






The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Federal Republic of Germany

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The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

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A Introduction

A.1 Basics of Certification – objectives of the standard

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international organisation promoting environmentally appropriate, socially acceptable and economically viable management of the Earth's forests. Forests should be preserved as eco-systems whilst long-term timber use should be ensured. Work in the forest should be conducted safely and fairly. As a powerful marketing instrument, the FSC label should prove a great incentive for forest owners. Simultaneously, it should make it possible for forestry and timber enterprises to transmit to consumers in a credible manner the ecological and social responsibility they have assumed for the conservation of the forests. FSC certified products allow the consumers in turn to express their own ecological and social responsibility through their purchasing habits.

The bounds for FSC-certification are determined by the principles and criteria of the FSC that apply to all Earth's forests. In the context of national discussion processes, indicators and verifiers are developed to check the FSC principles and criteria in a specific country. The result is a national FSC standard that is adapted to the prevailing ecological, economic and social circumstances. This is done in the present draft of the German FSC Standard through the FSC Germany.

For the FSC accreditation, the FSC authorises certification bodies are monitored regularly. These organisations evaluate forest enterprises and certify that their management meets the respective national standard drafted by the FSC. Parallel to that, the FSC verifies the conformity of national standards with international guidelines and accepts them as a binding basis for FSC-certification. The strength of the FSC-certification lies in the neutral and independent assessment and control of forest owners as well as the internationally consistent testing system.

The certification process is voluntary and is implemented at the initiative of the forest owner. FSC certification is available to all interested enterprises, regardless of starting situation, as the overriding factor is the evaluation of forest management rather than forest condition. The FSC and the certification bodies accredited by the FSC do not demand the immediate and absolute fulfilment of all principles and criteria. Of critical importance are the steps undertaken by the forest owner towards a continual improvement of the enterprise as a whole in the context of the objectives described. To this end, the forest owner develops management concepts in cooperation with the certifier targeting the achievement of defined objectives. The realisation of these concepts and the attainment of the immediately achievable requirements are the focus of the evaluation by the certifier.

A.2 Structure and validity

The wording of the internationally valid FSC principles is in bold type. This is followed by criteria which express more clearly the content of the principles (indicated in the text by a two part cipher, e.g. 6.4). With the help of the indicators the forest enterprise's adherence to the objectives contained within each principle can be evaluated in the national context. These are indicated by three part ciphers (e.g. 6.4.1). In italics the Standard developers indicated

through verifiers suggestions how the standard developers propose to verify the implementation of the indicators. There is particularly differences for different sizes of forest owners how indicators are meant to be met (e.g. documentation versus interview for different ownership sizes). Technical terms and their precise meanings in the context of the German FSC Standard are explained in appendix I. Addenda to the criteria are contained in appendix II.

FSC Germany sees itself as a discussion forum on responsible forestry in the tradition of the follow-up process of the Rio summit and Agenda 21. The national FSC standard has been discussed in an open and transparent manner within FSC Germany and with other interested parties since summer 2013. Comments and the outcomes of discussions have been largely incorporated into the standard. The objective of all activities carried out in conjunction with the German FSC Standard is to achieve a broad social consensus amongst the organisations and individuals involved.

A.3 Scope of the standard

The scope of standard covers all managed forests in Germany including plantations which are applicable in this standard only as plantations for Christmas trees. In terms of forest products, the scope includes rough wood and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP). The requirements related to NTFPs are outlined in Appendix III of this standard.

A.4 Compliance with the standard

The principles and criteria are generally not the focus of the evaluation. The evaluation of whether or not a forest owner is in compliance with the principles and criteria is derived solely from the evaluation of the indicators in the standard. To evaluate a criterion, each indicator must be assessed. Should indicators be identified as unfulfilled or unsatisfactorily met then these indicators are referred to in the evaluation report by the certifier. A simultaneous assessment of the magnitude of the breach of the criterion also takes place. In principle, each criterion must be met. Where severe violations of a criterion are identified, a certificate cannot be issued until these have been removed.

Severe violations of a criterion exist when regular or systematic infractions of an indicator occur over a long period, or when the consequences of an infraction impact upon a large area. Severe violations also exist when the forest enterprise is aware of the infraction yet fails to take timely and appropriate remedial action. Severe violations call into question the ability of the enterprise to meet the relevant criterion. Breaches of indicators adjudged to have occurred wilfully and with the knowledge of the certificate holder must always be treated as severe violations. If severe violations are identified within certified enterprises corrective action must occur within three months or the certificate is suspended.

Minor violations are short term, unintentional and non-systematic breaches, where the magnitude of the infraction of the indicator is small. Minor violations do not pose a threat to the overall fulfilment of the relevant criterion. Where violations of this kind are identified corrective action must occur within twelve months and steps must be taken to prevent a repeated

breach. If a minor violation is not corrected within twelve months it becomes a severe violation.

A.5 Scale, intensity and risk

The size of a forest organization determines to a large extent their capacity of being able to demonstrate compliance with indicators through transparent documentation as well as it determines the potential for positive and negative impacts on forest and ecosystems.

The following standard addresses the risk through indicators which are in some cases different for different organization sizes as well as for ownership. Furthermore we used the means of verification to implement the thinking of SIR. Knowing that the means of verification are not normative we are sure that the CB's and the Organizations will be thankful for that guidance and will use it.

A.6 Formation and further development

FSC Germany was established as a forum in 1997. Membership of the association includes numerous environmental organisations, trade unions, forest owners and representatives of trade and industry, which ensures a pragmatic and socially acceptable forest standard.

FSC Germany set up a Standard Development Team for the derivation and revision of the German FSC-standards, comprised of two representatives each from the environmental chamber, the social chamber and the economic chamber. This Standard Development Team generated the formulations for the present German FSC-Standard. The board ratified the Standard and the members of FSC Germany voted at the General Assembly on 2016 for the presented revised German FSC-Standard.

