



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine



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1. Preface

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

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

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

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

1.2. Descriptive statement of FSC Ukraine and Standard Development Group

Institutionalization of FSC initiative in Ukraine since 2003 is linked with activities of the initiative group, which served a function of promoting forest certification, methodological and information support for its development. Subsequently, members of the initiative group have formed the basis of the team of developers of the national standard in accordance with the updated FSC Principles and Criteria, as well as International Generic Indicators.

In 2015, the Standard Development Group (SDG) was registered by PSU and has begun its activity towards developing the draft of the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of

Ukraine. With 3 chambers equal in their rights (environmental, economic and social), the SDG is a voluntary association of representatives of non-governmental organizations, forestry companies, permanent forest users who represent a wide range of social, economic, and environmental interests in ensuring responsible forest management through the open consultation process. Activities of the SDG are based on principles of voluntariness, equal rights, openness, self-governance and legality.

Institutional strengthening of FSC Ukraine National Representative in 2015 allowed to provide coordination of activity of SDG. A prolonged and extensive forest certification has reasoned allocation of development of the national standard as a priority task.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

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

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

With the approval of [FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN](#) the FSC *International Generic Indicators* (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

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

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

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

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

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in the region/nation and in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

2.2. Scope of the standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within Ukraine. The standard applies to all forest types, products and services including non-timber forest products (NTFP)* and ecosystem services*.

The requirements of the standard related to NTFP are applied on the condition of special (commercial) use of non-timber forest products* in the territory of a management unit*. All requirements of the standard are normative, unless otherwise specified.

Ensuring compliance with the requirements of the standard related to NTFP under the condition of their special (commercial) use is obligatory even without the inclusion of NTFP to the scope of a certificate. The Organizations* in Ukraine wishing to include only NTFP into FSC certification scope, shall still comply with all requirements of this NFSS, including all indicators and annexes.

The list of specific NTFP which are aimed to be certified are: White Mushroom (*Boletus edulis*), Chanterelles (*Cantharellus cibarius*), Bolete Fungus (*Suillus luteus*), Honey Fungus (*Armillaria mellea*), Bay Bolete (*Xerocomus badius*), Forest Raspberries (*Rubus idaeus*), European Dewberry (*Rubus caesius*), European Blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), Lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), Guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*), Cranberry (*Oxycoccus palustris*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) – Woody Juice, Honey (*Mel montis*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) – Conifer Extract, Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) – New Year tree, Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) – New Year tree, European Silver Fir (*Abies alba*) – New Year tree.

The requirements of ecosystem services* certification are defined in [FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-0](#) Ecosystem Services* Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools.

The requirements of the standard also apply to contractors and other business entities that provide services in forestry.

2.3. Background information on the standard development

The process of developing the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine started in 2015 from formation of the SDG and approval of the preliminary plan of its activity.

The process of developing the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine was based on FSC Principles and Criteria (version 5-2) and International Generic Indicators (version 1-0) with application of various possible transfer options to indicators (adoption, adaptation, dropping, addition of new indicators) and development of verifiers adapted to conditions of forest management in Ukraine.

The stage-wise plan of development of FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine provided for formation of its first version and the first public consultations in April-June 2016 were related to that version.

According to the results of the first period of public consultations, version 2-0 of draft of the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine was prepared, which was a subject to field testing during September-November 2016. Field testing was carried out in four forestry enterprises of different ownership forms (state, communal), under conditions of different terrain types (plain, mountainous), and forest vegetation zones of Ukraine.

Based on the results of the field testing, a third version of draft for the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine was prepared, which was a subject to second public consultations during March-May 2017. The final (pre-approval) version (4-0) of draft of the standard was prepared in line with the results of second period of public consultations.

In general, stakeholder consultations were carried out at all stages of development of the standard, both by organizing two public consultation periods for 60 days each, and through extended meetings of SDG with participation of stakeholders. Within the framework of public consultations, regional seminars were held, involving representatives of forestry and wood processing enterprises, NGOs, scientific and educational institutions and contributing to constructive process of standard development.

3. Versions of the standard

Gradually, four versions of draft of the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine

were prepared:

- 1) FSC-STD-UA Draft 1-0 (approved at the meeting of the SDG on 05.04.2016). Public consultations on this version took place from April 18 to June 18, 2016.
- 2) FSC-STD-UA Draft 2-0 (approved at the meeting of the SDG on 07.07.2016). Field testing of this version took place from September 15 to November 30, 2016.
- 3) FSC-STD-UA Draft 3-0 (approved at the meeting of the SDG on 31.01.2017). Public consultations on this version took place from March 3 to May 5, 2017.
- 4) FSC-STD-UA Draft 4-0 (approved as the final version of draft of the standard at the meeting of the SDG on 11.05.2018).

SDG in the process of development of FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine:

- a) was guided by policies, standards, procedures, and other relevant FSC documents that relate to this process (see Reference);
- b) acted in accordance with the approved work plan for development of the standard on the bases of the updated FSC Principles and Criteria and International Generic Indicators.

All SDG's decisions were made on the basis of reaching consensus by organizing a continuous consultation process. Experts who have relevant experience in forest certification, have participated in the SDG's activity.

4. Context

The requirements of the standard are applicable to the entire territory of Ukraine, where its legislative and regulatory framework is endorsed, including those elements related to forestry.

Share of forested area in the country is 15.9 %. The total area of forest fund of Ukraine is 10.4 million hectares, including 9.6 million hectares of forestland covered with forest vegetation.

Forests of Ukraine are formed by more than 30 tree species. The dominant tree species on the territory of Ukraine are Scots pine (*Pinus silvestris*), occupying about 35 % of forestland covered with forest vegetation, common oak (*Quercus robur*) – 28 %, European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) – 9 %, Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) – 7 %, silver birch (*Betula pendula*) – 6 %, black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) – 4 %, and others.

Forests are unevenly distributed across the territory of Ukraine, in particular, the most forested regions are Ukrainian Carpathians and Polissia. This is due to heterogeneous geographical and forest resources-related conditions. This necessitates differentiation of approaches to forest management and use of forest resources.

Forests of Ukraine, according to their purpose and location, act mainly as water-conservative, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions. The share of forests intended for commercial purposes is 38 % of Ukraine’s forests area.

Integrated forest management is used in the country. In addition to timber, NTFP of different types are commercially harvested. Over the past 5 years, about 430 thousand Christmas trees, 260 tons of mushrooms, 3.5 thousand tons of berries and 2.3 thousand tons of birch syrup were harvested annually.

In Ukraine, state ownership of forests prevails, while the share of communal forests is about 15 %, and private forests account for less than 1 % of their total area.

For purposes of forest management, forests of Ukraine are granted for permanent use to permanent forest users – enterprises, institutions and organizations. According to structure of forest fund of Ukraine by departmental subordination, the largest share of forests is subordinated to State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine (7.6 million ha or 73 %).

4.1. Standard Development Group

Given the nature of Forest Stewardship Standards in the FSC system, the Standard Development Group have three chambers (environmental, social and economic) with equal weight in reaching consensus on the contents of standard process. The list of Standard Development Group is provided in the table below.

Environmental	Economic	Social
Name: Oksana Stankevych ostankevych@hotmail.com	Name: Ruslan Derechynskiy ruslan.derechinsky@gmail.com	Stepan Kryvovyaziy proflis@fpsu.org.ua
Organisation: NGO “Eco-sphere”	Organisation: All-Ukrainian Wood Processing Industry Association	Organisation: Central Committee for Labor Unit of Forestry Workers of Ukraine
Resume: - President of ecological organization specializing in sustainable forestry; - More than 10 years’ experience in forest certification	Resume: - Director of Association and owner of CoC/CW certified company “Zunamy”; - 7 years’ experience with use of CoC and CW standards in country	Resume: - Head of Labor Unit of Forestry Workers; - Member of Public Council of the State Forest Resources Agency in Ukraine
Name: Roman Volosyanchuk volosyanchuk@yahoo.com	Name: Oleksandr Shevchuk vp_nau_blds@ukr.net	Name: Ihor Soloviy soloviy@yahoo.co.uk
Organisation: NGO “Danube-Carpathian	Organisation: Separated subdivision of	Organisation: NGO “Green Cross”

Environmental	Economic	Social
Programme”	National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine “Boyarka Forestry Research Station”	
Resume: - PhD in Forestry; - Coordinator of WWF forest project in Ukraine; - More than 10 years’ experience at FM certification; - Coordinator of HCVF Toolkit for Ukraine; - Coordinator of IUCN activities under the FLEG II programme	Resume: - Chief Forester of FSC certified FMU since 2012; - Represent FMU which provide best forestry practices	Resume: - Doctor of Sciences in Economics of Natural Resources; - Member of NGO concerned with local community access to forest resources; - 8 years of experience in forest certification
Name: Volodymyr Tyshchenko kazhan@online.ua	Name: Dmytro Goculyak office@tetdlg.kiev.ua	Name: Yuriy Rymarenko info@kadrlis.com.ua
Organisation: NGO “Western Ukraine Ornithology Society”	Organisation: State Enterprises “Teterevskiy leshoz”	Organisation: Ukrainian Training Center for Forestry Personnel
Resume: - PhD Forestry; - Researcher of mammals, birds and bats under the forest certification during 10 years	Resume: - Chief of FSC certified FMU since 2001; - Represent FMU which provide best forestry practices	Resume: - Head of Technology, Complex Forestry and Labor Protection Chair; - 2 years experience in training courses of forest certification

Technical Experts

Technical experts were responsible for drafting respective parts of the standard. The table below lists the inputs which they provided during the standard development process.

Name of Expert	Members	Respective inputs
Georgiy Bondaruk gb@nepcon.org	Lead auditor of NEPCon	Translation, Methodology of transfer and Drafting (principle 9)
Sergiy Rozvod sergiy_rozvod@ukr.net	Chief of “Legallis” as exclusive vendor of CB “Forest Certification”	Drafting (principles 5, 7, 8)
Oleg Tsaruk otsaruk@yahoo.com	Member of NGO “Eremurus”	Drafting (principles 1, 2, 4)
Volodymyr Kovalyshyn volodymyr.kovalyshyn@sgs.com	Lead auditor of SGS Ukraine	Drafting (principles 6, 10)

5. References

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

FSC-POL-01-004	Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-POL-20-003	The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401	FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions
FSC-POL-30-602	FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms*)
FSC-STD-01-002	Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-20-007	Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005	FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-STD-60-002	Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-60-006	Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-DIR-20-007	FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-GUI-60-005	Promoting Gender Equality* in National Forest Stewardship Standards

6. Note on the interpretation of indicators

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

The list of verifiers presented for each indicator* is of a recommendatory nature, not exhaustive and may be supplemented if necessary by FSC certificate holders/applicants in order to meet the requirements of the standard, and by certification bodies in the frame of certification evaluations.

The SIR concept is implemented in the standard in the frame of criteria* 1.7, 2.3, 6.1, 6.2 and 10.9 by adding indicators that correspond to high degree of potential impact of activities of forestry enterprises on social, environmental and other respective values. Detailed explanation is provided in Annex I.

7. Principles, Criteria and National 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)
Criterion 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)
Indicator 1.1.1. Legal registration* to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged. Verifiers: 1. Excerpt from the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Associations. 2. Title documents of The Organization.
Indicator 1.1.2. Legal registration* is granted by a legally competent* authority according to legally prescribed processes. Verifiers: 1. Documents confirming legal registration in line with processes stipulated by law (Excerpt from the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Associations, title documents of The Organization).
Criterion 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)
Indicator 1.2.1. Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented. Verifiers: 1. Title documents of The Organization. 2. State registration certificate. 3. State certificate of right of permanent use of forest land plots (for permanent forest users). 4. Planning and cartographic files of forest management planning. 5. Certificate of ownership of real estate (for private and communal forests since 2013). 6. Forest management plan.
Indicator 1.2.2. Legal* tenure* is granted by a legally competent* authority according to legally prescribed processes. Verifiers: 1. Title documents of The Organization.

2. State registration certificate.
3. State certificate of right of permanent use of forest land plots (for permanent forest users).
4. Certificate of ownership of real estate (for private and communal forests since 2013).

Indicator 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:

1. Documents confirming management unit's borders (state certificate, certificate of ownership).
2. Planning and cartographic files of forest management planning.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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:

1. A list of applicable legislation regarding all activities, incl. NTFP, carried out by The Organization.
2. Acts of inspections on compliance with legislative provisions, rules and standards in forestry, land, environmental and other legislation applicable to The Organization.
3. Documents on carrying out and accepting works.
4. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
5. Field observations.
6. Survey of employees, local communities, representatives of local government bodies, state control entities.

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

Verifiers:

1. List of taxes, fees, allocations, rent for special use of forest resources, incl. NTFP, paid by The Organization.

2. Information from the bodies of state fiscal service on payment of taxes, fees and statutory deductions (rent for special use of forest resources, value added tax, income tax, single contribution to compulsory state social insurance).
3. Accounting and fiscal reports.
4. Survey of employees (accounting department, planning and economics department).

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

Verifiers:

1. A list of applicable legislation regarding all activities, incl. NTFP, carried out by The Organization.
2. Acts of inspections on compliance with legislative provisions, rules and standards in forestry, land, environmental and other legislation applicable to The Organization.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 1.4.1. Measures are implemented to provide protection* from unauthorized or illegal harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products*, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

Verifiers:

1. Staff list (availability of forest guard staff).
2. List of carried out forest protection raids, also those joint with representatives of bodies of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, State Emergency Service of Ukraine, State Ecological Inspection of Ukraine.
3. Dynamics of forest violations-related records.
4. Dynamics of records on violations of forestry-related legislation.
5. Survey of employees.
6. Survey of local population.
7. Field observations.

Indicator 1.4.2. Protection* system is implemented to collaborate with the appropriate regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents confirming cooperation of state forest guard with regulatory bodies in sphere of protection against unauthorized or illegal activities (plan of joint raids and reports on their results, measures taken to prevent reoccurrence of detected violations in future).
2. Survey of employees.
3. Survey of representatives of regulatory bodies.

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

Verifiers:

1. Register of account of violations of forestry-related legislation.
2. Survey of employees.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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 timber and non-timber forest products* up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

Verifiers:

1. List of applicable legislation on transportation and trade in forest products (up to the point of first sale) and verification of knowledge of these documents.
2. Certificate of origin of wood and timber products produced for export operations.
3. Phyto-sanitary certificate, certificate of content of radioactive substances etc.

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

Verifiers: 1. Trade documentation regarding species included in the Annexes CITES Convention.

2. Survey of employees.
3. Interested stakeholders survey.

Criterion 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)

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

Verifiers:

1. List of potentially affected stakeholders.
2. Documented dispute resolution procedure.
3. Documentats confirming existence of engagement with affected stakeholders (minutes of meetings, resolutions of round tables, results of public opinion polls).
4. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
5. Collective agreement.
6. Affected stakeholders survey.

