Site; proposed National Parks. (Per: Rewilding, 2015)	For Ramino Korito, see ReWilding Europe. For Velebit World Heritage Site, see World Heritage (References)	X	
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and Important Bird Areas (IBAs). <i>Note that in Croatia, all IBAs are also KBAs, but that not all KBAs are IBAs. Note that many KBAs do not appear to also be protected areas, based on a comparison of their names.</i>	For lists and maps, see Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas (References)	X	X
Other <i>significant*</i> concentrations of biological diversity, e.g.: karst region of Dinaric Alps (for brown bear, wolf, Eurasian lynx, cave fauna); karst caves; rivers in the Pannonian Region (for migratory waterfowl); <i>wetlands*</i> , coastal marshes, and other freshwater <i>ecosystems*</i> (for fish, molluscs, amphibians, birds). (Per: SA, 2014; MENP, 2014; CEPF, 2017)			

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
Known hotspots for endemic flora or fauna, e.g.: rivers and natural lakes (for fish and molluscs); caves in the Dinaric mountains and other karst areas (for various endemic and relict species); seasonally flooded lowland karst depressions and <i>grasslands</i> * ("poljes") (for fishes); coastal islands. (Per: ECA Watch et al, 2012; MENP, 2014.)			
Other <i>significant</i> * concentrations of endemic plant or animal species, e.g., populations of an endemic species that is Vulnerable, Endangered, <i>Critically</i> * Endangered, or Near <i>Threatened</i> *, and/or populations of multiple endemic species.	For lists of endemic animal species, see IUCN Red List and National Red Lists (References).	X	X

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
<i>Significant</i> * occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater plant or animal species listed by Red Lists as Vulnerable, Endangered, <i>Critically</i> * Endangered, or <i>Near Threatened</i> *. Including occurrences of: any <i>Critically</i> * Endangered species, more than 1% of a listed species' population, several or more listed species, and/or listed species in special ecological niches, e.g., wide-ranging carnivores, keystone species, umbrella species, species with very small populations or ranges, and other <i>conservation</i> * priority species.	IUCN Red List, IUCN Regional Red Lists, and National Red Lists (References).	X	X
Sites with CITES listed animal or plant species.	CITES (see References)	X	X
Karst dolines, caves, and scree, including as likely <i>refugia</i> * for RTE plants; KBAs, which are often the last remaining sites for RTE species. (Per: Batori et al, 2014; SA, 2014; CEPF, 2017)			
Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, if any are listed in the future. (No AZE sites currently designated.)	Alliance for Zero Extinction (References)		

B. Assessments for HCV* 1

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For <i>protected areas*</i> , confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the area and its HCVs*.			
For Biodiversity Hotspots	For a basic description of the Hotspot and its values, see CEPF (2017)	X	
For KBAs and IBAs	For summary descriptions of some areas' values, see the IBA factsheets at Key Biodiversity Areas (References) and Important Bird Areas (References).	X	X
For endemic and RTE species.	For examples of some species' locations and distributions, see HAOP Bioportal (References)	X	X
For brown bear	Faculty of Zagreb University	X	
For additional guidance on assessing HCV 1, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1).			

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV* 1

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV* 1:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV* 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For all HCV* 1 Interpretations: <i>Protection*</i> zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect <i>threatened</i> , endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of <i>biological diversity*</i> and the ecological communities and <i>habitats*</i> upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the <i>habitats*</i> and species occurrences.			
For all HCV* 1: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore*</i> <i>habitats*</i> for such species.			

For all <i>HCV</i> * 1: Develop and implement measures to: prevent <i>habitat</i> * degradation and loss; prevent illegal logging; minimize and regulate the construction of <i>infrastructure</i> * (including roads, ski areas, wind power, hydropower); prevent the illegal construction of <i>infrastructure</i> *; limit fuelwood harvest to sustainable levels; minimize the <i>risk</i> * of anthropogenic fires that are not part of natural fire and <i>habitat</i> * management regimes. (Per: MENP, 2014; WWF DCPO, 2018; FSC, 2018b)			
For any <i>threatened</i> * or endangered tree species, including CITES, IUCN, or nationally listed species, mark and protect trees from harvest: control for illegal harvest, and manage the area to support the species' survival and recovery, e.g., by addressing <i>threats</i> * to regeneration.			
For <i>rare</i> *, <i>threatened</i> *, or endangered (RTE) wildlife: implement no hunting and no harvest policies; adopt controls to prevent poaching and illegal harvest; consider helping to educate <i>local communities</i> * about species' value and concerns with poaching.			
For endemic and RTE wildlife	For <i>protection</i> * measures for some species (e.g., brown bear, Eurasian lynx, Croatian dace, karst meadow viper, saker falcon), see the Department of Agriculture and the Directorate for Protection of Nature.	X	X
For karst dolines: exclude logging and other site disturbing activity; maintain <i>forest</i> * cover (to regulate microclimate); provide buffer zones. (Per Kiss et al, 2011)			