Since 2013 the present FSC standard has been revised, this means it was reworked with broad stakeholder participation. The revision process aimed to strengthen the alliance of FSC Germany and to further develop the present standard. The revised standard shall withstand a functional examination, meet the International FSC guidelines, shall be realisable for open-minded forest development units, serve as an ecological and social example and therefore continue to uphold the standard for responsible forest management in Germany.

The most recent version FSC-STD-DEU-03.1-2024, approved by Policy Steering Group of FSC on 14 March 2024, has replaced the version FSC-STD-DEU-03-2017.

However, the starting date for current review/revision cycle of this standard is still 1 June 2018 (the effectiveness date of version 3-0).

B Principles and Criteria

<p>Principle 1: Compliance with Laws</p> <p>The Organization* shall comply with all applicable laws*, regulations and nationally- ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>1.1.1. Records providing information about the legal definition of the Organization* issued by a legally competent authority are available.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>1.2.1. Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (excerpt from the registry of deeds, lease agreement)</i></p> <p>1.2.2. The organization has records to existing use rights by a legally competent authority.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (hunting lease contract, mining rights for mineral resources)</i></p> <p>1.2.3. The boundaries of the management unit are clearly shown on maps.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps)</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>1.3.1. All activities undertaken in the Management Unit* are carried out in compliance with Applicable laws* and regulations and administrative requirements and the legal rights.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents, interview</i></p> <p>1.3.2. The Organization* processes incoming written suggestions of possible infractions of material laws and other legal regulations.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (complaints by stakeholders and responses of the Organization)</i></p> <p>1.3.3. The Organization* meets its payment obligations on schedule.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (invoice and receipt of payment)</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 1.6.</i></p>

<p>1.3.4. Activities covered by the management plan* are designed to comply with all applicable laws. <i>Means of verification: documents</i></p> <p>1.3.5. The Organization* informs FSC Germany in the event of conflicts between laws, regulations* and this FSC Standard. <i>Means of verification: documents (notifications to FSC Germany), interview</i></p> <p>1.3.6. The Organization* informs FSC Germany regarding inconsistencies that arise during forest management applying this standard. <i>Means of verification: documents (notifications to FSC Germany), interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>1.4.1. The Organization* has measures implemented to prevent unlawful use of its forest. <i>Means of verification: interview</i></p> <p>1.4.2. The organization cooperates with regulatory bodies responsible to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities. <i>Means of verification: documents, interview</i></p> <p>1.4.3. If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them. <i>Means of verification: informing regulatory bodies (documents, interview)</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>1.5.1. The Organization* complies with the requirements of the European Timber Regulation (EUTR) and other applicable international conventions relating to the transportation and trade of wood up to the first point of sale. <i>Means of verification: documents (invoices)</i></p> <p>1.5.2. Invoices for sold products will – insofar as this is required by the German value added tax law (UStG) – indicate the correct value added tax. <i>Means of verification: documents (invoices)</i></p> <p>1.5.3. Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species. <i>Means of verification: documents, interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p> <p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>

<p>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*.</p> <p>1.6.1. Organizations* larger than 500 ha possess an internal rule of procedure for the handling of written disputes*. <i>Means of verification: documents (rule of procedure), interview</i></p> <p>1.6.2. Written Disputes* are responded to in a timely manner*, and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process. <i>Means of verification: documents (rule of procedure), interview</i></p> <p>1.6.3. The person of reference for written disputes within the Organization is known publicly. <i>Means of verification: documents (rule of procedure), interview</i></p> <p>1.6.4. In public Organizations* larger than 5000 ha the following applies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Organization involves affected stakeholders* in the formulation of rules of procedure for dealing with written disputes*. 2) The Organization* defines deadlines for the provision of responses to written disputes*. 3) rules of procedure are publicly available at no cost <p><i>Means of verification: documents (rule of procedure), interview</i></p> <p>1.6.5. Organizations* smaller than 500 ha have a publicly available* contact person for dispute* resolution. <i>Means of verification: documents (e.g., entry in the telephone directory)</i></p> <p>1.6.6. Up-to-date records of written disputes* related to the impact of management activities are kept, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) steps taken to address and resolve disputes* in a timely manner; 2) outcomes of all dispute resolution processes, including fair compensation* 3) measures, if applicable; and 4) unresolved disputes* and the reasons why they have not been resolved <p><i>Means of verification: documents</i></p> <p>1.6.6 Operations that triggered disputes* of substantial magnitude cease in respective areas.* <i>Means of verification: documents, interview</i></p> <p>1.6.7. In the case of group certification, the group leadership ensures that affected stakeholders* are informed about the planned incorporation of new members during the term of the certificate. <i>Means of verification: administrative check, interview with Organization and affected stakeholders</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 1.3.1,</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 1.3.1,</i></p>
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<p>1.7. The Organization* shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption.</p> <p>1.7.1. The Organization* implements anti-corruption regulations applicable to them and informs its personnel through a publicly available document of the anti-corruption regulations applicable to them. <i>Means of verification: private Organizations larger than 1000 ha and public Organizations: documents (anti-corruption regulations), interview</i></p> <p>1.7.2. Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur. <i>Means of verification: private Organizations larger than 1000 ha and public Organizations: documents (anti-corruption regulations), interview</i></p> <p>1.7.3. Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur. <i>Means of verification: private organisations larger than 1000 ha and public organisations: documents (anti-corruption regulations), interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>1.8.1. The Organization* documents that it will implement a long-term* form of responsible forest management in accordance with the contents of this FSC Standard. <i>Means of verification: documents (website, press statement, local newsletter)</i></p> <p>1.8.2. The declaration referred to in 1.8.1 is publicly available* free of charge. <i>Means of verification: documents (website), interview</i></p> <p>1.8.3. Organizations* communicates their FSC certification to at least the same degree as other certification systems are communicated. <i>Means of verification: administrative check, interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>