7. Survey of employees.
<p>Indicator 1.6.2. Disputes* related to issues of applicable laws* that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner*, and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals). 2. Dispute resolution files. 3. Affected stakeholders survey. 4. Survey of employees.
<p>Indicator 1.6.3. Up to date records of disputes* related to issues of applicable laws*, are held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals). 2. Dispute resolution files. 3. Affected stakeholders survey. 4. Survey of employees.
<p>Indicator 1.6.4. Operations cease in areas where disputes* exist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Of substantial magnitude*; or 2) Of substantial duration*; or 3) Involving a significant* number of interests. <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals). 2. Documents confirming ceisure of economic activity within the territories for the time of existence of disputes. 3. Affected stakeholders survey. 4. Survey of employees. 5. Field observations.
<p>Criterion 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</p>

intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption. (new)
<p>Indicator 1.7.1. A policy signed by The Organization* is developed and implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive unlawful benefits in any form.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A list of applicable legislative documents in sphere of anti-corruption legislation. 2. Approved and published Organization's policy on countering corruption (anti-corruption policy) and presence of a responsible person(-s). 3. Documentation of external control over compliance with anticorruption policy in The Organization (acts of inspections, reports of relevant authorities). 4. Labor contracts (written commitment not to offer or receive unlawful benefits in any form). 5. Electronic declarations of The Organization's officials. 6. Survey of employees. 7. Survey of local government bodies. 8. Affected stakeholders survey.
<p>Indicator 1.7.2. A systematic assessment of corruption risks in Organization's activity is conducted.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents on periodic assessment of corruption risks in The Organization (compliance with anticorruption policy) – acts of inspections, reports of responsible persons. 2. Survey of employees. 3. Affected stakeholders survey.
<p>Indicator 1.7.3. The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A list of applicable legislative documents in sphere of anti-corruption legislation. 2. Approved and published corporate policy on countering corruption (anticorruption policy). 3. Survey of responsible persons on knowledge of the current anticorruption legislation and anticorruption commitments of The Organization.
<p>Indicator 1.7.4. The anti-corruption policy signed by The Organization* is publicly available* at no cost.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of publications (of the policy) in official printed issues and/or on the official website, and/or on information stands. 2. Stakeholders survey.
<p>Indicator 1.7.5. Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A list of applicable legislative documents in sphere of anti-corruption legislation.

2. Approved and published Organization's policy on countering corruption (anticorruption policy).
3. Information from law enforcement agencies on cases of bribery, coercion and other corruption actions in The Organization (based on requests), register of court decisions.
4. Survey of employees.
5. Affected stakeholders survey.
6. Mass media analysis.

Indicator 1.7.6. Corrective measures are implemented if bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do occur.

Verifiers:

1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
2. Availability of court decisions.
3. Information from law enforcement agencies on cases of bribery, coercion and other corruption actions in The Organization (based on requests).
4. Materials of internal official investigation and other responses to specific cases of corruption.
5. Survey of employees.
6. Stakeholders survey.
7. Mass media analysis.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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:

1. Approved and published Organization's policy.
2. A document containing the list of FSC Principles and Criteria and other information materials that confirm Organization's policy.
3. Survey of employees.

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

Verifiers:

1. Availability of published Organization's policy from at least one of the following sources: official publications, official web site, information stands.
2. Survey of employees.
3. Stakeholders survey.

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<p style="text-align: center;">PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</p> <p>The Organization* shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*. (new)</p>
<p>Criterion 2.1. The Organization* shall uphold* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.1. Employment practices and conditions for workers* demonstrate conformity with or uphold* the principles and rights of work addressed in the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The texts of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions ratified by Ukraine (No. 29; 87; 98; 100; 105; 111; 138; 182).2. Enrollment orders.3. Materials of inspections by the relevant state authorities.4. Outsourcing contracts.5. Survey of employees, including representatives of trade unions, and contractors.
<p>Indicator 2.1.2. Workers* are able to establish or join labour organizations of their own choosing subject only to the rules of the labour organization concerned.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Collective agreement.2. Survey of employees and contractors.3. Survey of trade union (-s) administration.
<p>Indicator 2.1.3. Agreements are implemented resulting from collective bargaining with formal and informal workers organizations*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Collective agreement.2. Minutes of collective bargaining.3. List of agreements resulting from collective bargaining.4. Survey of employees and contractors.
<p>Criterion 2.2. The Organization* shall promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.1. Systems are implemented that promote gender equality* and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of</p>

contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Sectoral guidelines and standards in the sphere of hiring and organization of work.
2. Personnel and statistical reporting.
3. Materials of inspections by the relevant state authorities.
4. Collective agreement.
5. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
6. Survey of employees and contractors.

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents confirming absence of violation of gender equality and absence of gender discrimination (enrollment orders, orders for advanced training (training), materials of inspections of The Organization by the relevant state authorities).
2. Labor report.
3. Collective agreement.
4. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
5. Survey of employees and contractors.
6. Warrants and reports on work performed involving men and women with the same tariff (salary) grades.

Indicator 2.2.3. Work typically carried out by women is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

Verifiers:

1. Records of training and health & safety programs.
2. Characteristics of personnel (personnel record cards, copies of education diplomas, certificates).
3. Survey of employees and contractors.

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

Verifiers:

1. Sectoral agreement.
2. Collective agreement.
3. Calculation and payment record of an employee.
4. Survey of employees and contractors.

Indicator 2.2.5. Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

Verifiers:

1. Sectoral agreement.

<p>2. Collective agreement.</p> <p>3. Calculation and payment record of an employee.</p> <p>4. Survey of employees and contractors.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.6. The duration of the maternity leave (or paternity by parents choice) lasts no less than 6 weeks after the birth of the child.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>1. Timesheets of use of working time.</p> <p>2. Collective agreement.</p> <p>3. Survey of employees and contractors.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.7. Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>1. Minutes of meetings of labor collective, of council of labor collective and/or other collective bodies.</p> <p>2. Collective agreement.</p> <p>3. Survey of employees and contractors.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.8. Confidential and effective system of measures exists for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).</p> <p>2. Materials of inspections of law enforcement agencies, State service of Ukraine on labor and other relevant bodies for observance of a system of measures present in the Indicator and provided in legislation.</p> <p>3. Internal procedure for confidential reporting and eliminating.</p> <p>4. Survey of employees and contractors.</p> <p>5. Collective agreement.</p>
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.1. Health and safety practices are developed, brought to the workers*, and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>1. Practices (instructions, manuals) on occupational safety and health, developed in</p>

accordance with the ILO code of practice on safety and health in forestry work.

2. Practices (instructions, manuals) on occupational safety and health in NTFP works.
3. Registers of briefings on occupational health and safety.
4. Protocols of trainings.
5. Outsourcing contracts.
6. Documentation of inspections of compliance with occupational safety and health requirements by authorized state bodies.
7. Survey of employees and contractors.
8. Field observations.

Indicator 2.3.2. Internal control over compliance with labor and safety practices is being implemented.

Verifiers:

1. Approved procedure for implementation of internal control over compliance with labor safety and health practices.
2. Documents on internal control over compliance with labor health and safety practices (inspection acts, meeting minutes, prescriptions and reports of the responsible person).
3. Survey of employees and contractors.

Indicator 2.3.3. Workers* have personal protective clothing and personal protective equipment in accordance with their assigned tasks.

Verifiers:

1. Practices for occupational safety and health in accordance with the ILO code of practice on safety and health in forestry work.
2. Practices (instructions, manuals) on occupational safety and health in NTFP works.
3. Personal score card for special clothing, special footwear and other personal protective equipment.
4. Contract with contractor organizations.
5. Field observations.
6. Survey of employees and contractors.

Indicator 2.3.4. Using of personal protective clothing and other personal protective equipment by workers* is enforced.

Verifiers:

1. Labor safety instructions.
2. Personal score card for special clothing, special footwear and other personal protective equipment.
3. Field observations.
4. Survey of employees and contractors.

Indicator 2.3.5. Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.

Verifiers:

1. Documents on internal control (audit) over compliance with labor health and safety practices (inspection acts, meeting minutes, prescriptions and reports of the responsible person).
2. Records of violations of instructions on occupational health and safety (orders that record types of violations, their quantity, losses of work time and contain prescriptions for their elimination).
3. Prescriptions of labor health and safety service.
4. Register of persons who have suffered from accidents.

Indicator 2.3.6. The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest* industry averages.

Verifiers:

1. Records of violations of instructions on occupational health and safety.
2. Register of persons who have suffered from accidents.
3. Generalized statistical information on frequency and severity of accidents at The Organization taking into account contractors and, in general, in the country's forest industry.
4. Analysis of statistical information on frequency and severity of accidents at The Organization and at its contractors in comparison with the average values in forest industry of the country (excerpts from minutes of the meetings, indicating discussion of these issues).

Indicator 2.3.7. After major incidents or accidents, safety and health requirements are analyzed and revised and timely communicated to workers*.

Verifiers:

1. Documents on internal control (audit) over compliance with labor health and safety instructions (inspection acts, meeting minutes, prescriptions and reports of the responsible person).
2. Labor safety instructions.
3. Prescriptions of labor health and safety service.
4. Prescriptions of state inspections.
5. Register of persons who have suffered from accidents.
6. Register of briefings on occupational health and safety.
7. Survey of employees and contractors.

Indicator 2.3.8. All works carried out within the areas contaminated with radionuclides are carried out with obligatory radiation control (see Annex A, Sections 3.4 and 8).

Verifiers:

1. Map of radioactive contamination of the territory.
2. Availability of radiation control equipment.
3. Availability and use of personal protective equipment.
4. Availability of contracts with organizations that carry out control of radioactive

<p>contamination.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Register of briefings on occupational health and safety. 6. Survey of employees. 7. Field observations.
<p>Indicator 2.3.9. Harvesting of NTFP* is not carried out within the territories where radioactive contamination exceeds the limit value for NTFP* harvesting in conditions of radioactive pollution according to the respective recommendations document. Note: to the respective recommendations document is: “The Recommendations on Forest Management under Conditions of Radioactive Contamination” (Approved by Scientific and Technological Council of SAFRU of 02.03.2017, Minutes No2).</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map of radioactive contamination of the territory. 2. Availability of radiation control equipment. 3. Register of briefings on occupational health and safety. 4. Survey of workers. 5. Field observations.
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1. Wages paid by The Organization* in all circumstances meet or exceed legal* minimum wage rates, established in accordance with legislation in force.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General agreement. 2. Calculation and payment record of an employee or other relevant documents. 3. Survey of employees and contractors.
<p>Indicator 2.4.2. Wages paid meet or exceed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sectoral tariff agreement; or 2) Other recognized forest industry wage agreements; or 3) Living wages* amount per month that are higher than legal* minimum wages. <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sectoral agreement. 2. Collective agreement. 3. Calculation and payment record of an employee. 4. Survey of employees and contractors.
<p>Indicator 2.4.3. Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labor report (monthly). 2. Survey of employees and contractors.
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 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.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff list. 2. Characteristics of personnel (personnel record cards, copies of education diplomas, certificates). 3. Job descriptions. 4. Records of periodic attestation/re-attestation of employees. 5. Survey of employees and contractors.
<p>Indicator 2.5.2. Retraining and advanced training of workers* is carried out in accordance with the program that meets the requirements of Annex B.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff list. 2. Characteristics of personnel (personnel record cards, certificates). 3. Job descriptions. 4. Records of periodic attestation/re-attestation of employees. 5. Survey of employees and contractors.
<p>Indicator 2.5.3. Up to date training records are kept for all relevant workers*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff list. 2. Characteristics of personnel (personnel record cards, copies of education diplomas, certificates, training certificates). 3. Staff training plans. 4. Orders for advanced training. 5. Reports on completion of advanced training courses.
<p>Indicator 2.5.4. All persons admitted to permanent or temporary work on a territory contaminated with radionuclides are trained and their knowledge of the rules of safe work practices and knowledge of the current instructions are tested.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map of radioactive contamination of the territory. 2. Register of briefings on occupational health and safety. 3. Survey of employees.

4. Field observations.
Criterion 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)
<p>Indicator 2.6.1. A dispute* resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with workers* and recorded in a collective agreement.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documented dispute resolution procedure. 2. Documents that reflect the process of complaints and disputes resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals). 3. Collective agreement. 4. Survey of workers.
<p>Indicator 2.6.2. Workers* grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals). 2. Survey of workers.
<p>Indicator 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances; 2) Outcomes of all dispute* resolution processes including fair compensation*; 3) Unresolved disputes*, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved. <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals). 2. Documents confirming cases of damage or loss of property, occupational diseases, occupational injuries. 3. Survey of workers.
<p>Indicator 2.6.4. Fair compensation* is provided to workers* for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease* or injuries.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents confirming cases of damage or loss of property, occupational diseases, occupational injuries. 2. Documents describing how the compensation was determined and confirming its payment .

3. Survey of workers.

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PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

GUIDANCE: Given the FSC definition of Indigenous People adopted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues there are no Indigenous people in Ukraine.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

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

Verifiers:

1. List of identified local communities and communities that may be affected by management activities.
2. Survey of local communities and communities that may be affected by management activities.
3. Survey of employees.

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

- 1) Their legal* 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:

1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).

2. Documents proving the appropriate engagement of communities or their authorized representatives.

3. Survey of Organization's administration and specialists.

4. Survey of representatives of local communities, local self-governance bodies, other stakeholders.

5. Forest management plan.

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

Indicator 4.2.1. Through culturally appropriate* engagement* local communities* are timely 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:

1. Documents related to informing local communities about current and planned forestry activities (including official printed publications, on official website, information stands or other means).

2. Survey of local communities.

3. Survey of administration and specialists.

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).

2. Survey of local communities.

3. Survey of administration and specialists.

4. Documents related to informing local communities about current and planned forestry activities.

Indicator 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:

1. Documents containing evidence of violations of lawful rights of local communities regarding economic activities, including court decisions.
2. Documents confirming engagement of local communities in resolving issues of violation of their legal rights in relation to economic activity and measures taken as a result.
3. Documented dispute resolution procedure.
4. Survey of local communities.
5. Survey of local self-governance bodies.
6. Survey of administration and specialists.

Indicator 4.2.4. The Organization* prior to management activities that affect the local communities'* identified rights provides:

- 1) ensuring that local communities* know their own rights and obligations regarding resources;
- 2) informing local communities* about the value (from an economic, social and environmental point of view) of these resources; and
- 3) informing local communities* about current and planned forestry activities in the future.

Verifiers:

1. Presence of documents confirming the process of informing local communities (about their own rights and obligations, value of resources and ecosystem services, plans of activities, minutes of forest management planning meetings).
2. Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals.
3. Survey of local communities.
4. Survey of employees.
5. A publicly available summary of current and planned forestry activities (based on open information).

Indicator 4.2.5. The Organization* ensures informing of local communities* on commercial harvesting of NTFP* within the territory of The Organization* by third parties.

Verifiers:

1. Presence of documents confirming the process of informing local communities.
2. Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals.
3. Survey of local communities.

Indicator 4.2.6. The Organization* ensures informing of local communities* on limitations for harvesting NTFP* due to radioactive contamination of territories.

Verifiers:

1. Presence of documents confirming the process of informing local communities.

<p>2. Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals.</p> <p>3. Survey of local communities.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.3. The Organization* shall provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities. (C4.1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.1. Reasonable* opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities*, local contractors and local suppliers for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Employment, 2) Training, and 3) Other services. <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff list. 2. Personnel record cards. 3. Vacancies announcements. 4. Survey of local communities and representatives of employment service. 5. Survey of employees. 6. Contracts with contractors and suppliers. 7. Survey of local contractors and suppliers.
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.1. Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate * engagement* with local communities* and other relevant organizations.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents confirming engagement of local communities and other organizations in identifying opportunities for local socio-economic development (protocols, decisions of joint meetings). 2. Survey of local self-governance bodies. 3. Survey of local communities. 4. Survey of employees.
<p>Indicator 4.4.2. Projects and additional activities are implemented and/or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of measures undertaken by The Organization to support local socio-economic benefits.

2. Survey of local self-governance bodies.
3. Survey of local communities.
4. Survey of employees.
5. Strategic plan of The Organization.
6. Documents confirming the activity of The Organization aimed at supporting local socio-economic benefits.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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:

1. Documents on participation of local communities in identifying significant negative impacts of The Organization's activity and developing measures for their avoidance and mitigation.
2. Forest management plan.
3. Survey of local communities.
4. Survey of local self-governance bodies.
5. Survey of employees.

Criterion 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)

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

Verifiers:

1. Documented dispute resolution procedure.
2. Documents confirming presence of disputes and measures taken (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
3. Survey of local self-governance bodies.
4. Survey of local communities.
5. Survey of employe

Indicator 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:

1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
2. Survey of representatives of local communities.
3. Survey of employees.

Indicator 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:

1. Documents that reflect the process of complaints resolution and their results (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
2. Survey of representatives of local communities.
3. Survey of employees.