D. Monitoring for *HCV** 1

(See also the *Overarching BAI**, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the <i>HCV</i> * 1 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI</i> * >SLIMF	<i>BAI</i> * SLIMF
For basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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

A. Interpretations of HCV* 2, for HCV* Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Intact forest landscapes*:

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

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
Large intact <i>forest*</i> areas that do not meet the thresholds for <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> , e.g., they do not meet the minimum size requirements.	<i>Landscape*</i> and <i>forest*</i> mapping. Possible mapping tools include the HAOP Forest Atlas (References).	X	
<i>Native forests*</i> with successional stages, <i>forest*</i> structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to <i>native forests*</i> that have experienced minimal human disturbance.	<i>Forest*</i> mapping and inventory data.	X	
Important <i>wetlands*</i> , e.g., RAMSAR sites. See also HCV* 1.	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
<i>Ecosystems*</i> recognized as being regionally <i>significant*</i> at the bioregion or larger <i>scale*</i> in formally recognized reports or peer-reviewed journals, e.g., due to the unusual <i>landscape*-scale*</i> biodiversity values provided by their size and condition relative to regional land cover and land use trends.			

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
Areas important as biological <i>connectivity</i> * corridors, e.g., <i>forests</i> * that provide regionally <i>significant* habitat* connectivity*</i> between <i>protected areas*</i> , larger <i>forest*</i> areas, and/or other HCV* 1 occurrences. Examples may include the Plitvička jezera area. (Per: Mansourian et al, 2013)	The WWF “Protected Areas for a Living Planet” project. European Wilderness Society. For other <i>landscape*</i> mapping, possible tools include the HAOP Forest Atlas (References).	X	
<i>Forest* ecosystems*</i> forming a <i>landscape level*</i> mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of species.			

B. Assessments for HCV* 2

(See also the Overarching BA*I, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For RAMSAR sites	For a summary of some of the areas’ features and values, see RAMSAR (References)	X	X
For additional guidance on assessing HCV* 2, consider: FSC (2020), FSC (2018), and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2).			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV* 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 2:

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

D. Monitoring for HCV* 2

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV* 2 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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

A. Interpretations of HCV* 3, for HCV* Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: *Rare, *threatened**, or endangered *ecosystems**:**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
WWF Global 200 Ecoregions, i.e.: European Mediterranean Montane Forests EcoRegion and Mediterranean Forests, Woodland, and Scrub EcoRegion.	WWF Global 200 Ecoregions (see References)	X	X
<i>Ecosystems*</i> on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. Per the <i>precautionary approach*</i> , includes European reedbeds, pending further assessment at the national <i>scale*</i> . (Per: Poulin, 2013)	IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (References)	X	X
Old growth, other mature <i>natural forests*</i> , and other <i>forests*</i> with primary structure and/or that have experienced limited human intervention. Examples include but are not necessarily limited to: Motovunska šuma; Čorak Basin; Prašnik Special Reserve; Muški Bunar; Dundo; the Ramino Korito old growth <i>forest*</i> in the Velebit Mountains; remaining fragments of mature Holm oak and downy oak <i>forest*</i> . (Per: Mansourian et al, 2013; Rewilding, 2015; MENP, 2014)	For Motovunska Suma, Čorak Basin, Prasnik Special Reserve, Muški Bunar, Dundo: see Mansourian et al (2013) for descriptions and a map (Figure 11).	X	
River corridors and their riparian and floodplain <i>habitats*</i> , including the Danube and Mura-Drava-Danube Corridors, floodplains of the Sava, Lower Drava, Lower Kupa, and Danube. Also rivers in Dinaric karst with organogenic tufa cascades. (Per: WWF DCPO, 2018; ECA Watch et al, 2012; MENP, 2014)			
Other <i>ecosystems*</i> that are <i>threatened*</i> , greatly reduced in extent or function, or poorly protected at bioregional <i>scales*</i> , e.g.: <i>wetlands*</i> ; pendunculate oak <i>forests*</i> . (Per: SA, 2014; MENP, 2014)			
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, i.e.: the Velebit Mountain and Mura-Drava-Danube Reserves.	UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (References)	X	X