<p>Principle 2: Workers Rights and Employment Conditions</p> <p>The Organization* shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>2.1.1. Employment practices and conditions for workers* demonstrate conformity with the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions by compliance with German labour law. <i>Means of verification: interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.1.2. The Organization* ensures the unlimited right of its workers* to join employee Organizations, trade unions and comparable Organizations. <i>Means of verification: interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.1.3. Workers* confirm that they need not fear any disadvantages imposed by the Organization* as a consequence of participation in union activities. <i>Means of verification: interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.1.4. Agreements are implemented resulting from collective bargaining with formal and informal workers organizations*. <i>Means of verification: documents (minutes, order of business, invitation), interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.1.5. The Organization* ensures that trade unions, employee Organizations and personnel boards are informed of and consulted with respect to FSC certification. <i>Means of verification: documents (correspondence), interview with employees</i></p> <p>2.1.6. Workers* can represent their interests within the Organization* and contribute to the design of processes within the Organization. <i>Means of verification: the workers* confirm appropriate engagement*, interview with workers</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
<p>2.2. The Organization* shall promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.</p> <p>2.2.1. Systems are implemented that promote gender equality* and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities. <i>Means of verification: documents, interview (internal rules to adhere to the regarding laws)</i></p> <p>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. <i>Means of verification: documents (call for tenders, practice of stuffing), interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>

<p>2.2.3. Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work. <i>Means of verification: interview with workers and staff of contracted companies</i></p> <p>2.2.4. Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth. <i>Means of verification: documents, interview (adherence of the regarding laws)</i></p> <p>2.2.5. Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it. <i>Means of verification: documents, interview (adherence of the regarding laws)</i></p> <p>2.2.6. The Organization* involves all sexes equally in the composition and coordination of decision-making bodies. <i>Means of verification: documents (minutes), interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.2.7. Confidential and effective measures are established for the notification and reporting and the prevention of sexual harassment and discrimination based on sexual orientation. <i>Means of verification: all Organizations larger than ten employees: official instructions and operating instructions (own or, e.g., those of the municipal authority), bylaw; all: Interview with workers</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>2.3.1. The Organization* ensures that forestry operations* are designed such that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) written work assignments and risk assessments for the deployment of workers* and contractors are available. b) accident prevention regulations, laws and ordinances, especially provisions pertaining to personal protective equipment, are enforced. c) the rescue chain* is secured and that rescue points are known. d) only non-standard fuels* are used for two-stroke engines. e) tested forestry machinery and equipment* is used wherever possible. In the case of non-commercial wood gatherers*, the Organization* advises the aforementioned to this effect. f) awareness is raised regarding the risks to health associated with the use of spray paints. <p><i>Means of verification: Organizations with own personnel: documents (risk assessments, education on accident prevention regulations (e.g., BG), safety training); companies: general terms and conditions/company contracts, approved contractor certificate, certified spray paints; all: interview with workers, forest inspection</i></p> <p>2.3.2. The Organization* supervises and controls forest operations* in an appropriate manner to ensure that work is carried out in compliance with the applicable safety regulations. <i>Means of verification: documents (inspection report), forest inspection, interview with forest workers</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>

<p>2.3.3. The Organization* provides safety-related and occupational health care in accordance with statutory provisions. Accordingly, the Organization assigns responsibility for safety at work and sets out the duties of those responsible.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (contracts, assignments), interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.3.4. The Organization* engages in a regular exchange with workers* with respect to the issue of work safety and documents this.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (documentation of the safety-related guidance in accordance with accident prevention regulations, minutes of meetings of the work health and safety committees), staff meetings, work meetings, interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.3.5. Non-conformity reports issued by the accident insurer are known to those affected.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.3.6. The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (documentation of the safety-related guidance in accordance with accident prevention regulations, interview with workers)</i></p> <p>2.3.7. The Organization* complies with the regulations of the social security legislation and ensures that contracted companies do the same.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (general terms and conditions, recognised contractor certificate)</i></p> <p>2.3.8. The following, in particular, is available:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) membership of the legally competent* accident insurer; b) the social insurance statement; c) work permits for employees from non-EU member states; d) pay slips indicating social insurance contributions. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (general terms and conditions, recognised contractor certificate)</i></p> <p>2.3.9. The Organization* maintains a record of all accidents subject to report occurring within the Organization and evaluate these records by comparing with the national average annually.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (registration and evaluation of accidents, first aid kit record)</i></p> <p>2.3.10. Public Organizations* with a staff of 20 or more demonstrate traceably with the aid of the instruments provided for in 7.1.1 and 7.2.1 ('personnel concept') and through the involvement of affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* according to 7.6.3 within a period of three years and in each case with a specific designation of the employee numbers,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) on the basis of which criteria (e.g., intensity of use, Organizational structures in space, available qualifications, profitability) the district sizes and the personnel to be deployed in the district have been determined and b) on the basis of which criteria they intend to ensure the fulfilment of their forest operations* using Organization workers* and/or through the deployment of contractors and 	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
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<p>c) on the basis of which criteria they perform the labour grading of the workers*.</p> <p>2.3.11. Development and implementation of the personal concept is based on a time schedule:</p> <p>a) Within three years the concept in 2.3.10 is in place. b) The Organization* ensures that the corresponding implementation takes place within two years.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (personnel concept)</i></p> <p>2.3.12. As part of the process, the Organization ensures the appropriateness of the qualification, sufficient local knowledge and continuing and advanced training appropriate to activities.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (personnel concept)</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>2.4.1. Organizations* that are not bound by the payment agreement remunerate their workers* according to the pay scale agreement agreed with the Tarifgemeinschaft Deutscher Länder for the forestry sector currently in force.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.4.2. The forestry contractors engaged by the Organization* provide their workers* active in forest labour those conditions, including remuneration, meeting at least the kind and amount stipulated in the provisions of the pay scale agreement to which the company is bound in accordance with the German law on the posting of workers (AEntG) or the conditions of the German minimum wage law (MiLoG).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (self-declaration, recognised contractor certificate, contract conditions, affiliation agreements), interview with workers of the forestry company</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>2.5.1. Operations in the forest are carried out by trained personnel (with the exception of trainees).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (general terms and conditions, course proofs) recognised contractor certificate, interview</i></p>	