Indicator 4.6.4. Operations causing disputes* cease in areas where disputes* exist of:

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents confirming presence of disputes and measures taken (Register of Citizens' Appeals, Book of Citizen's Appeals).
2. Documents confirming ceasure of economic activity in the territories for the period of existing disputes.
3. Survey of representatives of local communities.
4. Survey of employees.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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:

1. Identified list of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for local communities (presented in documents and maps).
2. Forest management plan.
3. Field observations.
4. Survey of local population representatives.
5. Survey of employees.

Indicator 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:

1. List of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for local communities (presented in documents and maps).
2. Documented measures to protect places of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance.
3. Documents confirming engagement of local communities (correspondens, minutes of meetings, decisions of round tables, results of public opinion polls).
4. Forest management plan.
5. Field observations.
6. Survey of representatives of local communities.
7. Survey of employees.

Indicator 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:

1. List of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance.
2. Documents confirming engagement of local communities (correspondens, minutes of meetings, decisions of round tables, results of public opinion polls).
3. Plan of conservation measures for sites identified in 4.7.3.
4. Forest management plan.
5. Field observations.
6. Survey of local communities.
7. Survey of employees.

Criterion 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)

GUIDANCE: Recognized as not applicable, as there is no traditional knowledge about forest management in Ukraine and there is no relevant legal basis for its use.

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)

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

Indicator 5.1.1. The range of timber and non-timber resources and ecosystem services* that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified with the involvement of stakeholders.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Statute of The Organization.
4. Documentary evidence of stakeholder involvement.
5. Survey of administration.
6. Survey of stakeholders.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Documented evidence Organization's contribution to strengthening and diversifying the local economy.
4. Survey of administration.
5. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 5.1.3. When The Organization* uses FSC Ecosystem Services* Claims, The Organization* complies with applicable requirements in [FSC-PRO-30-006](#).

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Statements (declarations) of The Organization regarding maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services.
4. Evidence of compliance of The Organization with the requirements listed in [FSC-PRO-30-006](#).
5. Survey of administration.
6. Survey of stakeholders.

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

Indicator 5.2.1. Possible timber harvesting levels* which ensure the compliance with the principles of sustainable forest management, are based on an analysis of the current best available information* on growth and yield; inventory of the forest*; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions*.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of base and continuous forest management planning.
3. Files of sanitary and forest-pathological surveys.
4. Value of average total stock change.
5. Survey of administration.

Indicator 5.2.2. Based on analysis of the possible timber harvesting level*, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is approved that does not exceed the Average total stock change* (per year).

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. The volume of timber harvesting, approved in accordance with the procedure established by law.
3. Survey of administration.

Indicator 5.2.3. Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a current revision period of forest inventory and management planning does not exceed the maximum allowable annual cut for timber.

Note 1: Exceptions are possible in cases of large-scale natural disturbances that cannot be compensated within the approved maximum allowable cut for the current revision period, then exceeding volumes of timber have to be compensated in the next revision period.

Note 2: Revision period is the time which has been in force forest management plan* (Project of organization and development of forest management) (see also Glossary)

“Base forest management planning”).

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Annual reports of The Organization on volume of timber harvesting by types of cutting.
3. Survey of administration.

Indicator 5.2.4. The volumes of extraction of non-timber forest products* and commercially harvested services are determined by The Organization* with the consideration of the Best Available Information*.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Limits for extraction of non-timber forest products.
3. Best available information on productivity of non-timber forest products.

Indicator 5.2.5. Sustainable harvest level is ensured during extraction of non-timber forest products* and commercially harvested services under The Organization’s* control.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Records and reports of The Organization on extraction of non-timber forest products and services harvested.
3. Register of forest tickets.
4. Certificates of inspections of places of extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
5. Instructions and other regulatory documents regarding the extraction of non-timber forest products.
6. A consolidated note regarding forest areas intended for the extraction of non-timber forest products.

Criterion 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)

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan.
4. Analytical files on the assessment of social and environmental impacts of management activity.
5. Survey of administration.

Indicator 5.3.2. Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of

management activities are identified and included in the management plan*.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan.
4. Survey of stakeholders.

Criterion 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)

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. List of consumers of The Organization's products.
4. Contracts (agreements) with representatives of local business.
5. Survey of administration.
6. Survey of contractors.
7. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Evidence of an Organization's participation in regional programs and initiatives to promote the development of local economy.
4. List of contractors and consumers of an Organization's products.
5. Survey of administration.
6. Survey of contractors.
7. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 5.4.3. The Organization* takes actions aimed at reducing the amount of merchantable waste at harvesting wood and non-timber forest products*, and their subsequent processing, when appropriate.

Verifiers:

1. Strategic plan of The Organization.
2. Financial and management plan.

3. List of consumers of The Organization's products.
4. Survey of administration.
5. Survey of contractors.
6. Survey of stakeholders.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan.
4. Report on implementation of forestry management plan.
5. Files of financial reporting of The Organization.
6. Files of inspections of financial control bodies.
7. Survey of administration.
8. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan.
4. Report on implementation of forestry management plan.
5. Files of financial reporting of The Organization.
6. Files of inspections of financial control bodies.
7. Survey of administration.
8. Survey of stakeholders.

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)

Criterion 6.1. The Organization* shall assess environmental values* in the Management Unit* and those values outside the Management Unit* potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and

frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation* measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities. (new)

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of forest management planning.
3. Passports of NRF objects within the management unit.
4. Nature chronicles of respective local nature conservation entities, if applicable.
5. List of regional red-listed species.
6. Maps with mapped areas where environmental values are identified (NRF objects, HCVs, representative forest areas, habitats of red-listed species).
7. Maps with mapped areas suitable for NTFP harvesting, where environmental values are identified.
8. Survey of professionals.
9. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
10. Field observations.

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Passports of NRF objects within the management unit.
4. Nature chronicles for nature conservation agencies, whose land border on the territory and / or located within the management unit without removal from the permanent user (NNP, biosphere reserves and natural reserves etc.).
5. List of regional red-listed species.
6. Maps with mapped areas where environmental values are identified (NRF objects,

- HCVs, representative forest areas, habitats of red-listed species).
7. Maps with mapped areas suitable for NTFP harvesting, where environmental values are identified.
 8. Survey of professionals.
 9. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
 10. Field observations.

Indicator 6.1.3. Organizations with high level impact of management activities have developed the documented comprehensive environmental value assessment procedure that includes the list of all elements specified in 6.1.2.

Verifiers:

1. Procedure of assessment of environmental values.
2. Survey of professionals.

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

Indicator 6.2.1. An environmental impact assessment* identifies and assesses potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values*, from the stand level to the landscape level, prior to the start of forest site-disturbing activities.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Financial and management plan.
3. Report on environment impact assessment.
4. Materials on environment impact assessment for NTFP commercial harvesting.
5. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
6. Projects of forest roads construction with ecological justification.
7. Map of technological process of development of a harvest area.
8. Projects of reforestation.
9. Survey of professionals.
10. Survey of stakeholders, in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
11. Field observations.

Indicator 6.2.2. The results of environmental impact assessment* of management activity are in the management plan* and in the preparation documents for each site where management operation is planned.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Financial and management plan.
3. Report on environment impact assessment.
4. Materials on environment impact assessment for NTFP commercial harvesting.
5. Maps of technological process of development of a harvest area.
6. Projects of reforestation.
7. Survey of professionals.

Indicator 6.2.3. Organizations with high level impact of management activities have documented the environmental impact assessment* procedure.

Verifiers:

1. Procedure of environmental impact assessment.
2. Report on environment impact assessment.
3. Survey of professionals.

Indicator 6.2.4. Organizations with high level impact carry out the environmental impact assessment* on the landscape level with the obligatory consideration of adjacent landscapes.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Report on environment impact assessment.
3. Procedure of environmental impact assessment.
4. Survey of professionals.

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
3. Projects of forest roads construction with ecological justification.
4. Maps of technological process of development of a harvest area.
5. Certificates of inspections of timber harvesting places and extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
6. Projects of reforestation.
7. Justification of application of chemical means of plant protection and care.
8. Survey of professionals.

Indicator 6.3.2. Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental

values*.

Verifiers:

1. Survey of professionals.
2. Survey of stakeholders.
3. Field observations.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. A documented list of corrective actions implemented.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Field observations.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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*.

Verifiers:

1. Red book of Ukraine (flora, fauna).
2. Bern Convention.
3. Bonn Convention.
4. List of regional (local) red-listed species.
5. Green book of Ukraine.
6. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
7. Game management plan.
8. Survey of professionals.
9. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from a permanent user).

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Game management plan.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Report on environment impact assessment.
5. Materials on environment impact assessment for NTFP commercial harvesting.
6. List of management activities for protection and preservation of each of the identified of rare and threatened species within a management unit, developed on the basis of stakeholders consultations.
7. Survey of professionals.
8. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions, nature conservation entities that are bordering or placed within a management unit, representatives of governmental organizations.
9. Files of inspections by State environmental inspection.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Game management plan.
4. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
5. Projects of forest roads construction with ecological justification (contains a record on presence/absence of habitats of rare species nearby).
6. Program for the restoration of natural habitats of rare and threatened species.
7. A substantiated list of measures on protection and conservation of each of the identified rare and threatened species.
8. Survey of professionals.
9. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions, nature conservation entities that are bordering or placed within a management unit, representatives of governmental organizations.
10. Field observations.

Indicator 6.4.4. The Organization* carries out the program for restoration of natural ha-

habitats* of rare, threatened species*, where such habitats* were damaged or destroyed as a result of its management activities, as well as the activities of third parties.

Verifiers:

1. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
2. Survey of professionals.
3. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions, nature conservation entities that are bordering or placed within a management unit, representatives of governmental organizations.
4. Field observations.

Indicator 6.4.5. Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species* is prevented.

Verifiers:

1. Game management plan.
2. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
3. Statistical reporting on game management.
4. Survey of professionals.
5. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
6. Survey of Ukrainian Hunters and Fishermen Association (UHFA) representatives and other organizations whose hunting grounds are located in the forests of The Organization.
7. Field observations.

Indicator 6.4.6. The Organization* has developed and implemented the training program for its employees and contractors as well as the awareness programme for stakeholders to prevent the collection, hunting or catching of rare and threatened species*.

Verifiers:

1. Training and information program.
2. Survey of professionals.
3. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
4. Survey of UHFA representatives and other organizations whose hunting grounds are located in the forests of The Organization.
5. Field observations.

Criterion 6.5. The Organization* shall identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where

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

Note: By default, riparian zones* do not qualify to be included in the Conservation Area Network. Riparian zones* may however be included, if those areas fully meet the definitions of representative sample areas*, conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* as exemplified by wildlife corridors, providing the riparian zones* are not disproportionately represented in the Conservation Area Network*. Riparian zones* “created” or planted for purely functional roles, e.g. erosion control should be excluded.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Passports of genetic reserves.
5. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
6. Green book of Ukraine.
7. Files of special research conducted by professionals of The Organization and specialized institutions or organizations.
8. Nature chronicles for nature conservation agencies, whose land border on the territory and / or located within the management unit without removal from the permanent user (NNP, biosphere reserves and natural reserves etc.).
9. Survey of professionals.
10. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from permanent user).

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Passports of genetic reserves.
5. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.

6. Green book of Ukraine.
7. List of existing representative sample areas.
8. Survey of professionals.
9. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of governmental organizations, including departments of natural resources and environment protection at regional state administrations.
10. Field observations.

Indicator 6.5.3. The Organization* does not carry out any management measures within the identified Representative Sample Areas* of native ecosystems*, except the measures aimed to maintain and strengthen the functions of Representative Sample Areas*.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Passports of genetic reserves.
5. List of existing representative sample areas.
6. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
7. Survey of professionals.
8. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of governmental organizations.
9. Field observations.

Indicator 6.5.4. 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Passports of genetic reserves.
5. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
6. List of existing representative sample areas.
7. Green book of Ukraine.
8. Nature chronicles for nature conservation agencies, whose land border on the territory and / or located within the management unit without removal from the permanent user (NNP, biosphere reserves and natural reserves etc.).
9. Projects of reforestation and natural regeneration.
10. Program for restoration of degraded sites.

11. Survey of professionals.
12. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from permanent user).

Indicator 6.5.5. 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Passports of genetic reserves, permanent forest seed plots.
5. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
6. List of existing representative sample areas.
7. Green book of Ukraine.
8. Nature chronicles for nature conservation agencies, whose land border on the territory and / or located within the management unit without removal from the permanent user (NNP, biosphere reserves and natural reserves etc.).
9. Survey of professionals.
10. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from permanent user), representatives of governmental organizations.
11. Field observations.

Indicator 6.5.6. Representative Sample Areas* in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* comprise a minimum 10 % area of the Management Unit* with proportional representation of main types of native ecosystems*.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Passports of genetic reserves.
5. List of existing representative sample areas.
6. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
7. Survey of professionals.

Criterion 6.6. The Organization* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species* and genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological

diversity*, especially through habitat* management in the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Provisions (passports) and protection obligations for NRF objects.
4. Register of forest planting.
5. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
6. Green book of Ukraine.
7. Survey of professionals.
8. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from permanent user).
9. Field observations.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
3. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
4. Separation of forests in stages of recreational degeneration.
5. Survey of professionals.
6. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from permanent user).
7. Field observations.
8. Area of secondary stands.
9. Area of forests dominated by introduced species.

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

Verifiers:

1. Dynamics of area of forests occupied by introduced species.
2. Dynamics of area of secondary stands.
3. Projects of reforestation (see use of introduced species at creation).

4. Forest management plan.
5. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
6. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
7. Green book of Ukraine.
8. Nature chronicles for nature conservation agencies, whose land border on the territory and / or located within the management unit without removal from the permanent user (NNP, biosphere reserves and natural reserves etc.).
9. Survey of professionals.
10. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from permanent user).
11. Field observations.

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

Verifiers:

1. Game management plan.
2. Report on forest offences.
3. Statistical reporting on game management.
4. Survey of administration and specialists.
5. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
6. Survey of UHFA representatives and other organizations whose hunting grounds are located in the forests of The Organization.
7. Field observations.
8. Forest tickets (verifier for NTFP).
9. Approved annual limits of NTFP extraction (verifier for NTFP).

Indicator 6.6.5. Management measures aimed to the restoration* of native forests stands where the secondary forests were formed in the past are implemented.

Verifiers:

1. Dynamics of area of secondary stands.
2. Forest management plan.
3. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
4. Map of the distribution of forests of The Organization by categories.
5. Survey of professionals.
6. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are

bordering or placed within a management unit (without removal from permanent user).
7. Field observations.

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Registers of planned management activities.
4. Projects of forest roads construction with files of ecological expert evaluation.
5. Maps of The Organization.
6. Survey of administration and specialists.
7. Survey of stakeholders.
8. Field observations.

Indicator 6.7.2. Where established management regime does 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Registers of planned management activities.
4. Projects of forest roads construction with files of ecological expert evaluation.
5. Maps of The Organization.
6. Survey of administration and specialists.
7. Survey of stakeholders.
8. Field observations.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Registers of planned management activities.
4. Maps of The Organization.

5. Survey of administration and specialists.
6. Survey of stakeholders.
7. Field observations.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Registers of planned management activities.
4. Maps of The Organization.
5. Survey of administration and specialists.
6. Survey of stakeholders (including representatives of local communities).
7. Field observations.

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

Indicator 6.8.1. A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales*, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape* with consideration of forest site types.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Registers of planned management activities.
4. Files of harvest area allotment, particularly tree enumeration list.
5. Forest harvest tickets.
6. Maps of The Organization.
7. Survey of professionals.
8. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
9. Field observations.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.

2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Registers of planned management activities.
4. Projects of reforestation.
5. Certificates of transfer of young planted forests and natural regeneration to forest covered land.
6. Files of inventory of young planted forests.
7. Survey of professionals.
8. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
9. Field observations.

Indicator 6.8.3. Measures are taken to maintain the natural composition and structure of NTFP* populations.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Registers of planned management NTFP activities.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Field observations.

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

- a) Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and
- b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and
- c) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*. (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.