Element 2: *Rare, *threatened**, or endangered *habitats**:**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
<i>Habitat*</i> types in “bad” condition per the EU Habitats Directive, e.g.: alluvial <i>forests*</i> with alnus glutinosa and fraxinus excelsior; Euro-Siberian steppic woods with quercus spp; pannonic inland sand dune thicket; riparian mixed <i>forests*</i> of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia. (Per: FSC, 2018a and 2018b)			

<i>Habitat</i> * types listed as <i>Critically</i> * Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), or Vulnerable (VU) on the European Red List of Habitats, pending further assessment at the national scale*, per the <i>precautionary approach</i> *.	See Annex A of EC (2016)	X	
Stands of black alder (<i>alnus glutinosa</i>), oak seed stands, and primeval beech forests*. (Per SA, 2012 and 2013; FSC, 2018b)			
Other <i>rare</i> *, <i>threatened</i> *, or endangered <i>habitats</i> *, and <i>habitat</i> * features that are vulnerable and/or important to HCV* 1 biodiversity or species.			
(Note that RTE ecosystems listed above may also be RTE <i>habitats</i> *.)			

Element 3: *Refugia**:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
Karst dolines. (Per: Batori et al, 2014)			
Other isolated areas where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive.			
(Note that some protected areas listed at HCV 1 may also be <i>refugia</i> *)			

B. Assessments for HCV* 3

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For Biosphere Reserves	For summary descriptions of the areas' values, see UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (References)	X	X
For Drava, Sava, and Danube Basin river floodplains	Consider the findings of Pithart et al (2014)	X	
For additional guidance on assessing HCV 3, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV* 3

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV* 3:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV* 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For all HCV* 3 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of <i>rare*</i> or <i>threatened* ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> .			
For all HCV* 3: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> and/or develop <i>rare*</i> or <i>threatened* ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> are in place.			
For all HCV* 3: Develop and implement measures to: prevent <i>habitat*</i> degradation and loss; prevent illegal logging; minimize and regulate the construction of <i>infrastructure*</i> (including roads, ski areas, wind power, hydropower); prevent the illegal construction of <i>infrastructure*</i> ; limit fuelwood harvest to sustainable levels; minimize the <i>risk*</i> of anthropogenic fires that are not part of natural fire and <i>habitat*</i> management regimes. (Per: MENP, 2014; WWF DCPO, 2018; FSC, 2018b; Mansourian et al, 2013)			
For old growth and mature <i>natural forest*</i> stands, including stands over 120 years: protect all remaining stands from logging and other activity, and allow natural processes to occur, especially on public <i>forests*</i> and in designated protected areas. (Per: WWF, 2016)			
For stands of seed trees, e.g., oak seed stands	See the Law on Forest Seed Materials	X	X
For karst dolines: exclude logging and other site disturbing activity; maintain <i>forest*</i> cover (to regulate microclimate); provide buffer zones. (Per Kiss et al, 2011)			
For the Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve, protect riparian areas, floodplains, and other <i>ecosystem*</i> components and <i>habitats*</i> from gravel mining and dam construction. (Per: ECA Watch et al, 2012; WWF DCPO, 2018)			
For the Velebit Mountain Biosphere Reserves, values to be protected should include the Ramino Korito area and occurrences of old growth and mature <i>forest*</i> . (Per: Rewilding, 2015)			

D. Monitoring for HCV* 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the <i>HCV</i> [*] 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information [*] for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI [*] >SLIMF	BAI [*] SLIMF
For basic monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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

A. Interpretations of *HCV*^{*} 4, for *HCV*^{*} Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI^{*}, Section A.)

Element 1: Water catchments in critical^{*} situations:

National or regional interpretations of this <i>HCV</i> [*] element:	Best Available Information [*] for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI [*] >SLIMF	BAI [*] SLIMF
Areas that are a priority for water provisioning, including to individual households. (Per: FSC 2018b)	Local utility and/or water companies	X	X
Vegetation, soils, and features important for groundwater recharge, including but not limited to karst formations and their buffer zones. (Per: CEPF, 2017; Kiss et al, 2011)	Local utility and/or water companies	X	X
Riparian and alluvial forests [*] , including for the regulation of water quality, water delivery, and microclimate. (Per: MENP, 2014)			
Other areas designated as Protective Forests [*] for their watercourse protection [*] functions. (See also <i>HCV</i> 1 protected areas.) (Per SA, 2012)			
RAMSAR sites and other wetlands [*] . (For RAMSAR sites, see also <i>HCV</i> 1 and <i>HCV</i> 2) (Per: CEPF, 2017)	RAMSAR (References)	X	X
Forests [*] that comprise more than 50% of a major watershed, or more than 25% of a watershed that provides water to a community or RAMSAR sites.			

Element 2: Control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes in critical^{*} situations:

National or regional interpretations of this <i>HCV</i> [*] element:	Best Available Information [*] for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI [*] >SLIMF	BAI [*] SLIMF
Areas designated as Protective Forests [*] for their soil or erosion protection [*] functions. (See also <i>HCV</i> [*] 1 protected areas.) (Per: SA, 2012)			
Landslide, rockfall, avalanche, and flood prone slopes and terrain, including those with runouts likely to affect populated areas.			

Karst region soils and other erosion prone soils, e.g., slopes of 25° or greater. (Per: SA, 2012 and 2014)	Soil maps	X	X
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Element 3: Other ecosystem services* in critical* situations:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV*	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
element:			
Special Purpose Forests*. (See also HCV* 1 protected areas)			
Recreational opportunities in Parks and other public forests* near urban centers.			
Provision of food (e.g., fruit), water, and shelter to local communities*. (See HCV 5) (Per: MENP, 2014)			
Maintenance of aesthetic values along the Adriatic Coast, which is important for Croatian tourism. (Per: SA, 2010)			

B. Assessments for HCV* 4

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For guidance on assessing HCV* 4, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4). See also the FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC, 2018).			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV* 4

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV* 4:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV* 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF

Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to <i>local communities</i> * located within or downstream of the <i>Management Unit</i> *, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include <i>protection</i> * zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.			
Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i> *, measures to <i>restore</i> * water quality and quantity are in place.			
Where identified <i>HCV</i> * 4 <i>ecosystem services</i> * include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.			
For karst areas: maintain sufficient <i>forest</i> * and vegetative cover to allow normal hydrological patterns and karst aquifer recharge; protect from chemical intrusion and contamination.			
For landslide, rockfall, and avalanche prone slopes and sites, minimize road construction, timber harvest, and other activities that reduce slope stability, remove natural anchors, or are likely to trigger events.			

D. Monitoring for *HCV** 4

(See also the *Overarching BAI**, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the <i>HCV</i> * 4 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI</i> * >SLIMF	<i>BAI</i> * SLIMF
For water quality and quantity, soils, and other <i>ecosystem services</i> *; see Annex D of FSC (2018) for basic factors to consider monitoring.			
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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

A. Interpretations of *HCV** 5, for *HCV** Identification

(See also the *Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

Note that for the purposes of HCV* 5, local communities include any Traditional Peoples (e.g., Roma. (Per: FSC, 2018a; Minority Rights, 2008)

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
Watersheds, rivers, streams, and other sources of water for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation.	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*.</i>	X	X
Hunting grounds, fisheries, apiaries, plants (e.g., berries, fruit, seeds, herbs, sweet chestnut), or fungi (e.g. mushrooms, truffles) used for subsistence in <i>local communities*</i> . <i>Not inclusive of poaching, hunting or harvest of RTE species, or unsustainable harvest levels.</i> (Per: SA, 2010 and 2012; MENP, 2017; FSC, 2018b)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*.</i>	X	X
Other sites and resources from which <i>local communities*</i> satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: sources for sustainable levels of harvest of fuelwood, access to open space and recreational opportunities, and stands that maintain the integrity of established pathways for tourists or <i>local communities*</i> . (Per: SA, 2010 and 2012; FSC, 2018b)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*.</i>	X	X
For all HCV* 5	Supplemental BAI* may include databases, maps, and resource inventories, e.g., listings of communities located within or near <i>forest*</i> areas, and listings of sites and resources, including water sources, or areas that provide traditional food or medicines		

B. Assessments for HCV* 5

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For all HCV* 5 Interpretations: <i>Use culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> , per the Overarching BAI*, Section A.	The <i>local communities*</i> .	X	X

For basic guidance on assessing <i>HCV</i> [*] 5, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5).			
For all <i>HCV</i> [*] 5: Assessments also consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, fuelwood harvest, <i>NTFP</i> [*] harvest, grazing, and other <i>forest</i> [*] utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity and other <i>HCVs</i> [*] . (Per: FSC, 2018b; Mansourian et al, 2013)			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing *HCV*^{*} 5

(See also the Overarching *BAI*^{*}, Section B.)