<p>2.5.2. Three years after the standard effective date work with a chainsaw will only be carried out by people,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) trained as foresters or b) in possession of a European chainsaw certificate (ECC) level 3 or an equivalent national exam in combination with at least 3 years work experience in the motor manual harvesting of wood or c) in possession of an ECC level 3 in conjunction with a preparatory course for this qualification. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (general terms and conditions, course proofs) recognised contractor certificate, interview</i></p> <p>2.5.3. Non-commercial wood gatherers* and forest owners working with a chainsaw for their own benefit demonstrate skills in the use of a chainsaw.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (proof of participation in a chainsaw training course orientated according to the contents of the DGUV-I 214-059 Modul A/B)</i></p> <p>2.5.4. Dangerous operations in the forest are carried out in accordance with German law on statutory accident insurance (DGUV) regulation 114-018 'forest operations'.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (instruction for private individuals/pamphlet, work order and contracting contract)</i></p> <p>2.5.5. Requirements from the FSC Standard for people who work non-commercially with a chainsaw are documented and are known to these people.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (instruction for private individuals/pamphlet), interview with private individuals harvesting wood non-commercially</i></p> <p>2.5.6. The Organization* fosters professional training in accordance with the German law on occupational training (BBiG).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (training opportunities), interview with employees</i></p> <p>2.5.7. The Organization* provides its employees with information on and opportunities for participation in educational programmes, including health and safety training.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview with workers</i></p> <p>2.5.8. Those responsible for the management of the forest undertake regular advanced silvicultural training. This silvicultural training incorporates insights and lessons learned from the reference areas*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview with workers; Organizations larger than 5000 ha: documents (silvicultural training concept)</i></p>	<p>Refer to appendix II</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>2.6.1. In order to provide compensation to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease* or injuries, the organisation shall comply with indicator 4.6.1.</p>	

<p><i>Principle 3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights</i></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><i>According to the definition by the United Nations, there are no indigenous peoples in the Federal Republic of Germany. Therefore, this principle is not applicable in its present form.</i></p>	

<p>Principle 4: Community Relations</p> <p>The Organization* shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: In the meaning of German FSC-Standard local community is normally represented by municipalities.</i></p> <p>4.1.1. Local communities* that exist in the Management Unit* are identified.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (map), interview</i></p> <p>4.1.2. Through engagement with the local communities the organization* documents the locally established tenures, rights, claims, aspirations, areas with contested rights based on statuts, contracts, maps, records, minutes, etc.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (excerpt from the registry of deeds), interview</i></p> <p>4.1.3. The Organization* informs the local population with regard to lasting changes affecting the use of the forest by the citizenry.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (case examples), interview with Organization and stakeholders</i></p>	
<p>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*.</p> <p><i>Note: In the meaning of German FSC-Standard local community is normally represented by municipalities.</i></p> <p>4.2.1. The Organization* ensures that a contact person within the Organization is made known to the local population to clarify when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights (more than one contact person where necessary).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (homepage, entry in the telephone directory), interview</i></p>	

<p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: In the meaning of German FSC-Standard local community is normally represented by municipalities.</i></p> <p>4.3.1. The Organization* ensures that its needs with respect to work force, services and materials, and that its own offer of wood and other products, is communicated locally.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (work instructions and company rulings, bylaws, procurement and purchase directives), interview</i></p> <p>4.3.2. The Organization* documents changes in the personnel status and the employment situation.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: organisations larger than 20 employees: documents (personnel concept), interview</i></p> <p>4.3.3. A reduction in personnel is justified on the basis of operational needs and will be implemented in a socially acceptable manner.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: Organizations larger than 20 employees: documents (personnel concept), interview</i></p> <p>4.3.4. In the event of a reduction in staff numbers for operational reasons the Organization* drafts a social plan in consensus with those affected.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (social plan, concepts), interview with workers</i></p> <p>4.3.5. The Organization* occupies its personnel all year round and on a long-term* basis. Deviations are justified.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview with workers</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: In the meaning of German FSC-Standard local community is normally represented by municipalities.</i></p> <p>4.4.1. The Organization* organizes regular exchange with the local population concerning contributions to local* social and economic development.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview with enterprise and local population</i></p> <p>4.4.2. Public Organizations* supports forest and environment-related education and permit the use of their own property for this purpose where appropriate.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview, demonstration sites (forest inspection)</i></p>	

<p>4.4.3. The Organization* takes account of the needs of the regional economy and of small enterprises by also offering smaller batches and/or quantities. <i>Means of verification: documents (procurement documentation), interviews</i></p> <p>4.4.4. Organizations* provides training and internship opportunities or support the provision of such opportunities. <i>Means of verification: documents (internship contracts), interviews</i></p> <p>4.4.5. The Organization* encourages suitable local entrepreneurs and suppliers to tender their services. <i>Means of verification: documents (procurement documentations), interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 4.3.1, 5.1.3</i></p>
<p>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. <i>Note: In the meaning of German FSC-Standard local community is normally represented by municipalities.</i></p> <p>4.5.1. Through engagement with local communities, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities. <i>Means of verification: interview with Organization and local population</i></p> <p>4.5.2. When planning measures likely to have a significant impact on others, the Organization* informs them. The Organization responds to statements. <i>Means of verification: documents (information, correspondence), interview with Organization and local population</i></p> <p>4.5.3. The Organization* carries out regular controls of its duty to implement safety precautions and maintain a record of these. <i>Means of verification: documents (controls)</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
<p>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. <i>Note: In the meaning of German FSC-Standard local community is normally represented by municipalities.</i></p> <p>4.6.1. The Organization* and the enterprises engaged by the organization are insured against liability risks (including damage to the environment). <i>Means of verification: Documents (public liability insurance, insurance for one's own account, general terms and conditions, company contracts, contractor certificates)</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 1.6.</i></p>