2. Files of forest mensuration.
3. Registers of planned management activities.
4. Projects of reforestation.
5. Certificates of transfer of young planted forests and natural regeneration to forest covered land.
6. Files of inventory of young planted forests.
7. Maps of The Organization.
8. Survey of professionals.
9. Survey of stakeholders in particular NGOs, representatives of academic and research institutions and organizations, representatives of environmental institutions that are bordering or placed within a management unit.
10. Field observations.

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

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plans for previous periods.
2. Files of forest mensuration for previous periods.
3. Files of land cadastre.
4. Other archival materials, which include decisions of the authorities, orders, decrees, regulations.
5. Maps of The Organization.
6. Survey of administration and specialists.
7. Survey of stakeholders including local population.
8. Field observations.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan for previous periods.
2. Files of forest mensuration for previous periods.
3. Files of land cadastre.
4. Archival materials, which include decisions of the authorities, orders, decrees, regulations etc.
5. Maps of The Organization.
6. Survey of administration and specialists.
7. Survey of stakeholders including local population.
8. Field observations.

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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)

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Documented declaration/policy of The Organization to conform with FSC requirements.
2. Forest management plan.
3. Strategic plan of The Organization.
4. Survey of administration.

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

Verifiers:

1. Tactical / Financial and management plan of The Organization.
2. Documents of operational planning.
3. Survey of administration.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Tactical / Financial and management plan of The Organization.
4. A public summary of the determined policy and management objectives of The Organization.

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan of The Organization.
4. Survey of administration.
5. Survey of stakeholders.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan of The Organization.
4. Report on implementation of management plan of The Organization.
5. Documents related to the elements of the management plan referred to in Annex D.
6. Survey of administration.
7. Survey of stakeholders.

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan of The Organization.
4. Organization's plans by functional units.
5. Reports on implementation of management plan in whole and by structural units.
6. Monitoring program that incorporating the requirements of Annex E.
7. Survey of administration.
8. Survey of stakeholders.

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

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Strategic plan of The Organization.
3. Financial and management plan of The Organization.
4. Documents containing monitoring results that take into account the requirements of Annex E.
5. Survey of stakeholders.
6. Documents on stakeholders engagement.

Criterion 7.5. The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the management plan* free of charge. Excluding confidential information*, other relevant components of the management plan* shall be made available to affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling. (C7.4 P&C V4)

Indicator 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:

1. A summary of the management plan available to the public.

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

Verifiers:

1. Survey of administration.
2. Register of Citizens' Appeals.
3. Register of outgoing correspondence of The Organization.
4. Copies of response letters to stakeholders.
5. Survey of stakeholders.

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

Indicator 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) Determining wage above the legal* minimum wage (Criterion* 2.4);
- 3) Identification of rights (Criterion* 4.1), sites (Criterion* 4.7) and impacts (Criterion* 4.5);
- 4) Local communities'* socio-economic development activities (Criterion* 4.4);
- 5) High Conservation Value* assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion* 9.1, Criterion* 9.2, Criterion* 9.4).

Verifiers:

1. Register of stakeholders, including affected stakeholders engaged to negotiation process.
2. Register of Citizens' Appeals.
3. Evidence of cooperation with affected stakeholders.
4. Register of outgoing correspondence of The Organization.
6. Survey of administration.
7. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 7.6.2. The engagement* of affected and interested stakeholders* in the management planning and monitoring of Organisation`s activities is ensured through culturally appropriate* engagement* procedures that regulate at least the following aspects:

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

Verifiers:

1. An up-to-date procedure for stakeholders engagement.
2. List of stakeholders.
3. Survey of administration.

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

Verifiers:

1. Register affected stakeholders engaged to negotiation process.
2. Evidence of cooperation with affected stakeholders.
3. Survey of administration.
4. Survey of affected stakeholders.

Indicator 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:

1. Register of stakeholders engaged to negotiation process.
2. Evidence of cooperation with affected stakeholders.
3. Survey of administration.
4. Survey of stakeholders.

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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)

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

Indicator 8.1.1. The methodology for monitoring the implementation of the management plan*, in particular, its policies and management objectives*, as well as the achievement of verifiable targets*, is developed and approved by The Organization*.

Verifiers:

1. Methodology for monitoring of implementation of management plan.
2. An updated register of objects to be monitored.
3. Survey of administration.

Indicator 8.1.2. Responsible persons for each of the specified monitoring objects are approved at The Organization*.

Verifiers:

1. List of responsible persons involved in the monitoring process.
2. Orders, job descriptions.
3. Survey of administration.

Indicator 8.1.3. Methodology for monitoring of management plan* implementation is carried out and the monitoring results are documented.

Verifiers:

1. Report on implementation of management plan.
2. Forest management plan.
3. Files of continuous forest management planning.
4. Files on environmental impact assessment prior and after carrying out an forest management activities.
5. Survey of employees.
6. Field observations.

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Monitoring procedure.
2. Results of monitoring of social and environmental impacts.
3. Files on the assessment of social and environmental impacts of management activity.

<p>4. Survey of stakeholders.</p> <p>5. Survey of employees.</p> <p>6. Field observations.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.2.2. Changes in environmental conditions are monitored* consistent with Annex F.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>1. Monitoring procedure.</p> <p>2. Results of monitoring of environmental conditions change.</p> <p>3. Survey of stakeholders.</p> <p>4. Survey of employees.</p> <p>5. Field observations.</p>
<p>Criterion 8.3. The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 8.3.1. Adaptive management* procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting management plan*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>1. Procedures of adaptive forest management.</p> <p>2. Monitoring results.</p> <p>3. Forestry management plan.</p> <p>4. Survey of employees.</p> <p>5. Field observations.</p>
<p>Indicator 8.3.2. If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives*, verifiable targets* and/or management activities are revised.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <p>1. Forestry management plan.</p> <p>2. Monitoring results.</p> <p>3. Survey of employees.</p> <p>4. Survey of stakeholders.</p> <p>5. Field observations.</p>
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 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.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p>

1. Short monitoring report (for the public).
2. Survey of employees.
3. Survey of stakeholders.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 8.5.1. A system is implemented to track and trace all timber and non-timber forest products* that are marketed as FSC certified.

Verifiers:

1. Track and trace system for products.
2. List of FSC product groups.
3. Logbooks for products.
4. Register of product delivery notes, in particular regarding sales of products with the FSC claim.
5. Register of buyers of products, particularly of those marketed as FSC certified.
6. Product delivery documents.

Indicator 8.5.2. Information about all timber and non-timber forest 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:

1. Track and trace system for products.
2. List of FSC product groups.
3. Register of manufactured products.
4. Register of accounting of warehoused products.
5. Register of products shipment.
6. Invoices with specifications.
7. Register of product delivery notes.
8. Register of buyers of products.

Indicator 8.5.3. Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five

years for all timber and non-timber forest 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:

1. Track and trace system for products.
2. Product delivery notes.
3. Specification invoice for shipped products.
4. Survey of employees.

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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)

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

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

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

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

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

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic

necessities of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement* with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.

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

Indicator 9.1.1. An assessment for management unit is completed using Best Available Information* and according to the National High Conservation Values* System (Annex G) that records the location and status of High Conservation Value* Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion* 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas* they rely upon, and their condition are clearly identified, assessed, registered and mapped.

Verifiers:

1. List of applicable legislation, files and information used by The Organization during the assessment.
2. List of identified HCV within the assessment, their location and status.
3. Maps with mapped areas on which HCV rely upon.
4. Field observations.
5. Survey of professionals responsible for conducting the assessment.

Indicator 9.1.2. Affected* and interested stakeholders* with an interest in the conservation* of the High Conservation Values* and the High Conservation Value Areas* they rely upon, are engaged in the assessment in culturally appropriate* manner and the results of this stakeholder engagement* are considered by the assessment.

Verifiers:

1. List of stakeholders that were engaged to negotiations process.
2. Documents related to participation of stakeholders in the assessment.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 9.1.3. Reassessments are conducted at least once every five years. In addition, the grounds for reassessment or modifying the current assessment are:

- 1) the entry into force or updating of applicable legal* acts,
- 2) obtaining new Best Available Information*, carrying out the renewal of basic forest inventory and management planning*,
- 3) change of management unit borders,
- 4) results of monitoring of changes in the state of High Conservation Values*, etc.

Verifiers:

1. List of applicable legislation, files and information used by The Organization during the assessment.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. List of identified HCV within the assessment, their location and status. 3. Maps with mapped areas on which HCV rely upon. 4. Field observations. 5. Survey of professionals responsible for conducting the assessment.
<p>Criterion 9.2. The Organization* shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.1. Threats to High Conservation Values* are identified using Best Available Information*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documented procedure (order, instruction etc.) for identification of threats to HCV. 2. List of threats to HCV (identified and documented). 3. Survey of professionals that have identified the threats.
<p>Indicator 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.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management plan for high conservation value areas and its justification. 2. Field observations of planned and finished activities on high conservation value areas. 3. Survey of professionals that plan and implement activities on such territories.
<p>Indicator 9.2.3. 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*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of interested stakeholders, experts. 2. Documents on participation of stakeholders and experts in the assessment. 3. Survey of professionals. 4. Survey of stakeholders.
<p>Indicator 9.2.4. The monitoring results (9.4.1) indicate that the strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspection of implementation of management plan for high conservation value areas. 2. Documents on monitoring high conservation value areas status. 3. Documents on monitoring effectivity of activities carried out on high conservation value areas. 4. Survey of professionals, who carried out these measures and monitoring of condition and effectivity. 5. Field observations of high conservation value areas status and effectivity of activities

carried out.

Indicator 9.2.5. Management strategies and actions are revised:

- 1) after reassessment of High Conservation Values* within management unit, which is conducted in accordance with the indicator 9.1.3, or
- 2) after the appearance of new Best Available Information*, or
- 3) if monitoring data provided in accordance with the indicators 9.2.4 and 9.4.1 indicate the ineffectiveness of the current management strategies and actions.

Verifiers:

1. List of identified HCV within the re-assessment, their location and status.
2. Maps with mapped areas on which HCV rely upon.
3. Management plans for high conservation value areas.
4. Field observations of planned and finished activities within high conservation value areas.
5. Documents on monitoring effectivity of activities carried out on high conservation value areas.
6. Survey of professionals that plan and implement activities on such territories.
7. Revised management plan.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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 according to Indicator* 9.2.2.

Verifiers:

1. Management plan for high conservation value areas.
2. Monitoring documents, including an assessment of potential negative / positive impacts and environmental consequences of activities carried out on high conservation value areas.
3. Survey of professionals, who planned / carried out / assessed such activities.

Indicator 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:

1. Management plan for high conservation value areas and their justification.
2. Inspection of implementation of management plan for high conservation value areas.
3. List of files and information used by The Organization* when developing the management plan.

<p>4. Survey of professionals that have participated in development of the management plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.3. Activities that harm High Conservation Values* cease immediately and actions are taken to restore* and protect the High Conservation Values* and the strategies according to which such activities were carried out are immediately reviewed.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management plan for high conservation value areas. 2. Field observations. 3. Survey of professionals, who planned / performed activities, incl. those on protection and restoration. 4. Revised management plan.
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.1. A program of periodic monitoring assesses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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*. <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspection of implementation of management plan for high conservation value areas. 2. Monitoring program. 3. Documents on monitoring HCV status. 4. Documents on monitoring effectivity of activities carried out on high conservation value areas. 5. Survey of professionals, who performed such activities and monitoring of state and effectivity. 6. Field observations of HCV status and effectivity of activities carried out. 7. Methodology of implementation of monitoring program.
<p>Indicator 9.4.2. The monitoring program includes engagement* with affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents related to engagement of stakeholders when carrying out monitoring.

2. List of interested stakeholders participating in monitoring.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Survey of stakeholders and experts.
5. Program and documents on monitoring HCV status and effectivity of activities carried out.
6. Methodology of implementation of monitoring program.

Indicator 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:

1. Methodology of implementation of monitoring program.
2. Program and documents on monitoring HCV status and effectivity of activities carried out.
3. Field observations.
4. Survey of corresponding experts regarding quality of the methodology.

Indicator 9.4.4. Revision of HCV monitoring program is based on the results of reassessment or modification of the current assessment (Indicator* 9.1.3), as well as on the results of reviewing or amending the strategies (Indicator* 9.2.5).

Verifiers:

1. Revised monitoring program.
2. Inspection of implementation of management plan for High Conservation Value areas.
3. Methodology of implementation of monitoring program.
4. Program and documents on monitoring HCV status.
5. Survey of professionals.
6. Survey of stakeholders.

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)

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

Indicator 10.1.1. Harvested sites of final cutting and all other clear cutting 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:

1. Register of issued forest harvest tickets.
2. Project of reforestation and natural regeneration.
3. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and natural regeneration.
4. Certificates of transfer of young planted forests and natural regeneration to forest covered land.
5. Files of inventory of young planted forests.
6. Register of forest planting.
7. Field observations on post-harvest areas.
8. Survey of professionals.

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

- 1) For harvest of final cutting and all other clear cutting of existing plantations* or other forest stands of artificial origin, 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 final cutting and all other clear cutting of natural forests*, regenerate to pre-harvest* or to more natural conditions*; or
- 3) For harvest of degraded natural forests*, regenerate to more natural conditions*.

Note: Forest stands of artificial origin are those created by planting seedlings, nurse-lings or cuttings of trees and shrubs or by sowing their seeds.

Verifiers:

1. Projects of reforestation and natural regeneration.
2. Register of planned management activities for the current revision period.
3. A consolidated note regarding projects of reforestation.
4. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and promotion of natural regeneration.
5. Certificates of transfer of young planted forests and natural regeneration to forest covered land.
6. Files of inventory of young planted forests.
7. Register of forest planting.
8. Stand-level mensurational description of stands.
9. Field observations on post-harvest areas.
10. Survey of professionals.

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

Indicator 10.2.1. Species* chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species* and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing

<p>justification is provided for using non-local genotypes* or non-native species*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project of reforestation and natural regeneration for each site. 2. Certificate of origin of planting material. 3. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and promotion of natural regeneration. 4. Certificates of transfer of young planted forests and natural regeneration to forest covered land. 5. Files of inventory of young planted forests. 6. Register of forest planting. 7. Field observations on harvest areas. 8. Survey of professionals.
<p>Indicator 10.2.2. Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives* and with the management objectives*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project of reforestation and natural regeneration for each site. 2. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and promotion of natural regeneration. 3. Files of inventory of young planted forests. 4. Register of forest planting. 5. Field observations on harvest areas. 6. Survey of professionals.
<p>Criterion 10.3. The Organization* shall only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place. (C6.9 and C10.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.3.1. Alien species* are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project of reforestation and natural regeneration for each site. 2. Certificate of origin of planting material. 3. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and promotion of natural regeneration. 4. Register of forest planting. 5. Stand-level mensurational description of stands. 6. Field observations on harvest areas. 7. Survey of professionals. 8. Survey of stakeholders in particular employees of academic and research institutions regarding practices of use of certain species.
<p>Indicator 10.3.2. Alien species* are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project of reforestation and natural regeneration for each site. 2. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and promotion of natural regeneration. 3. Register of forest planting. 4. Stand-level mensurational description of stands. 5. Field observations on harvest areas. 6. Survey of professionals. 7. Survey of stakeholders in particular employees of academic and research institutions regarding possible control measures aimed at preventing unwanted spreading.
<p>Indicator 10.3.3. The spread of invasive species* introduced by The Organization* is controlled.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and natural regeneration. 2. Files of inventory of young planted forests. 3. Register of forest planting. 4. Stand-level mensurational description of stands. 5. Field observations on reforestation and afforestation areas. 6. Survey of professionals.
<p>Indicator 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*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Files of technical acceptance of planted forests and natural regeneration. 2. Files of inventory of young planted forests. 3. Register of forest planting. 4. Stand-level mensurational description of stands. 5. List of management activities undertaken by The Organization to control invasive influences. 6. Game management plan. 7. Field observations on reforestation and afforestation areas. 8. Survey of professionals. 9. Survey of third parties, particularly of relevant bodies of phytosanitary control.
<p>Criterion 10.4. The Organization* shall not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*. (C6.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.4.1. Genetically modified organisms* are not used.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest management plan. 2. Passport for the seed batch issued by forest seed inspection. 3. Certificate of origin of planting material.