Management strategies for *HCV*^{*} 5:

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

D. Monitoring for *HCV*^{*} 5

(See also the Overarching *BAI*, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information^{*} for monitoring programs for *HCV*^{*} 5:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the <i>HCV</i> [*] 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information [*] for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI</i> [*] >SLIMF	<i>BAI</i> [*] SLIMF
For all <i>HCV</i> [*] 5: Monitoring conducted by the <i>local communities</i> [*] , or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through <i>culturally appropriate</i> [*] <i>engagement</i> [*] .			
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).			

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**.

A. Interpretations of HCV* 6, for HCV* Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
World Heritage sites. Per the <i>precautionary approach*</i> , the list of designated and proposed cultural sites should be reviewed to confirm none are in managed <i>forest* landscapes*</i> .	World Heritage (References)	X	X
Other internationally or nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>landscapes*</i> , e.g., prehistoric sites, Roman sites, medieval sites, monuments, battlefield cemeteries. (Per: SA, 2010; FSC, 2018a and 2018b)	For examples of archaeological sites, see the IOA Database (References).	X	X

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

Note that for the purposes of HCV 5, *local communities** include any Traditional Peoples (e.g., Roma. (Per: FSC, 2018a; Minority Rights, 2008)

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
Sacred sites and groves, other areas important to communities that view nature as holy. (Per: FSC, 2018b)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with the <i>local communities*</i> .	X	X
Other sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>landscapes*</i> of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to <i>local communities*</i>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with the <i>local communities*</i> .	X	X
For all Interpretations	Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and resource inventories, e.g., listings of traditional communities located within <i>forest*</i> areas or with other connections to <i>forest*</i> areas, and listings of archaeological, historical, religious, and cultural sites		

B. Assessments for HCV* 6

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For Interpretations for Element 2, HCVs* important to local communities*: Culturally appropriate* engagement*, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The local communities*.	X	X
For additional guidance on assessing HCV* 6, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.6, Identification of HCV* 6).			

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV* 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV* 6:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV* 6 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIMF	BAI* SLIMF
For HCV* occurrences related to and/or local communities*, strategies to protect* the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the local communities*.	Engagement* with the local communities*.	X	X
For other HCV occurrences (i.e., those identified primarily due to global or national significance), strategies are based on Best Available Information*, and considered effective for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV*.			

D. Monitoring for HCV* 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the <i>HCV</i> * 6 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI</i> * >SLIMF	<i>BAI</i> * SLIMF
For <i>HCV</i> * occurrences related to <i>local communities</i> *: Monitoring conducted by the <i>local communities</i> *, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through <i>culturally appropriate</i> * engagement*.	Local traditional communities.	X	X
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3)			

Examples of Relevant *Stakeholders** and Experts

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

Environmental *Stakeholders**:

- Association BIOM – including re. birds, avian *habitats**, and biodiversity.
- Brod Ecological Society (Brodsko ekološko društvo) (BED) – inc. re. *landscape** *conservation**, biodiversity *protection**, environment and nature *protection**.
- Croatian Society for Bird and Nature Protection
- European Wilderness Society – re. potential *connectivity** corridors between *protected areas**, etc.
- Rewilding Velebit – inc. re. *ecosystems** and species in the Velebit Mountains
- WWF Danube-Carpathian Programme Office (DCPO)
- WWF Mediterranean

Social *Stakeholders** and Community Development Organizations:

- Brod Ecological Society (Brodsko ekološko društvo) (BED) – inc. re. preservation of traditional and cultural heritage, inc. traditional pastoral management of *landscapes**
- Croatian Mountaineering Society Zagreb

Other Expert Organizations – Environmental:

- Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts – inc. re. national red lists
- Croatian Biological Society
- Croatian Environment and Nature Agency (HAOP) – inc. re. national red lists, environmental data and monitoring, BioPortal online database, online Forest Atlas, other environmental data and information systems