<p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: In the meaning of German FSC-Standard local community is normally represented by municipalities.</i></p> <p>4.7.1. Listed monuments, field monuments and natural monuments subject to legal protection and other sites of particular cultural and/or religious significance are registered known within the organisation* and measures to protect them adhered to.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (correspondence, maps, registers), interview, forest inspection</i></p> <p>4.7.2. Advice provided by affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* are heeded.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (correspondence, maps, registers), interview, forest inspection</i></p> <p>4.7.3. Whenever monuments, field monuments and natural monuments potentially subject to legal protection and other sites of particular cultural and/or religious significance are newly observed management activities cease immediately until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities* or authorities, and as directed by local and national laws*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (work orders), companies: general terms and conditions/company contracts, interview, site inspection,</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>No indicators* envisaged. Reason: criterion* not relevant for the Organization* in Germany</p>	

<p>Principle 5: Benefits from the Forest</p> <p>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 environmental and social benefits.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>5.1.1. The Organization* identifies the products and other ecosystem services* provided by its forest that may be of significance for the success of the Organization and for regional value creation. <i>Means of verification: Interview with the Organization</i></p> <p>5.1.2. The Organization* knows and uses the marketing potential arising from the FSC certification of the Organization and its products. <i>Means of verification: documents (marketing results), interview</i></p> <p>5.1.3. The organization* supplies, consistent with its objectives*, identified products and other ecosystem services* provided by the forest* to the regional market as well. <i>Means of verification: documents (offers, invoices), interview</i></p>	<p>Refer to 4.3.1, 4.4.3</p>
<p>5.2. The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.</p> <p>5.2.1. The Organization* determines the timber quantities that can be used sustainably (allowable cut) employing a qualified method. <i>Means of verification: documents (forest management plan), interview</i></p> <p>5.2.2. The average of the planned annual cut for the planning period does not exceed the timber quantity that can be harvested sustainably. <i>Means of verification: documents (comparison of the allowable cut, business plan, harvesting statistics)</i></p> <p>5.2.3. Following unplanned forest use (e.g., after calamities) that cannot be counterbalanced over the planning period, the Organization* adapts its allowable cut accordingly. <i>Means of verification: documents (calculation of allowable cut post-calamity)</i></p> <p>5.2.4. The Organization* documents the annual timber harvest. <i>Means of verification: documents (harvesting statistics)</i></p> <p>5.2.5. The commercial supply and marketing of non-timber forest products* takes place on a sustainable basis. <i>Means of verification: documents (invoices, delivery notes), forest inspection</i></p>	<p>s. Annex II</p>

<p>5.3. The Organization* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operation are included in the management plan*.</p> <p>5.3.1. Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are considered and documented in the management plan.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (reserve assets, insurance for one's own account, insurance, etc.)</i></p> <p>5.3.2. The organisation* includes in its management planning the identified forest functions which can be influenced in a positive way by the forest management.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (management instruments)</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>5.4.1. Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (work instructions and company rulings, bylaws, procurement and purchase directives), interview</i></p>	
<p>5.5. The Organization* shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term economic viability*.</p> <p>5.5.1. The Organization* possesses the necessary resources to ensure the long-term* economic viability* of the Organization.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (yields, provisions, subsidies, other property holdings, etc.)</i></p> <p>5.5.2. The Organization* demonstrates the long-term* economic viability* of the Organization.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (annual accounts, balance sheet, operating data, cash-basis accounting, etc.)</i></p>	

<p>Principle 6: Environmental Values and Impacts</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>6.1.1. The Organization* uses best available information to identify environmental values* pertinent to its management and where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps of protected areas, soils, forest functions and sites; regulations)</i></p> <p>6.1.2. Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency which is necessary to support the organisation in meeting the requirements of criteria 6.2, 6.3 and Principle 8.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps of protected areas, soils, forest functions and sites; regulations); Interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
<p>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*.</p> <p>6.2.1. The Organization* assesses the impact of its management activities on environmental values* in accordance with 6.1.1 prior to the start of site-disturbing activities using the available information and incorporates this information in its management planning.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (forest management planning and/or annual economic planning, work and contractor orders), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.2.2. Environmental impact assessments are done if requested by law.</p> <p><i>Means of Verification: documents</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 7.2.1, 8.1.1</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>6.3.1. Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent or minimise negative impacts and to protect environmental values.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (management instruments), site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>6.3.2. The Organization is not implementing measures that may be ex-</p>	

<p>pected to produce significant negative impacts. <i>Means of verification: documents (management instruments), site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>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*. <i>Means of verification: documents (management instruments), site inspection, interview</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>6.4.1. Best Available Information* is used to identify threatened species and those that are strictly protected according to the German federal nature conservation act (BNatSchG) and of their habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It knows relevant and accessible sources of information and uses these sources of information at the district level accordingly. b) It takes into consideration expert recommendations concerning the adaptation of management activities. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (species distribution maps), interview</i></p> <p>6.4.2. In the event that endangered species* or local populations of highly protected species* under the German federal nature conservation act (BNatSchG) would be significantly impaired by forest management, the Organization* adapts management methods to avoid negative impact (e.g., by adapting the intensity and timing of harvesting).</p> <p>6.4.3. Means of verification: documents (maps, lists, work and contractor contracts) site inspection The Organization knows the sites in question. <i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists,) site inspection</i></p> <p>6.4.4. Threatened species* or local populations of highly protected species* under the German federal nature conservation act (BNatSchG) and their habitats are protected. This includes the provision of conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity*, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs. <i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists) site inspection</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p> <p><i>Refer to appendix II, refer to 10.11.1</i></p>