4. Survey of professionals.
Criterion 10.5. The Organization* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*. (new)
Indicator 10.5.1. Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, forest site types and management objectives*. Verifiers: 1. Forest management plan. 2. Stand-level mensurational description of stands. 3. Register of planned forest management activities. 4. A consolidated note regarding projects of reforestation and natural regeneration. 5. Survey of professionals. 6. Field observations.
Criterion 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)
Indicator 10.6.1. The use of fertilizers* is minimized or avoided. Normative directive: The fertilizers* are used only in the plantations*, seed orchards, nurseries and greenhouses and in the case of plantation* cultivating of non-timber forest products*. Verifiers: 1. Forest management plan. 2. Register of application of fertilizers. 3. Files of sanitary inspection of forests. 4. Survey of professionals.
Indicator 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: 1. Forest management plan. 2. Register of application of fertilizers. 3. Survey of professionals.
Indicator 10.6.3. When fertilizers* are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented. Verifiers: 1. Forest management plan. 2. Register of application of fertilizers.

3. Survey of professionals.
<p>Indicator 10.6.4. When fertilizers* are used, environmental values* are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest management plan. 2. Register of application of fertilizers. 3. Report on environment impact assessment. 4. Survey of professionals. 5. Field observations.
<p>Indicator 10.6.5. Damage to environmental values* resulting from fertilizer* use is mitigated or repaired.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest management plan. 2. Register of application of fertilizers. 3. Report on environment impact assessment. 4. Survey of professionals.
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.1. Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture* systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide* applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest management plan. 2. Register of application of pesticides. 3. Availability of a list of pesticides and agrochemicals authorized for use in Ukraine. 4. Annexes to FSC-STD-30-001 standard with a list of FSC prohibited and FSC granted pesticides. 5. Materials of sanitary-hygienic laboratory researches of NTFP (if necessary). 6. Survey of professionals. 7. Survey of stakeholders. 8. Files of sanitary inspection of forests.
<p>Indicator 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.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest management plan.

2. Annexes to [FSC-STD-30-001](#) standard with a list of FSC prohibited and FSC granted pesticides.
3. Register of application of pesticides.
4. Survey of professionals.
5. Files of sanitary inspection of forests.

Indicator 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:

1. Register of application of pesticides.
2. Files of sanitary inspection of forests.
3. Survey of professionals.

Indicator 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:

1. Register of application of pesticides.
2. Instruction on occupational safety in the use of pesticides.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 10.7.5. If pesticides* are used:

- 1) Application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection* to surrounding landscapes*.
- 2) Damage to environmental values* and human health from pesticide* use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
- 3) The selected pesticide*, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
- 4) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide* is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

Verifiers:

1. Register of application of pesticides.
2. Documents of aerial treatment with pesticides.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Files of sanitary inspection of forests.
5. Survey of stakeholders.

Criterion 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)
<p>Indicator 10.8.1. The use of biological control agents* is minimized, monitored* and controlled.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register of application of biological control agents. 2. Survey of professionals. 3. Survey of third parties.
<p>Indicator 10.8.2. Use of biological control agents* complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols*.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register of application of biological control agents. 2. Survey of professionals. 3. FAO code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents. 4. Survey of third parties.
<p>Indicator 10.8.3. The use of biological control agents* is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register of application of biological control agents. 2. Survey of professionals. 3. Survey of third parties.
<p>Indicator 10.8.4. Damage to environmental values* caused by the use of biological control agents* is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register of application of biological control agents. 2. Report on environment impact assessment. 3. Survey of professionals. 4. Survey of stakeholders.
<p>Criterion 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)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.1. Potential negative impacts of natural hazards* on infrastructure*, timber and non-timber forest* resources and communities in the Management Unit* are assessed.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest management plan. 2. Survey of professionals. 3. Survey of stakeholders.
<p>Indicator 10.9.2. Management activities mitigate these impacts.</p>

Verifiers:

1. List of measures to mitigate or eliminate the impacts of natural hazards.
2. Forest management plan.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Survey of stakeholders.
5. Field observations.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files that contain risk assessment.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Survey of stakeholders.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Files that contain risk assessment.
3. List of activities that mitigate risks of natural hazards.
4. Survey of professionals.
5. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 10.9.5. Organizations with high risk of natural hazards* engage stakeholders* to prevent the potential impact of natural hazards on infrastructure*, timber and non-timber forest resources and communities.

Verifiers:

1. Survey of professionals.
2. Survey of stakeholders.

Indicator 10.9.6. Organizations with high risk of natural hazards* develop and implement training programme for staff and contractors, and awareness programme for local people and other stakeholders regarding natural hazards* characteristic for the area.

Verifiers:

1. Survey of employees.
2. Survey of stakeholders.
3. Documents on training and informing of employees.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Documents on road construction and infrastructure development.
3. Survey of employees.
4. Survey of stakeholders, in particular representatives of organizations that carry out road engineering and development of documentation.

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

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Documents on road construction and infrastructure development.
3. Survey of employees.
4. Field observations.

Indicator 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:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Documents on road construction and infrastructure development.
3. Survey of employees.
4. Field observations.

Criterion 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)

Indicator 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.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Forest harvest tickets.
3. Forest tickets.

4. Maps of technological process of development of a harvest area.
5. Certificates of inspections of timber harvesting places and extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
6. Survey of professionals.
7. Field observations.

Indicator 10.11.2. Harvesting techniques optimize the use of timber and non-timber forest* products and merchantable materials.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Forest harvest tickets and forest tickets.
3. Maps of technological process of development of a harvest area.
4. Certificates of inspections of timber harvesting places and extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
5. Implementation of a plan of assortment structure of logging.
6. Percentage of utilization of the limit for extraction of non-timber forest products.
5. Survey of professionals.
6. Field observations.

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

Note: Dead and decaying biomass includes dead standing trees that are not hazardous for workers* during harvesting works performance, snags, lying trunks and logging residues.

Forest structure in this standard is single trees or groups of trees, left uncut within the harvesting area, particularly “plus” trees, seed trees, dotted trees, hollow trees, old-growth trees, non-target tree species, high stumps, understory of young regeneration and shrub layer, forest litter, ground vegetation and underground habitats* in particular anthills, holes.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Forest harvest tickets.
3. Files of harvest sites allotment.
4. Maps of technological process of development of a harvest area.
5. Certificates of inspections of timber harvesting places and extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
6. Survey of professionals.
7. Field observations.

Indicator 10.11.4. Harvesting techniques avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground, non-timber forest products* and other environmental values*.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Forest harvest tickets.
3. Files of harvest sites allotment.
4. Maps of technological process of development of a harvest area.
5. Certificates of inspections of timber harvesting places and extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
6. Survey of professionals.
7. Field observations.

Indicator 10.11.5. When harvesting non-timber forest products*, part of these products are retained in amount sufficient to maintain forest ecological functions and forest biodiversity level.

Verifiers:

1. Forest management plan.
2. Certificates of inspections of timber harvesting places and extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
3. Survey of professionals.
4. Survey of stakeholders.
5. Field observations.

Indicator 10.11.6. The technology of harvesting non-timber forest products* conforms with the "Procedure for harvesting secondary forest materials and utilizing minor forest products in forests of Ukraine" (Annex A).

Verifiers:

1. Documented instructions for the NTFP harvesting.
2. Certificates of inspections of timber harvesting places and extraction of non-timber forest products, including the consolidated note regarding those certificates.
3. Forest tickets.
4. Survey of professionals.
5. Survey of stakeholders.
6. Field observations.

Indicator 10.11.7 (applicable to honey production only): 1) The placement of beehives and apiaries is carried out on the Management Unit* within a territory not closer than 1.5 km to its boundaries. 2) The technology of feeding, preventing diseases, and treatment of bees corresponds to the best available practices, which do not contradict the applicable legislation and the requirements of this standard.

Verifiers:

1. Forest tickets.
2. Survey of professionals.
3. Survey of stakeholders.

4. Field observations.
5. Maps of beehives and apiaries location.

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

Indicator 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:

1. Passport of waste materials of The Organization.
2. Files of statistical reporting.
3. Approved norms for waste materials emergence at The Organization.
4. Contracts concluded by The Organization regarding transportation and disposal / recycling of waste materials.
5. Work completion certificates signed by specialized institutions to where waste materials are removed for disposal or recycling.
6. Survey of professionals.
7. Field observations.

[Go to Annex I](#)

8. Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard

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

The annex contains a minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

1. Legal* rights to harvest	
1.1. Land tenure* and management rights	<p>Law of Ukraine “On State Land Cadastre” dated 07.07.2011 No. 3613-VI; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3613-17</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On state registration of real rights to real estate and their encumbrances” dated 01.07.2004 No. 1952-IV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1952-15</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding the delimitation of lands of state and communal property” dated 06.09.2012 p. No. 5245-VI; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5245-17</p> <p>Forest Code of Ukraine dated 21.01.1994 No. 3852-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12</p> <p>Land Code of Ukraine dated 25.10.2001 No. 2768-III; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2768-14</p>
1.2. Concession licenses	No applicable legislation
1.3. Management and harvesting planning	<p>Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” dated 25.06.1991 p. No. 1264-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1264-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine” dated 16.06.1992 p. No. 2456-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2456-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Impact Assessment” dated 23.05.2017 No. 2059-VIII; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2059-19</p> <p>Forest Code of Ukraine dated 21.01.1994 No. 3852-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Sanitary Rules in Forests of Ukraine” dated 27.07.1995 No. 555; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/555-95-n</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Rules for Improving the Quality of Forests” dated 12.05.2007 No. 724; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/724-2007-n</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Rules for Restoration of Forests” dated 01.03.2007 No. 303; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/303-2007-n</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Regulation of Issues Concerning Special Use of Forest Resources” dated 23.05.2007 No. 761; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/761-2007-n</p>

	<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the procedure for issuing permits for the special use of natural resources within the territories and objects of the nature reserve fund and setting limits on the use of resources of national importance” dated 10.08.1992 No. 459; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/459-92-%D0%BF</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Ukraine “On Approval of Instruction on the Procedure for Alignment and Approval of Allowed Cuts” dated 05.02.2007 No. 38; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0160-07</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine “On Approval of Rules for Utilizing Useful Properties of Forests” 14.08.2012 No. 502; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1536-12</p>
1.4. Harvesting permits	<p>Forest Code of Ukraine dated 21.01.1994 No. 3852-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the procedure for issuing permits for the special use of natural resources within the territories and objects of the nature reserve fund and setting limits on the use of resources of national importance” dated 10.08.1992 No. 459; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/459-92-%D0%BF</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Regulation of Issues Concerning Special Use of Forest Resources” dated 23.05.2007 No. 761; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/761-2007-rr</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On priority measures for prevention of uncontrolled logging of forests in the Carpathian region and artificial reproduction of forest stands” dated 06.08.2008 No. 1083-p; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1083-2008-p</p> <p>Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine “On Approval of Methodological Guidelines for Allotment and Mensuration of Harvest Sites, Issuance of Forest Harvest Tickets and Inspection of Harvest Sites in Forests of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine” dated 21.01.2013 No. 9; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=105079&cat_id=104385</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine “On approval of the Rules of final cutting operations” dated 23.12.2009 No. 364; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0085-10</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR “Instruction for the allotment and mensuration of harvest sites in the forests of the USSR” [Text] : [Appr. 27/XII 1968] / St. comm. of forestry of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. CLNTI of forestry. – Moscow: [W/o. PH.], 1972. – 63 p. (for other permanent forest users)</p>
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Tax Code of Ukraine dated 02.12.2010 No. 2755-VI; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17
2.2. Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Tax Code of Ukraine dated 02.12.2010 No. 2755-VI; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17
2.3. Income and profit taxes	Tax Code of Ukraine dated 02.12.2010 No. 2755-VI; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17 Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine “On Approval of

	<p>the Methodological Recommendations on Formation of Product (Works, Services) Costs at the Enterprises under Management Sphere of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine” dated 14.05.2013 No. 124; https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/view/FN011487?an=1</p>
<p>3. Timber harvesting activities</p>	
<p>3.1. Timber and non-timber product harvesting regulations</p>	<p>Forest Code of Ukraine dated 21.01.1994 No. 3852-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12</p> <p>Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses dated 07.12.1984 p. No. 8073-X; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Charges to Calculate the Amount of Damage Caused by Violation of the Law on Nature Reserve Fund” dated 24.07.2013 No. 541; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/541-2013-n</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of the Rules of final cutting operations in mountain forests of the Carpathians” dated 22.10.2008 No. 929; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/929-2008-%D0%BF</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Sanitary Rules in Forests of Ukraine” dated 27.07.1995 No. 555; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/555-95-n</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Rules for Improving the Quality of Forests” dated 12.05.2007 No. 724; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/724-2007-n</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine “On approval of the Rules of final cutting operations” dated 23.12.2009 No. 364; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0085-10</p> <p>Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine “On Approval of Methodological Guidelines for Allotment and Mensuration of Harvest Sites, Issuance of Forest Harvest Tickets and Inspection of Harvest Sites in Forests of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine” dated 21.01.2013 No. 9; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=105079&cat_id=104385</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR “Instruction for the allotment and mensuration of harvest sites in the forests of the USSR” [Text] : [Appr. 27/XII 1968] / St. comm. of forestry of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. CLNTI of forestry. – Moscow: [W/o. PH.], 1972. – 63 p. (for other permanent forest users)</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of Procedure for harvesting secondary forest materials and utilizing minor forest products in forests of Ukraine” dated 23.04.1996 No. 449; https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/449-96-%D0%BF</p>
<p>3.2. Protected sites and species</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” dated 25.06.1991 No. 1264-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1264-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine” dated 16.06.1992 No. 2456-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2456-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Plant World” dated 09.04.1999 No. 591-XIV; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/591-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Animal World” dated 13.12.2001 No. 2894-III; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2894-14</p>

	<p>Law of Ukraine “On the Red Book of Ukraine” dated 07.02.2002 No. 3055-III; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3055-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Network” dated 24.06.2004 No. 1864-IV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1864-15</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of the Convention on Protection of Biological Diversity” dated 29.11.1994 No. 257/94; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/257/94-%D0%B2%D1%80</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Accession of Ukraine to the Convention of 1979 on Protection of Wild Flora and Fauna and Natural Living Environment in Europe” dated 29.10.1996 No. 436/96; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/436/96-%D0%B2%D1%80</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Participation of Ukraine in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat” dated 29.10.1996 No. 437/96; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/437/96-%D0%B2%D1%80</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Protection of Biodiversity” dated 09.04.2015 No. 323-VIII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/323-19</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On ratification of the European Landscape Convention” dated 07.09.2005 No. 2831-IV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2831-15</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Accession of Ukraine to the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats” dated 14.05.1999 No. 663-XIV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/663-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of Afro-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds” dated 04.07.2002 No. 62-IV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/62-15</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Accession of Ukraine to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals” dated 19.03.1999 No. 535-XIV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/535-14</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the Regulation on the Green Book of Ukraine” dated 29.08.2002 No. 1286; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1286-2002-%D0%BF</p> <p>Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR “On Ratification of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” dated 04.10.1988 No. 6673-XI; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/6673-11</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Ukraine “On approval of the List of rare and endangered species, and typical natural plant communities that are subject to protection and included in the Green Book of Ukraine” dated 16.10.2009 No. 545; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1024-09</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Ukraine “On Approval of the Instruction for Issue of Security Obligations for Territories and Objects of the Nature Reserve Fund” dated 25.02.2013 No. 65; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0404-13</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine “On approval of Charges for calculating the amount of compensation for losses incurred as a result of violations of legislation in the field of game management and hunting (except for the species included in the Red Book of Ukraine)” dated 19.06.2017 No. 301/222; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0842-17</p>
3.3. Environmental	Law of Ukraine “On Accession of Ukraine to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals” dated 19.03.1999 No. 535-XIV;