- Croatian Forestry Society
- Croatian Herpetological Society –Hyla
- Croatian Micological Society
- Croatian Society of Natural Sciences
- Forest Research Institute, Jastrebarsko
- Forest Science Academy
- Ornithological Institute
- University of Zagreb – Department of Botany, Forestry Faculty, others
- Various National and Nature Parks

Other Expert Organizations – Social:

- Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts
- Croatian Conservation Institute – inc. re. historical and cultural sites and resources
- Institute of Archaeology
- Institute for Tourism
- University of Zagreb
- Various National and Nature Parks

Government Agencies:

- Ministry of Environment and Energy (MZOIP) – *inc. re. National Parks*
 - Directorate for climate activities, sustainable development and *protection** of soil, air and sea
 - Directorate for Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Directorate for Nature Protection – inc. re. *protected areas**, Natura 2000 sites, and Nature Protection Information System
- Department of Agriculture – inc. re. *forest* management plans** and regulations, *forest** owners registry, hunting and wildlife management
- Ministry of Culture
 - Archaeology Department
 - Cultural Heritage Register Department
 - Department of Architectural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Protection Measures
 - Documentation and Cultural Property Register Office
 - Various Regional/Local Conservation Departments
- Relevant County Agencies for nature *protection** and resource management

References

- Alliance for Zero Extinction. http://www.zeroextinction.org/search_form_country.cfm
- CEPF. 2017. Ecosystem Profile – Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. July, 2017. https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/mediterranean-basin-2017-ecosystem-profile-english_0.pdf
- CITES. For list search, see <https://www.speciesplus.net/species>
- EC. 2016. European Red List of Habitats, Part 2, Terrestrial and Freshwater Habitats. European Commission. 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/redlist_en.htm
- HAOP Bioportal. <http://www.bioportal.hr/gis/>. Croatian Environment and Nature Agency (HAOP).
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- FSC. 2012. FSC Guidance on Free Prior Informed Consent. Available on the FSC website.
- FSC. 2018. Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools. FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/316>
- FSC. 2020. HCV Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/422>
- HCVRN. 2013. Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. Available on the FSC website.
- HCVRN. 2014. Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. Available on the FSC website.
- Important Bird Areas. Overview map: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/croatia/ibas>. For a list of IBAs with links to maps and more information: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?cty=52&fam=0&gen=0>.
- IOA Database. Database of Antique Archaeological Locations of the Republic of Croatia. Institute of Archaeology. <http://baza.iarh.hr/public/locality/map>.
- IUCN Red List. See <http://www.iucnredlist.org>.
- IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. See <http://iucnrle.org/assessments/>; and <http://iucnrle.org/resources/published-assessments/>
- Key Biodiversity Areas. Overview map: <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>. For a list of KBAs with links to more information for some: <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/results?reg=0&cty=52&snm=>

Mansourian et al. 2013. Mansourian, S.; Rossi, M.; Vallauri, D. Ancient Forests in the Northern Mediterranean: Neglected High Conservation Value Areas. WWF France. 2013. http://mansourian.org/uploads/3/4/4/9/34496570/rapport_ancient_forests_29mars.pdf

National Red Lists:

- For National Red Lists for various groups of animals and plants, see the Croatian Environment and Nature Agency (HAOP).
- The Flora Croatica Database (CRO-Flora) may also be helpful. <https://hirc.botanic.hr/fcd/>

Pithart, et al. 2014. Study of Freshwater Ecosystem Services in Croatia. April, 2014. Pithart, D.; Rancic, I.; Kutlesa, P.; Duplic, A. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316648208_Study_of_Freshwater_Ecosystem_Services_in_Croatia. http://www.hr.undp.org/content/croatia/en/home/library/environment_energy/study-of-freshwater-ecosystem-services-in-croatia.html

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

- For comprehensive results for Croatia, overview map, categories of protected areas with links to lists and more information: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/HR>. For a list of all areas, links to maps and further information: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/search?country=Croatia&main=country>
- Croatia's Bioportal online map/database also covers many protected areas, including Natura sites: <http://www.bioportal.hr/gis/>
- A Register of Protected Natural Values of the Republic of Croatia may also exist.
- For a map of Natura 2000 sites, see also: <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#>
- For RAMSAR sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, and World Heritage sites, see also the references below.