<p>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.</p> <p>6.5.1. Organizations designate at least 10% of the area of the Forest Land (if necessary, by conducting restoration to reach this percentage level) as natural forest development area* and/or as area with special function for nature conservation*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists); site inspection</i></p> <p>6.5.2. Group organizations meet the 10% in 6.5.1 at Group level.</p> <p>6.5.3. Latest 5 years after issuing the certificate it applies the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In state forests latest minimum 10% of the Management Unit are provided as natural forest development area*. b) In municipal forests > 1000 ha minimum 5% of the Management Unit are provided as natural forest development area* <p>6.5.4. In municipal forests < 1000 ha and in private forests efforts are made to establish natural forest development area*, insofar as they receive a reasonable* financial compensation from third parties.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: public forest: documents (maps, lists); private forest: awareness of financial compensation options (e.g., contractual nature conservation 'Ökokonto', interview); all: site inspection</i></p> <p>6.5.5. For natural forest development areas the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The verification of the natural forest development area is based on a time plan. b) Wherever possible, the individual sites are larger than 25 ha, and at a very minimum 0.3 ha in size. c) The Organization* enshrines the permanence of natural forest development in its objectives and incorporate this in its planning (guiding principle according to 7.1). d) The natural forest development areas* are illustrated on maps. In the case of public forests these maps will be publicly available*. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists, timeplan); site inspection</i></p> <p>6.5.6. Public Organizations*/group members larger than 1000 ha select from their natural forest development sites* reference areas* characteristic of the Organization's property. Representative are all forest development types* or forest associations accounting for more than 10 % of the forest land*.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provided that representative forest development types* and forest associations are not contained therein, the Organization incorporates other, nearby, representative unmanaged sites in 	<p>Refer to 2.5.8</p>
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<p>its learning concept.</p> <p>b) The individual sites generally are at least 25 ha in size.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.5.7. On the basis of the learning concept, the Organization*/the group member derive from the reference areas* insights with respect to the appropriate silvicultural tending and utilisation strategies according to 10.0. The insights obtained are recorded and integrated into the silvicultural training.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (learning concept, appointments, minutes)</i></p> <p>6.5.8. The monitoring of the reference areas* proceeds according to the internal commitments with respect to the monitoring of the impact of operational activities on social and environmental aspects and with respect to the conservation and development of site-appropriate* forest stands, the species composition, dynamics and structure of which are oriented according to the natural forest association*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (inventory data), site inspection, interview with workers</i></p> <p>6.5.9. Organizations*/group members without reference areas* base the management of their forests on the closest, reference areas* and procure corresponding knowledge. Insofar as the owners of these sites are FSC certified, they make available the results of their assessment upon request.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists, site information), interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 6.5.3, 8.2.1, 10.0</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>6.6.1. The game levels are adapted such that the regeneration of the tree species of the natural forest association* is possible without assistance:</p> <p>a) The forest owner demonstrates how this is to be achieved.</p> <p>b) Browsing and bark damage is recorded regularly employing recognised methods.</p> <p>c) The hunting plan is based on these results.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (concepts, results of browsing and bark damage inventory, hunting plans and statistics), interview</i></p> <p>6.6.2. Forest owners ensure the use of 'lead free' ammunition on their own hunting grounds (by means of hunt lease contracts or, in the case of hunts staged by the property owner, by means of the hunt leadership). On communal hunting grounds the forest owner demonstrably promote this approach.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (hunt lease, minutes of meetings of the hunt association), interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p> <p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>

<p>6.6.3. If game is marketed as FSC certified, it has been shot with 'lead-free' ammunition. <i>Means of verification: documents (sale documents), interview</i></p> <p>6.6.4. Where other forest uses (e.g., hunting, fishing, gathering and recreation) impair rare species* or endangered species* or biotopes*, the Organization* works towards adapting these activities accordingly. <i>Means of verification: documents (complaint management), interview with stakeholders</i></p> <p>6.6.5. In order to conserve or to create a permanent habitat for species that depend on biotope wood or dead wood, an operational biotope wood and dead wood strategy is adopted and integrated within the management plan*. This caters for the conservation and enrichment of a sustainable coexistence of all structures and dimensions of biotope trees* and dead wood* over the entire forest land*. It contains particular designations concerning the biotope trees* to remain in the forest and to be left to age naturally; a guiding figure of an average of ten biotope trees* per hectare is sought. The strategy takes into consideration aspects relating to work and traffic safety. <i>Means of verification: documents (biotope wood and dead wood concept), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.6. Biotope trees* with the exception of selected individual broadleaf trees within conifer stands are marked over the course of forest operations and/or recorded in a mapping system. The marking/recording occurs no later than the start of the target diameter harvest or from the point at which the stand has reached $\frac{2}{3}$ of the rotation age. <i>Means of verification: documents (maps) and/or site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.7. Dead biotope trees* remain in the forest until they have decayed. <i>Means of verification: documents (work and contractor contracts), site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>6.6.8. The Organization* demonstrates the iterative implementation of the operational strategy and the Organization's objectives* according to 6.6.5 in an appropriate form. <i>Means of verification: documents (biotope wood and dead wood concept, maps), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.9. The Organization* heeds the conservation of biotope tree* structures even in young stands. <i>Means of verification: documents (thinning concept, work and contractor contracts), site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>6.6.10. In the event that there is a deviation from the provisions of the German FSC Standard in order to combat invasive species*, this is only possible on the basis of a corresponding concept (refer to appendix for the contents) and under the following conditions: a) The invasive species* hinders convergence towards the natural forest association* across a large area (10.0). Browsing by game is demonstrably not be the cause of the problem. b) The control concept is agreed with affected stakeholders*.</p>	<p>Refer to appendix II</p>
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<p>c) An official decree is issued in the event of a possible use of pesticides.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (concept, official decree), interview with stakeholders</i></p>	
<p>6.7. The Organization* shall protect or restore natural water courses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity. The Organization shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.</p> <p>6.7.1. The Organization* promotes the build-up of continuous cover of tree species of the natural forest association* along water courses and open water surfaces.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and forest development concepts), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.2. The permits necessary in accordance with water-related laws a available (e.g., for culverts, fords).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (permits), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.3. The Organization* gradually removes trees of species not belonging to the natural forest association* from alongside water bodies*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (planning), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.4. The Organization* does not engage in site drainage measures and does not maintain any such sites.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>6.7.5. When carrying out forestry operations* in the vicinity of water bodies*, the Organization* implements measures to avoid negative impacts.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (infrastructure directives, regulations on timber storage, work and contractor contracts), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.6. Where implemented protection* measures do not protect watercourses*, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest* management, restoration activities are implemented.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (infrastructure directives, work and contractor contracts), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.7. 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.</p> <p>6.7.8. Means of verification: documents (infrastructure directives, work and contractor contracts), interview, site inspection. Where continued degradation exists to watercourses*, water bodies*, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, the organisation attempts to implement measures within its sphere of influence that prevent or mitigate this degradation.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview, site inspection</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 10.10., 10.11.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>