<p>requirements</p>	<p>http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/535-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of Afro-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds” dated 04.07.2002 No. 62-IV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/62-15</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On ratification of the European Landscape Convention” dated 07.09.2005 No. 2831-IV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2831-15</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Accession of Ukraine to the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats” dated 14.05.1999 No. 663-XIV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/663-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the moratorium on clearcut harvesting operations on mountain slopes in fir-beech forests of the Carpathian region” dated 10.02.2000 No. 1436-III; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1436-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Impact Assessment” dated 23.05.2017 No. 2059-VIII; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2059-19</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of the Rules of final cutting operations in mountain forests of the Carpathians” dated 22.10.2008 No. 929; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/929-2008-%D0%BF</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of the Procedure for the Division of Forests by Categories and Allocation of Specially Protected Forest Areas” dated 16.05.2007 No. 733; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/733-2007-n</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Sanitary Rules in Forests of Ukraine” dated 27.07.1995 No. 555; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/555-95-n</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of Rules for Improving the Quality of Forests” dated 12.05.2007 No. 724; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/724-2007-n</p> <p>Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR “On Ratification of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” dated 04.10.1988 No. 6673-XI; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/6673-11</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine “On approval of the Rules of final cutting operations” dated 23.12.2009 No. 364; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0085-10</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR “Instruction for the allotment and mensuration of harvest sites in the forests of the USSR” [Text] : [Appr. 27/XII 1968] / St. comm. of forestry of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. CLNTI of forestry. – Moscow: [W/o. PH.], 1972. – 63 p. (for other permanent forest users)</p>
<p>3.4. Health and safety</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine “On Occupational Safety” dated 14.10.1992 No. 2694-XII; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2694-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Holidays” dated 15.11.1996 No. 504/96-BP; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/504/96-%E2%F0</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Humans from the Influence of Ionizing Radiation” dated 14.01.1998 No. 15/98-BP; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/15/98-BP</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Catastrophe” dated 28.02.1991 No. 796-XII http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/796-12</p>

	<p>Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of the Territory that was exposed to Radioactive Contamination as a result of the Chernobyl Catastrophe” dated 27.02.1991 No. 791a-XII; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/791%D0%B0-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Securing Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being of the Population” dated 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4004-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety” dated 08.02.1995 No. 39/35-BP; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/39/95-bp</p> <p>Convention on Minimum Age for Recruitment No. 138: ratified 03.05.1979; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_054</p> <p>Convention on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor No. 182: ratified by the Law of Ukraine dated 05.10.2000 No. 2022-III; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_166</p> <p>Convention on the Basis for the Advancement of Safety and Health at Work No. 187: signed on 15.06.2006; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_515</p> <p>Convention on Protection of Workers against Ionizing Radiation dated 22.06.1960 No. 115: ratified on 19.06.68; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_116</p> <p>Civil Code of Ukraine dated 16.01.2003 No. 435-IV; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the Procedure for Granting Permissions for Execution of Hazardous Works and for the Operation (Application) of Machinery, Devices, Equipment of Heightened Danger” dated 26.10.2011 No. 1107; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1107-2011-n</p> <p>Order of the State Committee for Observation and Protection of Labor of Ukraine “On Approval of Labor Protection Rules for Forestry and Forest Industry Workers” dated 13.07.2005 No. 119; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1084-05</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine “On Approval of the State Hygienic Standard «Hygienic Standard of Specific Activity of Radionuclides (137) Cs and (90) Sr in Timber and Timber Products»” dated 31.10.2005 No. 573; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1384-05</p> <p>Order of the State Committee for Observation and Protection of Labor of Ukraine “On Approval of the Typical Regulation on the Procedure for the Training and Testing of Knowledge on Occupational Safety and the List of Works of Heightened Danger” dated 26.01.2005 No. 15; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0231-05</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine “Typical Regulation on the Basic Obligations, Rights and Responsibilities of Heads and Specialists of Forestry Enterprises and Organizations of Ukraine in the Field of Occupational Safety, Fire and Radiation Safety, Road Safety” dated 02.09.2003 No. 156</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine “Instruction on labor protection during the development of harvest areas using chainsaws” dated 27.11.2001 No. 120</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine “On Approval of the Norms for the Gratuitous Grant of Special Clothing, Special Footwear and Other Personal Protective Equipment for Forestry Employees” dated 26.02.2018 No. 293; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0330-18</p>
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	<p>Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine “On Approval of the State Sanitary Rules «Basic sanitary rules for securing radiation safety in Ukraine»” dated 02.02.2005 No. 54; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0552-05</p> <p>ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work, 2001; http://www.ilo.org/moscow/information-resources/publications/WCMS_312433/lang--ru/index.htm (in Russian)</p>
<p>3.5. Legal* employment</p>	<p>The Constitution of Ukraine dated 28.06.1996 p. No. 254к/96-BP; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Employment of Population” dated 05.07.2012 No. 5067-VI; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5067-17</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” dated 08.09.2005 No. 2866-IV; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2866-15</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Trade Unions, Their Rights and Guarantees of Activity” dated 15.09.1999 No. 1045-XIV; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1045-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Collective Contracts and Agreements” dated 01.07.1993 No. 3356-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3356-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Public Associations” dated 22.03.2012 No. 4572-VI; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4572-17</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Labor Salary” dated 24.03.1995 No. 108/95-BP; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/108/95-bp</p> <p>Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses dated 07.12.1984 No. 8073-X; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service” dated 10.12.2015 p. No. 889-VIII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/889-19</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine” dated 06.09.2012 No. 5207-VI; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5207-17</p> <p>Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine dated 10.12.1971 No. 322-VIII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-08</p> <p>Convention on Forced or Compulsory Labor No. 29: ratified on 10.08.1956; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_136;</p> <p>Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize No. 87: ratified on 14.09.1956; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_125</p> <p>Convention on the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining No. 98: ratified on 14.09.1956; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_004</p> <p>Convention on Equal Remuneration of Men and Women for Work of Equal Value No. 100: ratified on 10.08.1956; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_002</p> <p>Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor No. 105: ratified by law of Ukraine dated 05.10.2000 No. 2021-III; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_013</p> <p>Convention on Discrimination in the Field of Labor and Occupation No. 111: ratified on 04.08.1961; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_161</p> <p>ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work: Adopted by the International Labor Conference on 18.06.1998;</p>

	<p>http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_260</p> <p>ILO Convention No. 131 on the Establishment of Minimum Wages with Particular Respect for Developing Countries: ratified by Law of Ukraine dated 19.10.2005 No. 2997-IV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_149</p> <p>Convention on Minimum Age for Recruitment No. 138: ratified on 03.05.1979; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_054</p> <p>Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment No. 155, 1981: ratified by Law of Ukraine dated 02.11.2011 No. 3988-VI; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_050</p> <p>Convention on Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor No. 182: ratified by Law of Ukraine dated 05.10.2000 No. 2022-III; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_166</p> <p>The 2001 Occupational Safety and Health Convention in Agriculture No. 184: ratified by Law of Ukraine dated 01.04.2009 No. 1216-VI; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_504</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: ratified by Law of Ukraine dated 17.07.1997 No. 475/97-BP; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004</p> <p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: ratified by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR dated 19.10.1973 No. 2148-VIII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_043</p>
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1. Customary rights*	No applicable legislation
4.2. Free Prior and Informed Consent	No applicable legislation
4.3. Indigenous Peoples' rights	No applicable legislation
5. Trade and transport	
5.1. Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of Methodological Guidelines for Allotment and Mensuration of Harvest Sites, Issuance of Forest Harvest Tickets and Inspection of Harvest Sites in Forests of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" dated 21.01.2013 No. 9; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=105079&cat_id=104385</p> <p>Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of the Temporary Instruction on Electronic Account of Products of Logging, Lumbering and Wood Processing at the Enterprises of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" dated 27.06.2012 No. 202; http://lespravo.com.ua/art/333-Timchasova_instrukciya_z_elektronnogo_obliku_derevini_2012_rik/</p> <p>Roundwood and sawn timber. Methods of mensuration and determination of volumes. Part 2. Roundwood: DSTU 4020-2-2001 (prEN1309 – 2:1998). - [Effective from April 5, 2001]. - K.: State Standard of Ukraine, 2001. - 70 p.</p> <p>Roundwood and sawn timber. Methods of Measuring Biological Damage: DSTU EN 1311-2001 (EN 1311: 2001, IDT). - [Effective from 2003-12-28]. -</p>

	<p>K.: State Standard of Ukraine, 2001.</p> <p>Coniferous Roundwood. Classification by quality. Part 1. Spruce and fir: DSTU ENV 1927-1:2005 (ENV 1927-1:1998, IDT). - [Effective from 2007-04-11]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2007. - 9 p.</p> <p>Coniferous Roundwood. Classification by quality. Part 2. Pine: DSTU ENV 1927-2:2005 (ENV 1927-2:1998, IDT). - [Effective from 2007-04-11]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2007. - 9 p.</p> <p>Coniferous Roundwood. Classification by quality. Part 3: Larch and yew: DSTU ENV 1927-3:2005 (ENV 1927-3:1998, IDT). - [Effective from 2007-04-11]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2007. - 11 p.</p> <p>Classification by sizes. Part 1. Roundwood of broadleaved trees: DSTU EN 1315-1:2001 (EN 1315-1:1997, IDT). – [Effective from 2001-12-21]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2002. - 7 p.</p> <p>Classification by size. Part 2. Roundwood of coniferous trees: DSTU EN 1315-2:2001 (EN 1315-2:1997, IDT). - [effective from 2001-12-28]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2002. - 10 p.</p> <p>Roundwood of broadleaved trees. Classification by quality. Part 1. Oak and Beech: DSTU EN 1316-1:2005 (EN 1316-1:1997, IDT). - [Effective from 2007-04-11]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2007. - 11 p.</p> <p>Roundwood of broadleaved trees. Classification by quality. Part 2. Poplar: DSTU EN 1316-2:2005 (EN 1316-2:1997, IDT). - [Effective from 2005-09-02]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2007. - 9 p.</p> <p>Roundwood of broadleaved trees. Classification by quality. Part 3. Ash, Maple and Sycamore: DSTU EN 1316-3:2005 (EN 1316-3:1997, IDT). - [Effective from 2005-09-02]. - K.: State Consumer Standard of Ukraine, 2007. - 9 p.</p> <p>Wood for technological processing. Specifications: TUU 56.196-95. - [Effective from 1995-01-26]. - K.: State Committee of Ukraine for Standardization, Metrology and Certification, 1995. - 6 p.</p>
<p>5.2. Trade and transport</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine “On Prices and Pricing” dated 21.06.2012 No. 5007-VI; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5007-17</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Commodity Exchange” dated 10.12.1991 No. 1956-XII; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1956-12</p> <p>Commercial Code of Ukraine dated 16.01.2003 No. 436-IV; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/436-15</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the List of Documents Required for the Transportation of Goods by Road Transport in Internal Traffic” dated 25.02.2009 No. 207; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/207-2009-n</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine “On Approval of the Special Form of Product Delivery Note for Transportation of Timber by Road (TTN - Forest)” dated 29.11.2013 No. 961/707; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z2070-13</p>
<p>5.3. Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine “On Foreign Economic Activity” dated 16.04.1991 No. 959-XII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/959-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Prices and Pricing” dated 21.06.2012 No. 5007-VI; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5007-17</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Peculiarities of State Regulation of Activity of Business</p>

	<p>Entities Related to the Sale and Export of Timber” dated 08.09.2005 No. 2860-IV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2860-15</p> <p>Tax Code of Ukraine dated 02.12.2010 No. 2755-VI; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17</p>
5.4. Custom regulations	<p>Law of Ukraine “On the Peculiarities of State Regulation of Activity of Business Entities Related to the Sale and Export of Timber” dated 08.09.2005 No. 2860-IV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2860-15</p> <p>Tax Code of Ukraine dated 13.03.2012 No. 4495-VI http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4495-17</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the Temporary Procedure for the Issue of a Certificate of Origin of Timber and Lumber Made from It for Export Operations” dated 21.12.2005 No. 1260; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1260-2005-%D0%BF</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “Some Issues of the State Control of Goods Transferred Through the Customs Border of Ukraine” dated 5.10.2011 No. 1031; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1031-2011-%D0%BF</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the List of Goods for which the Restrictions on the Transfer through the Customs Border of Ukraine are established” dated 21.05.2012 No. 436; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/436-2012-%D0%BF</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine “On Approval of the Temporary Procedure for the Issue of a Certificate of Origin of Timber and Lumber Made from It for Export Operations and Instructions for Filling out the Form of Certificate of Origin of Timber and Lumber Made from It for Export Materials” dated 07.09.2007 No. 528; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1111-07</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Instructions for Filling out the Form of Certificate of Origin of Timber and Timber Lumber Made from It for Export Operations” dated 20.08.2012 No. 513; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1559-12</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine “On Approval of the State Hygienic Standard «Hygienic Standard of Specific Activity of Radionuclides (137) Cs and (90) Sr in Timber and Timber Products»” dated 31.10.2005 No. 573; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1384-05</p> <p>The Incoterms® rules 2010; http://www.iccwbo.org/products-and-services/trade-facilitation/incoterms-2010/the-incoterms-rules/</p>
5.5. CITES	<p>Law of Ukraine “On Accession of Ukraine to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora” dated 14.05.1999 No. 662-XIV; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/662-14</p>
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	No applicable legislation
7. Ecosystem Services	<p>Law of Ukraine “On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period until 2020” dated 21.12.2010 No. 2818-VI; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2818-17</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” dated 25.06.1991 No. 1264-</p>

	<p>XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1264-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine” dated 16.06.1992 No. 2456-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2456-12</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Plant World” dated 09.04.1999 No. 591-XIV; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/591-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Animal World” dated 13.12.2001 No. 2894-III; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2894-14</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of the Convention on Protection of Biological Diversity” dated 29.11.1994 No. 257/94; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/257/94-%D0%B2%D1%80;</p> <p>Forest Code of Ukraine dated 21.01.1994 No. 3852-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12</p>
<p>8. Forestry on areas contaminated with radionuclides</p>	<p>Convention on Protection of Workers against Ionizing Radiation dated 22.06.1960 No. 115; ratified on 19.06.68; http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_116</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On protection of people from the influence of ionizing radiation” dated 29.09.2013 15/98-BP; https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/15/98-%D0%B2%D1%80</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety” dated 08.02.1995 No. 39/35-BP; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/39/95-bp</p> <p>Law of Ukraine “On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chornobyl Catastrophe” dated 28.02.1991 No. 796-XII http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/796-12</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Territory Contained by Chornobyl Disaster” dated 27.02.1991 No.792a-XII; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/796-12</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine “On Approval of the State Hygienic Standard «Hygienic Standard of Specific Activity of Radionuclides (137) Cs and (90) Sr in Timber and Timber Products»” dated 31.10.2005 No. 573; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1384-05</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine “On Approval of the State Sanitary Rules «Basic sanitary rules for securing radiation safety in Ukraine»” dated 02.02.2005 No. 54; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0552-05</p> <p>Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine “Typical Regulation on the Basic Obligations, Rights and Responsibilities of Heads and Specialists of Forestry Enterprises and Organizations of Ukraine in the Field of Occupational Safety, Fire and Radiation Safety, Road Safety” dated 02.09.2003 No. 156</p> <p>Recommendations on Forest Management under Conditions of Radioactive Contamination (Approved by Scientific and Technological Council of SAFRU of 02.03.2017, Minutes No2)</p>

Annex B: General requirements to content of training and advanced training of workers*

The requirements of this Annex relate primarily to workers* whose duties are related to complying with the requirements of this standard. The content of the study programs shall secure the safe and effective carrying out of planned activities by all the appropriate workers*.