RAMSAR sites. Overview map: [https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3ACroatia](https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3ACroatia). List of sites with links for more information: [https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3ACroatia&pagetab=1](https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3ACroatia&pagetab=1)

Rewilding. 2015. Webpage: Cooperation started with Zagreb University on old-growth forest and brown bear. Rewilding Europe. December 18, 2015. <https://rewildingeuropa.com/news/cooperation-started-with-zagreb-university-on-old-growth-forest-and-brown-bear/>.

UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/croatia/velebit-mountain/> and <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/croatiahungary/mura-drava-danube/>

World Heritage sites. See: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/hr> and

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/state=hr>. Examples of relevant ecological sites: Plitvice Lakes National Park, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/98>; Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1133>, Kornati National Park and Telašćica Nature Park (proposed site), <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5106/>; Lonjsko Polje Nature Park (proposed site), <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/2012/>; Velebit Mountain (proposed site), <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/2013/>.

WWF Global 200 Ecoregions. For maps, see <https://databasin.org/maps/new#datasets=a5b34649cc69417ba52ac8e2dce34c3b>

Annex H Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Local communities*
- Indigenous Peoples*
- Workers*
- *Forest** dwellers
- Neighbours
- 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

between different patches of aquatic *ecosystems** of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

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

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

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or *protection** than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active *conservation**, not passive *protection** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC *Principle*s* 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 *Indicator*s*, a *dispute** of substantial magnitude is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *ecosystem** functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- *landscape** values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Equal remuneration* for men and women workers* for work of equal value: refers to rates of *remuneration** established without *discrimination** based on sex (ILO

Convention 100, Article 1b).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 *landscape*s*, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to *Intact Forest Landscapes**, the *fragmentation** of concern is understood to be that caused by human *industrial activities**. (SOURCE: Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous *child** labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child** being killed or injured/maimed

(often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

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

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

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

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

- **HCV*1:** Species Diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and *rare**, *threatened** or endangered species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.
- **HCV* 2:** *Landscape**-level *ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes**, 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 *landscape**s* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through engagement with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**.

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

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

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

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

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
- Source: FSC report on generic criteria and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *principles**, 2017.

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

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

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Intact Forest Landscape: a territory within today's global extent of *forest** cover

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal** title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, for the purpose of contributing to the management *objectives**; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management *objectives**.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Minimum age (of employment): is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 15 years. However, a country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. *National laws** may also permit the employment of 13-15 year olds in *light work** which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a *child's** health or development. The ages 12-13 can apply for *light work** in countries that specify a minimum age of 14 (ILO Convention 138, Article 2).

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

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans)

(Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

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

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

'*Natural forest**' includes the following categories:

- *Forest** affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of *natural forests** in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the *natural forest** are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same *native species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations**;
- *Natural forests** which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of *native species** which has regenerated in non-*forest** areas;
- The definition of '*natural forest**' may include areas described as wooded *ecosystems**, woodland and savannah.

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

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

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

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-*forest** communities and *ecosystems**

- included in the *Management Unit*^{*}, including *grassland*^{*}, bushland, *wetlands*^{*}, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*^{*}. This may be considered as *natural forest*^{*} through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in *natural forest*^{*} areas may be considered as *natural forest*^{*}, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*^{*} remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- Areas where deforestation and *forest*^{*} degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-*forest*^{*}, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of *natural forests*^{*}. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, *infrastructure*^{*}, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the *Management Unit*^{*}, should be *restored*^{*} towards more *natural conditions*^{*}, or may be converted to other land uses.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which *The Organization*^{*} must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic

material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon

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

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

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

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of '*plantation**' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems**, may be classified as *natural forests**.
- *Plantations** managed to *restore** and enhance biological and *habitat** diversity, structural complexity and *ecosystem** functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as *natural forests**.
- Boreal and north temperate *forests** which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate *forest** of the same *native species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** of that site, may be considered as *natural forest**, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations**.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Protection: See definition of *Conservation**.

Protection Area: See definition of *Conservation Zone**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers* employment (ILO Convention 100, Article 1a).

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

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

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

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to *restore** those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of *The Organization**, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized

activities of third parties, such as public *infrastructure**, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vast majority: 80% of the total area of *Intact Forest Landscapes** within the *Management Unit* as of January 1, 2017. The *vast majority** also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future *forest** conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the

*management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

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

Very limited portion of core area: The area affected *shall** not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *core area** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *core area**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers' organization: any organization of *workers**_for furthering and defending

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

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



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