<p>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*.</p> <p>6.8.1. Christmas tree cultures and cultures cultivated for decorative foliage account for no more than 5 % of the forest land*. Individual sites are a maximum of 5 ha and no more than 0.5 % of the forest land* are converted annually.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists, mid-term operational planning), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.8.2. The Organization* prevents the emergence of Christmas tree and decorative foliage cultures in the final stand.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: site inspection</i></p> <p>6.8.3. Measures are implemented to create natural forest edge effects.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>6.8.4. The Organization* preserves notable unique objects such as tree monuments and unusual individual tree specimens and preserves these even absent their individual specific designation as natural monuments.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: site inspection, interview</i></p>	
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>6.9.1. Forest conversion is only possible in the event that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the conversion applies to a very limited portion* of the area and b) resultant disadvantages for nature protection are compensated by means of appropriate compensation and replacement measures within the Organization* that are distinct, secure and lasting and c) high conservation values*, and the sites required for these, are demonstrably preserved, improved or created anew. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (permits with collateral clauses and compensation measures), site inspection</i></p>	

<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>6.10.1. The Organization* is not cultivating Christmas trees and decorative foliage cultures that came into being through the conversion of stands belonging to the natural forest association* after the year 1994.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: site inspection, stakeholder survey</i></p> <p>6.10.2. This provision does not apply if there are no indications that the Organization* was not either directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion. Representatives of social, business and nature conservation interests confirm this.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: site inspection, stakeholder survey</i></p>	
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<p>Principle 7: Management Planning</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>7.1.1. Public Organizations and private Organizations* greater than 1000 ha have a written, public mission statement included in the management instruments outlining ecological, social and economic objectives, which contribute to the implementation of this standard and from which their objectives* derive..</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents or interviews</i></p> <p>7.1.2. Organizations with less than 1000 ha can voice mission and objectives verbally</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview</i></p>	
<p>7.2. The Organization* shall have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and 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.</p> <p>7.2.1. The management instruments* include management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives*..</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (e.g., forest management planning*, management principles, concepts of forest management, nature protection, personnel development, quality management and infrastructure) or interviews in accordance with the checklist in appendix II</i></p> <p>7.2.2. The instruments as per 7.2.1 address the required elements listed in Appendix II as far as the element applies to the organization*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents; interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II, refer to 6.2.1, 8.1.1, 10.0.2</i></p>

<p>7.2.3. The Organization* exercises the forest management planning* required under state law, annual planning of operational measures. <i>Means of verification: documents (forest management planning)</i></p> <p>7.2.4. The Organization documents the forestry measures carried out in a manner adapted to the internal needs of the Organization. <i>planning Means of verification: documents (forest management)</i></p> <p>7.2.5. The Organization adapts the forest management planning* to the provisions of this FSC Standard at the next opportunity. <i>Means of verification: documents (forest management planning)</i></p>	
<p>7.3. The management plan* shall include verifiable targets by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed.</p> <p>7.3.1. The Organization* possesses verifiable parameters and/or data necessary to control and assess the achievement of its objectives* (refer to 7.1.1). The Organization defines the frequency of the assessment. <i>Means of verification: documents (overview of parameters and data)</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>7.4.1. The Organization* examines operational planning and steering instruments regularly and adapt these where necessary. <i>Means of verification: interview</i></p> <p>7.4.2. Any revision of operational planning and steering instruments incorporate the results of the evaluation of previous approaches, suggestions provided by stakeholders and results of new scientific research and necessities arising from altered ecological, social and economic framework conditions. <i>Means of verification: documents (updating of concepts, guidelines, etc.)</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>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* on request at no cost. <i>Means of verification: documents (interviews with stakeholders, audit report)</i></p>	

<p>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.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (corresponding requests and responses of the Organization), interview</i></p> <p>7.5.3. Public Organizations* make information available in accordance with the pertinent state information laws.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (corresponding requests and responses of the Organization), interview</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>7.6.1. The Organization* ensures that affected stakeholders* have the opportunity to participate in the following processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) dispute resolution process (1.6.4) b) identification of rights (4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.7.2, 4.7.3) c) local communities (4.4.1) d) High Conservation Values (9.1.2, 9.2.2, 9.4.2) <p><i>Means of verification: documents (council minutes, publication in official gazettes or newspapers), interview with stakeholders</i></p> <p>7.6.2. Public Organizations* and private Organizations greater than 1000 ha maintain a list of interested stakeholders*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (list)</i></p> <p>7.6.3. Public Organizations* and private Organizations greater than 1000 ha provide opportunity for engagement that interested stakeholders* from 7.6.2 can make representation concerning the instruments of significance to them (within the meaning of 7.2.1).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (proceedings), interview with stakeholders and organisation</i></p> <p>7.6.4. The Organization sets down for the purpose of 7.6.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions b) all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably c) the type of information d) the schedule e) recording of points discussed and agreements reached f) approval of agreements g) documentation and evaluation of responses h) sharing of results with those involved <p><i>Means of verification: documents (proceedings)</i></p>	