The training and retraining programs for employees shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Requirements of the current legislation, in particular:
 - forest management (Criteria* 1.2 - 1.5),
 - countering corruption (Criterion* 1.7), discrimination and other human rights violations (Criteria* 2.1, 2.2, 2.4),
 - occupational safety and health (Criterion* 2.3),
 - environmental protection (Criteria* 1.3, 1.4),
 - handling hazardous substances (Criteria* 10.7, 10.12).
2. Requirements of the ILO Conventions and the ILO code of practice on safety and health in forestry work (Criteria* 2.1, 2.3).
3. Requirements regarding identification and prevention of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion* 2.2).
4. Presence of areas contaminated with radionuclides and the relevant requirements for safety and health at work in such territories (Criteria* 2.3, 2.5).
5. Safety requirements for handling hazardous substances (Criterion* 2.3).
6. Requirements for understanding official duties, especially in the case of hazardous work or special occupational responsibilities (Criterion* 2.5).
7. Requirements for identification, assessment and maintenance of environmental values and High Conservation Values* (Criteria* 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 6.1, 6.5, 9.1).
8. Knowledge of where and how local communities* have rights in relation to The Organization's management activity (Criterion* 4.2).
9. Basic methods of monitoring the environment and socio-economic impacts of The Organization's activity (principle* 8).
10. Requirements regarding assessment of possible socio-economic and environmental impacts of The Organization's management activity and development of necessary measures (action programs) on their avoidance (Criteria* 4.2, 4.5, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 6.6, 7.1, 8.1, 8.3, 9.2, 10.9, 10.10).
11. Requirements for development and implementation of ecosystem services* maintenance

activities (Criteria* 5.1, 6.2, 6.7).

12. Requirements for handling, storage and use of pesticides* (Criterion* 10.7).

13. Requirements for purification of areas damaged as a result of spills of dangerous substances (Criterion* 10.12).

14. Regional peculiarities of forest management (Criteria* 4.2, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 8.1, 10.2, 10.5, 10.7).

15. Basic methods for assessment of resources of non-timber forest products* (yield of mushrooms and berries, stocks of medicinal and technical plants depending on regional features), sustainable technologies for their extraction, protection* and restoration (this item applies if non-timber forest products* are included in the scope of the FSC certificate).

Annex C: Types of protected and nature conservation areas and their protection and conservation regimes in Ukraine

This informative Annex describes the components of protected areas, which are the territories of Natural Reserve Fund, allocated according to the legislation of Ukraine, as well as other components in respect of which the legislation provides for appropriate regimes of protection* and conservation.

Territories of Natural Reserve Fund (NRF)

NRF categories according to the legislation in force	Categories according to IUCN classification	The main purpose of NRF object according to the requirements of the legislation in force	The main purpose according to IUCN requirements	Protection and conservation regimes
Natural reserves	I, IV	Conservation of natural complexes and objects; scientific researches and environmental monitoring; development of nature conservation recommendations	Scientific researches; wildlife conservation; maintenance of ecosystem services*	According to the current legislation of Ukraine
Biosphere reserves	II, V	Conservation of the most typical natural complexes of biosphere; implementation of baseline environmental monitoring; investigation of environment and its changes under the influence of anthropogenic factors	Conservation of species and genetic diversity; maintenance of ecosystem services*; protection* of specific natural or cultural objects; tourism and recreation; maintenance of traditional culture	According to the current legislation of Ukraine
National Natural Parks	II, V	Conservation of valuable natural and historical-cultural complexes and objects; tourism and recreation; scientific researches of natural complexes and	Conservation of species and genetic diversity; maintenance of ecosystem services*; protection*	According to the current legislation of Ukraine

NRF categories according to the legislation in force	Categories according to IUCN classification	The main purpose of NRF object according to the requirements of the legislation in force	The main purpose according to IUCN requirements	Protection and conservation regimes
		their changes; environmental educational activity	of specific natural or cultural objects; tourism and recreation; maintenance of traditional culture	
Regional Landscape Parks	V	Conservation of valuable natural and historical-cultural complexes and objects; tourism and recreation; environmental educational activity	Protection* of specific natural or cultural objects; tourism and recreation; maintenance of traditional culture	According to the current legislation of Ukraine
Nature reserves	IV	Conservation and restoration of natural complexes or their separate components	Conservation of species and genetic diversity; maintenance of ecosystem services*	According to the current legislation of Ukraine
Nature monuments	III	Conservation of unique natural complexes and formations	Conservation of species and genetic diversity	According to the current legislation of Ukraine
Protected tract areas	IV	Conservation of isolated integral landscapes having the important scientific, environmental and aesthetic value in natural condition	Conservation of species and genetic diversity; maintenance of ecosystem services*	According to the current legislation of Ukraine

Note:

Current classification of IUCN protected areas includes:

I. Strict protection.

Ia. Strict natural reserve

Ib. Wilderness area.

II. Ecosystem conservation and protection (i.e., National park)

III. Conservation of natural features (i.e., Natural monument)

IV. Conservation through active management (i.e., Habitat/species management area).

V. Landscape/seascape conservation and recreation (i.e., Protected landscape/seascape).

VI. Sustainable use of natural resources (i.e., Managed resource protected area).

Also, additional categories (equivalent to IUCN Categories VII-X) are allocated, however, they are mainly protected in other categories of nature-reserve areas.

Other nature conservation areas (other than NRF)

Name	The main purpose	Protection and conservation regimes
Emerald network objects	Conservation of natural fauna, flora and habitats*	According to management-plans developed in accordance with the draft Law of Ukraine "On the Areas of Emerald Network"
Genetic reserves of native forest tree species	Conservation of the genetic heritage of tree species	According to "Regulations on the selection and conservation of the genetic heritage of tree species in the forests of the USSR" (1982)
Natural plant communities that are protected and listed in Green Book of Ukraine	Protection* and conservation of rare and threatened natural plant communities	According to conservation regimes and recommendations contained in the Green Book of Ukraine (Kyiv, 2009)
Identified virgin forests and old growth forests	Protection* and conservation in undisturbed condition	The regime is established by the Law of Ukraine "On the Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Protection of Virgin forests according to the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians" (2017)

Annex D: Elements of the Management Plan

This Annex contains requirements for elements of a management plan* and is mandatory for application.

Elements of the Management Plan*

1. The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6 and Principle* 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle* 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9;
 - iii. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle* 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9; and
 - iv. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services* for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion* 5.1.
 - v. Level of radioactive contamination of a management unit.
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, non timber forest products and other natural resources, as identified in Principle* 5.
 - vi. The Organization's management activity on areas with radioactive contamination, with respect to their contamination level as identified in Principle* 2.
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. Declared ecosystem services* 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.Declared Ecosystem services* as identified in Criterion* 5.1;
- iii.Social Values, as identified in Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9.

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

- i.Growth and yield, as identified in Principle* 5;
- ii.Declared Ecosystem services* as identified in Criterion* 5.1;
- iii.Environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6
- iv.Operational impacts, as identified in Principle* 10;
- v.High Conservation Values*, as identified in Principle* 9;
- vi.Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement* planned or in place, as identified in Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 7;
- vii.Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management Unit*.
- viii.Maps with mapped zones of radioactive contamination of territory in the Management Unit*.

Annex E: Monitoring of planning documents

This Annex shall be used for planning and monitoring documentation and its periodic review in accordance with the requirements of Principle* 7. The frequency of monitoring and revision of documentation should take into account legislative norms and existing planning cycles in the business practice of the enterprise, based on reliable sources and significant information obtained from the results monitoring, evaluation and stakeholder engagement*.

This list is minimal and may, if necessary, be complemented by an enterprise.

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
Future development of The Organization*	Strategic planning	5 years	Use of forest resources (incl. services-related)	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester)	5.2
			Infrastructure* development		Forest management planning organization, administrative staff (e.g.: chief engineer)	5.5, 10.10
			Human resources supply		Administrative staff (e.g.: chief economist, head of HR department)	2.2, 2.5, 4.3
			Fixed assets supply		Administrative staff (e.g.: chief engineer)	5.5
			Financial resources supply		Administrative staff (e.g.: chief economist)	5.5

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
			Facilitation local economy development		Administrative staff (e.g.: chief economist)	5.1
			Provision of ecosystem services*	Annually (in case of declaring provision of ecosystem services* by The Organization* with FSC claim*)	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester)	5.1
			Public relations and image	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester)	1.4, 1.6, 1.7 4.1.–4.7
Sustainable forest management	Forest management planning	10 years	Parameters of forest fund by age structure, species composition, growing stock and area (incl. HCVs or wildlife populations)	10 years	Forest management planning organization	6.2, 6.4, 6.5
			Extent of reforestation and afforestation		Forest management planning organization / Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry)	6.5, 10.1, 10.2

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
					department, reforestation engineer)	
			Extent of forest use (incl. regarding non-timber forest products*)		Forest management planning organization / Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department, forestry engineer)	5.2
			Hydro-technical forest amelioration and erosion countering		Forest management planning organization / Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department, forestry engineer)	10.9
	Game management planning within hunting grounds (in case of presence of hunting grounds in the management of The Organization*)	10 years	Game fauna parameters	10 years	Forest management planning organization / Administrative staff (e.g.: game manager)	5.2, 6.1– 6.3, 6.4, 6.6
			Biotechnic measures		Forest management planning organization	6.6

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
					/ Administrative staff (e.g.: game manager)	
	Planning of forest harvest	Annually	Extent of annual harvest of forest resources (incl. non-timber forest products*)	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department, forestry engineer)	5.2, 10.11
	Planning of reforestation and afforestation	Annually	Status of reforestation and afforestation within forest fund	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department, forestry engineer)	6.5, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3
	Planning of Forest Fund Survey	Annually	HCVs identification	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department)	9.1
			Identification of populations of rare and threatened species*		Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department)	6.4
			Identification of representative sample areas*		Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department)	6.5

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
			Identification of habitats* of rare and threatened species*		Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department)	6.6
			Identification of alien species*		Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department)	10.3
Measures to prevent and eliminate the negative impacts of management activity on the environment	Planning of occupational health and safety measures	Annually	Availability and use of personal protective equipment and special clothing, compliance with occupational health and safety practices, incl. on radioactively contaminated areas, accidents	Monthly, selectively	Administrative staff (occupational safety engineer)	2.3, 2.5.
	Planning of measures to counter illegal activities in forests	Annually	Presence and countering unauthorized and illegal logging, takeover of land, poaching and illegal forest use	Monthly, selectively	Administrative staff (e.g.: head of forestry department) and response personnel, public inspectors, territorial law enforcement agencies,	1.4

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
					local communities*	
	Planning of assessments of corruption risks	Annually	Manifestation of corruption activities and presence of corruption risks in personnel activity	Annually, selectively	Administrative staff (e.g.: juriconsult)	1.7
	Planning forest protection* from pests and diseases	Annually	Presence and countering outbreaks of pests and diseases	Annually, selectively	Administrative staff (e.g.: forest protection engineer) / Biologist-consultant / professional of a specialized forest protection enterprise	10.7, 10.8
	Planning of chemical agents use	Annually	Extent and scope of use of fertilizers* and pesticides*	Annually, selectively	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester)	10.6
	Planning of rare and threatened species* protection*	Annually	Rare and threatened species*	Annually, selectively	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester)	6.4, 10.10
	Planning of HCV conservation measures	Annually	HCV areas, intended for conservation, incl. clone plantations*, refugia*, natural reserves, representative	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester), biologist-consultant	9

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
			sample areas*			
	Planning of fire prevention measures	Annually	Presence and risks of forest fires occurrence	Daily during fire hazard period	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester)	10.9
	Planning of anti-erosion and flood control measures	Annually	Presence and risks of occurrence of erosion processes within forest fund	During operations in forests and annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief forester)	10.9
	Planning of waterways crossings construction	Annually	Presence and status of waterways crossings	During operations in forests and annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: timber harvesting engineer)	6.3, 6.7, 10.9
	Planning of forest roads construction	Annually	Presence and status of forest roads	During operations in forests and annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: chief engineer)	6.3, 6.8, 10.10
	Planning of waste materials* disposal	Annually	Waste materials* generation and disposal	During operations in forests and annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: timber harvesting engineer, chief engineer)	10.12
Social and labor relations	Planning of human resources supply	Annually	Human resources supply	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: head of HR department)	4.3
	Planning of social / labor relations	Annually	Compliance with agreements between employer and	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: juristconsult)	4.2, 4.6, 4.7

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
			employees			
		Annually	Presence and causes of complaints and appeals	Constantly, as soon as available	Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>juristconsult</i>)	4.2, 4.6, 4.7
	Planning of staff training and advanced training	Annually	Professional qualification of the staff	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>head of HR department</i>)	2.5, 4.3, 6.4
Budgeting and investing	Production and financial planning	Annually	Payment of deductions to budgets of different levels	Annually, quarterly	Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief economist</i>)	1.3
			Labor remuneration		Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief economist</i>)	2.1
			Forest management costs		Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief economist</i>)	5.5
			Contribution to the local economy		Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief economist</i>)	5.1
			Fixed assets renewal		Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief engineer</i>)	5.5
		Annually	Investments in infrastructure* developm	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief</i>)	5.5, 10.10

Management process subject to planning	Purpose of planning document and periodicity of its review		Element of a management plan* subject to monitoring	Periodicity of monitoring	Persons responsible for the monitoring element	FSC Principle* or Criterion*
			ent		<i>engineer)</i>	
			Expenditures on occupational safety measures		Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief economist, occupational safety engineer)</i>	2.4, 5.3
	Plan of stakeholders engagement* to planning and control over management activity	Annually	Awareness and stakeholder engagement* to planning and control over management activity	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief forester)</i>	4.2, 4.6, 5.1
Social impact	Planning of securing the needs of local population in timber and other forest products	Annually	Presence of demand and level of provision of local population in timber and other forest products	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief forester, head of sales department)</i>	4.1, 4.2, 4.6
	Planning of socially-oriented activities, including awareness raising activities	Annually	Socially-oriented activities (incl. public consultations regarding the planned management activities)	Annually	Administrative staff (e.g.: <i>chief forester)</i>	4.3, 4.4, 6.4

Annex F: Monitoring Requirements

This list is mandatory, but not exhaustive, and may, if necessary, be supplemented by The Organization*.

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); Where pesticides* are used, the health of workers* exposed to pesticides* (Criterion* 2.5 and Criterion* 10.7);
 - ix. The identification of local communities* and their legal* rights (Criterion* 4.1);
 - x. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements* Criterion* 4.2);
 - xi. Community relations (Criterion* 4.2);

- xii. Protection* of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to local communities* (Criterion* 4.7);
- xiii. Local economic and social development (Criterion* 4.2, Criterion* 4.3, Criterion* 4.4, Criterion* 4.5);
- xiv. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion* 5.1);
- xv. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services* (Criterion* 5.1);
- xvi. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services* (Criterion* 5.1);
- xvii. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products* (Criterion* 5.2);
- xviii. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion* 5.4);
- xix. Long term* economic viability* (Criterion* 5.5); and
- xx. 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* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services*, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services*);
- ii. Environmental values* and ecosystem functions* including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion* 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values* (Criterion* 6.3);
- iii. Rare and threatened species*, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats* (Criterion* 6.4);
- iv. Representative sample areas* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.5);
- v. Naturally occurring native species* and biological diversity* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.6);
- vi. Water courses, water bodies*, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.7);
- vii. Landscape values* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.8);
- viii. Conversion of natural forest* to plantations* or conversion to non-forest* (Criterion* 6.9);
- ix. The status of plantations* established after 1994 (Criterion* 6.10); and
- x. High Conservation Values* 1 to 4 identified in Criterion* 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them;
- xi. Level of radioactive contamination of a management unit.

Annex G: National High Conservation Values System: Definition, Identification, Management, Maintenance and Monitoring

This Annex was developed to meet the requirements of FSC Principle* 9 of the National Forest Stewardship Standard of Ukraine. Principle* 9 requires the maintenance and / or enhancement of high conservation values* within Management Unit*. In practice, this means:

1. To investigate the presence of HCVs within management unit and what is their status and conditions, i.e. HCV identification.
2. To develop strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified HCVs.
3. To implement these strategies and actions.
4. To monitor the implementation of these strategies and actions and changes in HCVs status.

The requirements of Principle* 9 related to HCVs, are supplemented with the requirements of other Principles. For example, Principle* 6 focuses on environmental values* such as rare and endangered species, biodiversity, soils and water resources, but the indicators of this Principle* complement and do not repeat the requirements of Principle* 9. Principles 7, 8 and 10 consider, respectively, management planning, monitoring of Organization's activities and practical methods of management plans implementation.

This Annex explains how six categories of HCVs should be considered in Ukraine in order to provide their identification, the development of strategies and actions for their maintenance and / or enhancement, the implementation of these strategies and actions in practice, and monitoring of changes in HCV status occurring both naturally and as a result of implementation of developed strategies and actions.

According to the legislation in force, in Ukraine there are 4 categories of forests with different regimes of forest use, namely:

1. Forests of environment-protective, scientific and historical and cultural purposes.
2. Recreational and health-improving forests.
3. Protective forests.
4. Forests for commercial purpose.

In addition, the especially protective forest sites with the regime of limited forest using are allocated.

Definitions (according to Criterion* 9.1), the essence of these categories, as well as approaches to management planning for the purpose of HCVs maintenance and / or enhancement for each of the six HCV categories are located in the table below.

High Conservation Values in Ukraine: Definition, Identification and Management Regime

Definition	Identification in Ukraine	Management Regime
<p>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.</p>	<p>The lands of Forestry Fund containing HCV1 may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The territories of Nature Reserve Fund protected according to Ukrainian legislation in force and international agreements and conventions ratified* by Ukraine - natural and biosphere reserves (conservation areas), national natural parks (conservation areas), regional landscape parks (conservation areas), nature monuments, nature reserves and protected tract areas as well as the Emerald network objects. <p>The list of NRF areas and objects is in “State cadastre of NRF areas and objects”, which is regularly updated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Forest areas with unique by species composition, productivity and genetic properties on which grow relict or endemic species of trees with great scientific importance. 3. Forest sites around the lekking grounds of wood grouses (with radius of 300 meters around lekking grounds). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the Law of Ukraine “On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine” as well as forest management plans, passports and conservation pledge agreements of NRF institutions and objects. For Emerald Network objects - in accordance with the management plans for Emerald Network territories. 2. According to “Regulations on the selection and conservation of the genetic heritage of tree species in the forests of the USSR” (1982). 3. Exclusion from annual allowable cut, only selective sanitary cutting and thinning are allowable (thinning intensity is determined according to the biological and ecological features of tree species and habitats*). 4. Exclusion from annual allowable cut, only selective sanitary cutting and low intensity thinning are allowable. Prohibition against any management activities during lekking behavior.
<p>HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest</p>	<p>Are not identified at the time of the document development.</p>	

Definition	Identification in Ukraine	Management Regime
<p>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.</p>		
<p>HCV 3 – Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats* or refugia*.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural plant communities that are protected and listed in Green Book of Ukraine. The overwhelming majority is protected within the territories of NRF objects. 2. Emerald network objects. 3. Identified virgin forests and old growth forests. Information about identified virgin forests and old growth forests (region, forestry enterprise, forestry subdivision, compartment, subcompartment) is available on the internet resource http://gis-wwf.com.ua 4. Genetic reserves of native forest tree. Criteria* and identification procedures for virgin and growth forests are available at www.sfm.org.ua 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to conservation regimes and recommendations contained in the Green Book of Ukraine (Kyiv, 2009). If necessary, you should seek advice from public authorities responsible for the use of natural resources and environmental protection and / or the nearest institution of NRF. For Emerald Network objects - in accordance with the management plans for Emerald Network territories. 2. Conservation regime should be agreed with the nearest institution of NRF or the Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. 3. The regime is established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Amendments to Certain

Definition	Identification in Ukraine	Management Regime
		Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Protection of Virgin forests according to the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians” (2017).
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.	<p>1. Protective forests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forest areas (forest strips), located in buffer zones of channels, railways and highways; • linear planted forests (forest shelter belts, state protective shelter belts, forest belts along building areas); • forest plots with slope steepness more than 25 degrees as well as located in ravines, on the drifted shores of gulches and river valleys, regardless of the steepness of their slopes; • forest plots on wind-blown sands and on their perimeter (200 meters width from forest edge); • forest plots on reclaimed lands (except planted forests in quarries of peat and slate coals deposits, combustible shale and in sludge ponds); • forest plots located above 1100 meters above sea level; • forest plots on mountain slopes of southern exposure more than 30 degrees or northern exposure more than 35 degrees; • forest plots on shallow rocky soils with outcropping of stones and ledge rocks on the area of more than 50 % of 	<p>Exclusion from final cuts.</p> <p>Carrying out of operations only maintaining or enhancing the protective functions of forests.</p> <p>Carrying out of regeneration cutting with application only selective, shelterwood or combined cutting systems. Through an exception, stripped-coupe regeneration cutting could be applied in presence of second tree layer and viable undergrowth.</p>

Definition	Identification in Ukraine	Management Regime
	<p>forest plot;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forest plots with 100 m width around stone heathlands with an extension on their lower boundary to the foot of the slope, but not more than 300 m; • forest plots covered with subalpine tree and shrub communities and located within the open mountainous terrain (sub-alpine meadows - polonines, yayles); • forests within mudflow dangerous basins; • forests within avalanche-hazardous basins; <p>2. Especially protective forest sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forest plots adjacent to ravines, gullies, cliffs, taluses or landslides at a distance of 100 meters; • forest plots around sources of rivers; • forest plots along navigable rivers and trunk channels, around lakes and reservoirs (coast protective forest areas); • forest plots with 300 m width in mountain forests along ridges that form watershed boundaries of large rivers with steepness of slopes that form crevices of more than 20 degrees; • forest plots adjacent to railways, highways of state importance; • forest plots with 100 m width around karst formations; • forest plots with 50 m width in mountainous regions, adjacent to main oil and gas and product pipelines; • forest plots with 100 m width along the borders with woodless areas; • forest plots along the torrents of snow avalanches; 	

Definition	Identification in Ukraine	Management Regime
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forest plots adjacent to building areas. 	
<p>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.</p>	<p>Since local communities* are not in the overwhelming majority critically dependent on mentioned forest resources, it's possible to conclude that there are no HCV 5 areas within Ukraine.</p> <p>However, the final conclusions about the absence or presence of HCV 5 within the territory of Organization's Forestry Fund are possible only in consultation with local communities*.</p>	<p>In case of HCV 5 identification within the territory of Organization's Forestry Fund in consultation with local communities*, planning and implementation of all activities within the territories identified as HCV 5 should be in accordance with current legislation (particularly, the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" dated 21.05.1997 No.280/97-BP; https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-BP) and in agreement with local communities*. Maintenance and / or enhancement of HCV 5 are the main aim of these activities.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Identification of HCV 6 presence needs to be agreed with local communities*.</p> <p>Forests with presented HCV 6 are located within historical and cultural reserves, memorial complexes, places connected with important historical events, protection areas of historical monuments, archeology, city-building and architecture, monumental art as well as forest areas adjacent to the lands of historical and cultural purpose.</p> <p>HCV 6 can occur in forests of other categories or in non-forest areas of Forestry Fund. Their identification requires coordination with local communities* and</p>	<p>Planning and implementation of all activities within the territories identified as HCV 6 should be in accordance with current legislation (particularly, Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of the Cultural Heritage" dated 08.06.2000 No. 1805-III; https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1805-14; Register of monuments of cultural heritage of Ukraine of national significance; http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?</p>

Definition	Identification in Ukraine	Management Regime
engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.	relevant experts (historians, specialists in local history, geography and culture).	art_id=244948281&cat_id=244910406); Register of monuments of cultural heritage of Ukraine of local significance; (http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=244948227&cat_id=244910406 Reyestr_mistsevogo_znachennya) and in agreement with local communities* and experts. Beautification and maintenance of proper sanitary condition within HCV 6 territories are the main aim of these activities.

Planning and implementation of forestry and nature conservation measures necessary for HCV maintenance

Management activity does not cease after HCV identification within a certain site of Forestry Fund, however, it should guarantee the maintenance of such site and should not lead to negative or irreversible changes in its condition. Any activity that causes or may lead to deterioration and / or damage to identified HCV should be prohibited.

The management operations in such forests are planned and implemented according to the current legislative and regulatory framework for forest management in order to maintain and enhance the above mentioned environmental and social values and to prevent possible negative changes in these forests.

The FSC Principles and Criteria do not prohibit the carrying out of management activity permitted by national law within sites containing HCVs, but require that they be carried out in such way as to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of such HCVs.

The Organization*, together with State Forest Inventory and Management Planning Enterprise and other stakeholders and / or experts, determines the applicability, scopes, sequence and frequency of any forestry and environmental measures. The rationales for planning of such measures are the materials of basic and continuous forest inventory and management planning, scientific recommendations, results of HCV monitoring.

Monitoring of High Conservation Values

The monitoring of the effectiveness of measures for maintenance and / or enhancement of HCVs' attributes and status can be undertaken by The Organization* itself or in cooperation with stakeholders, experts, and local communities*.

HCV monitoring is carried out at The Organization* according to the special program which determines the periodicity of monitoring and scientifically grounded monitoring methods developed by Organization's specialists with the participation of all stakeholders and experts for HCVs identified within the territory of The Organization*. During the monitoring, the following are evaluated:

1. Effectiveness of measures for maintenance and / or enhancement of HCVs' attributes.
2. HCV status (quantitative and qualitative assessment of identified HCVs and its comparison with last year's data).

The conclusion is drawn about the nature of the changes, if they were observed (random changes caused by natural processes, positive or negative trends caused by different reasons including anthropogenic factors). In case of negative trends, the remedial measures are planned.

Data collected during HCV monitoring and conclusions drawn from the analysis of these data should be documented and made available for inspection by certification bodies' auditors during annual audits.

The monitoring of HCV status can be based on:

- annual materials on changes in the state of Forestry Fund collected by State Forest Inventory and Management Planning Enterprise;
- materials of field investigations (zoological, botanical, forest-pathological, etc.);
- long-term permanent researches (establishment of sample plots for monitoring of status of maintained values, and their dynamics);
- special investigations carried out by Organization's staff and other sources of information.

These sources of information can be combined.

Monitoring of the effectiveness of management measures is carried out on the basis of field inspection, analysis of maps of technological process, acts of completed works and inspection acts of forestry measures areas. Monitoring results are recorded.

The results of HCV monitoring are included in the summary of forest management monitoring results - publicly available* document and used to plan further activities in forests containing such HCVs.

Annex H: List of rare and threatened species* in Ukraine

The list of rare and threatened species* of flora and fauna of Ukraine is available from the following sources:

Red Book of Ukraine. Plant World / ed. Y. P. Didukh. – K.: Globalconsulting, 2009. – 900 p.;
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UHHJOnx9itYpIF_uMAL9wMuK7yGUtqoe/view

Red Book of Ukraine. Animal World / ed. I. A. Akimova. – K.: Globalconsulting, 2009. – 600 p.;
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Yr985B_RQh0tCL-kC3obHxg5KmAD8ehc/view

Annex I: Justification of an approach to implementation of the “Scale, intensity and risk” concept

Criterion 1.7

According to the SIR concept, in Criterion* 1.7, for all forestry enterprises, a high risk of corruption is foreseen in view of importance of the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index¹ and lack of sources of information that would indicate a low level of corruption in forestry sector. Against this background, Criterion* 1.7 includes an added indicator* 1.7.2, which is mandatory for all forestry enterprises.

Criterion 2.3

According to the SIR concept, Criterion* 2.3 provides for a high potential impact of activities on values for all forestry enterprises, which is also reflected in the legislative framework of Ukraine on occupational safety and health. In view of this, Criterion* 2.3 includes an added indicator* 2.3.2, which is mandatory for all forestry enterprises.

Criteria 6.1 - 6.2

According to the SIR concept, Criteria* 6.1 and 6.2 provide for a high potential impact on values by the activities of the following enterprises:

- located in the Carpathians where clear cutting methods used on more the 50 % of harvesting area on average in the last 5 years, and/or
- where volumes of sanitary cutting exceeded the established allowable final cuts for the previous year.

The abovementioned enterprises need to apply the indicators 6.1.3, 6.2.3, 6.2.4 formed in accordance with the SIR concept.

Criterion 10.9

According to the SIR concept Criterion* 10.9, taking into account location and vulnerability to natural hazards*, provides for a high risk* for forestry enterprises located in the Mountainous part of Carpathians and the Crimea as well as for enterprises with 1-2.5 classes of natural fire hazard for forest stands. The above mentioned enterprises need to apply the indicators 10.9.5 and 10.9.6 developed in accordance with the SIR concept.

¹ See: https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017

9. FSC Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#); adapted for Ukraine (there are no Indigenous peoples in the country)).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity

(CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

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

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

Average total stock change: Value of the index is obtained from the data of forest management planning or is determined using the age-class tables as a sum of total average change in stock by age classes. The average total stock change of a certain age class is determined from the data of age-class (age-range) tables as a quotient of division of the growing stock for a certain age class by its median age value (Source: Instruction on the procedure for conducting a state forest cadastre and primary forest account, approved by the Order of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine dated 01.10.2010 No. 298).

Base forest management planning: One of the types of forest management planning activity in the forest fund of Ukraine; includes inventory of the forest fund of a forestry enterprise and development of a forest management plan* (Project of organization and development of forest management) for this enterprise. This activity is assigned and carried out after the end of a 10-year revision period of forest inventory and management (Source: adapted on the basis of the Instruction on forest management planning in forest fund of Ukraine, 2014).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative

impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#)).

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

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

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812; adapted for Ukraine – customary rights in sphere of forest relations in Ukraine implemented through applicable law).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: [FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0](#); adapted for Ukraine – customary rights in Ukraine are part of civil rights in sphere of forest relations).

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

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

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

- Affects the legal* or customary rights* of local communities*;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against forest* workers* and stakeholders*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V5-0).

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

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest management plan (Project of organization and development of forest management): A document developed as a result of carried out Base forest management planning*, consisting of an explanatory note, information on planned forestry activities, forest inventory materials and forest maps (Source: adapted on the basis of the Instruction on forest management planning in forest fund of Ukraine, 2014).

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.

FSC claim: A claim made on sales and delivery documents for FSC-certified or FSC Controlled Wood output products. The FSC claims are: FSC 100 %, FSC Mix x%, FSC Recycled x%, FSC Mix Credit, FSC Recycled Credit, and FSC Controlled Wood (Source: [FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0](#)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes, large landscape-level ecosystems* and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
 - HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats* or refugia*.
 - HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services* in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
 - HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.
 - HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.
- (Source: based on [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#)).

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

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

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

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 V5-0](#)).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or

is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan*, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent

forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: [FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0](#) FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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

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

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

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal* title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization*, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization*, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native

ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#)).

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

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems and woodland.

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 V5-0](#); adapted for Ukraine – there are no savannahs in the country).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational

accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

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

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, Fishermen, 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, larvicides, 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 main purpose of management activity is intensive production of wood or timber products. A short rotation period is applied in plantations (Source: adapted based on the definition in [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#)).

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

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

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

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Public Association (Civil Society Organization): A voluntary association of individuals and/or legal bodies of private law for enjoyment and protection of rights and freedoms, satisfaction of public, in particular economic, social, cultural, environmental, and other interests. (Source: Law of Ukraine "On Public Associations", 2012).

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 multi-lateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal* mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal* effect (Source: [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#)).

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

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health

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

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).

Strategic plan: A document or a set of documents that identify the objectives, priorities, and expected results aligned with the resources, that have to be achieved by an organization within 3-5 years (Source: adapted from Oxford Dictionary of Environment and Conservation (3 ed.) and Glossary of Business Development Bank of Canada website).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal* statutes, 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; adapted for Ukraine, as there are no customary practices in the country).

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

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.

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

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These

rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: [FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0](#)).

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

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

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

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons.

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