<p>Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment</p> <p>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*.</p>	
<p>8.1. The Organization* shall monitor the implementation of its management plan*, including its policies and objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets.</p> <p>8.1.1. The Organization* uses data to monitor its objectives. Significant deviations are analyzed.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents and/or interview with the Organization</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 6.2.1, 7.2.1</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>8.2.1. The effects of the Organization's activities on environmental values*, HCV's and on social aspects, as well as changing environmental conditions, are observed using the 'monitoring checklist.'</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents and/or interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II 7.2.1</i></p>
<p>8.3. The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.</p> <p>8.3.1. The results of the monitoring process are incorporated in revisions to the operational instruments in accordance with 7.2.1 (adaptive management*).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents and/or interview</i></p>	
<p>8.4. The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information.</p> <p>8.4.1. The Organization* provides upon request, free of charge, a summary of the results of the monitoring in accordance with 8.2 composed in a language that can be easily understood, including maps where appropriate. Confidential information* is excepted.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (e.g., audit report), interview with the stakeholders</i></p> <p>8.4.2. This includes a statement of the proportion of the timber marketed that is FSC certified.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (e.g., audit report), interview with the stakeholders</i></p>	

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

8.5.1. The Organization* has an internal system for the control of the flow of goods ensuring that every product sold as FSC certified (lot, individual stem) was harvested and/or produced within the applicable certified area.

Means of verification: documents (sales records)

8.5.2. For all sold products at least the following parameters are recorded:

- a) tree species or product name,
- b) assortment,
- c) sale quantity,
- d) forest location,
- e) harvest period
- f) information on the buyer.
- g) whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Means of verification: documents (sales records)

8.5.3. The sales records indicate clearly the valid certification reference (generally the Organization*) and the labelling according to the standard FSC-STD-40-004 COC certification, whether sold as FSC certified or not.

Means of verification: documents (sales records)

8.5.4. The Organization* retains receipts for FSC certified timber for a minimum of 5 years.

Means of verification: documents (receipts)

8.5.5. The Organization* controls clearly for each sale when (and, where appropriate, where) the transfer of ownership of each FSC product takes place.

Means of verification: documents (sales records)

Refer to appendix II

<p>Principle 9: High Conservation Values</p> <p>The Organization* shall maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>9.1.1. High conservation values* are recorded and localized with the aid of best available information.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, protected area profiles, protected area regulations, SPA and SAC management plans, information systems of the federal state authorities), interview</i></p> <p>9.1.2. Affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* are involved in the identification and assessment of the occurrence of strictly protected species* (high conservation value 1, HCV1).</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (procedures), interview with stakeholders</i></p> <p>9.1.3. The organization provides information on new presence or developments on HCV 1-6 to responsible legal authorities.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (procedures), interview with stakeholders</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 6.2</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>9.2.1. Threats to High Conservation Values* are identified using Best Available Information*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview</i></p> <p>9.2.2. Affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* are given the opportunity to contribute to the development of measures for the protection of strictly protected species* and legally protected biotopes.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (procedures), interview with affected stakeholders</i></p> <p>9.2.3. Strategies developed to maintain and/or enhance the HCVs are being implemented.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (forest management planning* and/or annual economic planning, work and contractor contracts), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>9.2.4. If strategies developed are not effective to maintain or enhance the HCV's the organization informs responsible legal authorities.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents, interview</i></p>	

<p>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.</p> <p>9.3.1. Forest operations causing damage to the high conservation values* are halted with immediate effect and measures introduced to restore the value insofar as it is possible and to avoid future damage.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview with the Organization and stakeholders, site inspection</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>9.4.1. The organization supports legal authorities in monitoring the HCVs.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: data on the condition of high conservation values* (documents, interview)</i></p> <p>9.4.2. In the event that the Organization* collects its own data on the condition of high conservation values* and the corresponding sites, it provides affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* an opportunity to engage*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (procedures), interview with the Organization and stakeholders</i></p> <p>9.4.3. The collected data is forwarded to responsible legal authorities.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents</i></p> <p>9.4.4. On the basis of these results, the Organization* assesses the effectiveness of the measures implemented to maintain and/or enhance the high conservation values*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (forest management planning*)</i></p>	

<p>Principle 10: Implementation of Management Activities</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>10.0. <i>Silvicultural* strategies for tending and use shall be adapted to the tree species composition, dynamics and structure of the natural forest association*. Their objective shall be to maintain and to develop site-appropriate*, semi-natural forest stands*. The conservation imperative becomes especially important upon achievement of this target.</i></p> <p>10.0.1. The basis for silvicultural tending and exploitation strategies targeting the conservation and development of site-appropriate* forest stands oriented towards the tree species composition, dynamics and structure of the natural forest association* are described forest development types*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.0.2. For all forest development types* greater than 5 % of the forest land* the following details are recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the natural forest associations* of the respective sites, b) future tree species composition, c) dynamics (duration of the regeneration and exploitation periods) d) structure (horizontal and vertical), e) proportion of biotope trees* and dead trees*, f) target standing volume, g) handling of sites affected by calamities, h) silvicultural tending and exploitation strategy. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview</i></p> <p>10.0.3. The Organization* incorporates findings from the reference areas* in the development and revision of tending and exploitation strategies.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, findings from reference areas*), interview</i></p> <p>10.0.4 The Organization* tends and uses its forest stands in accordance with the forest development types*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: site inspection</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 6.5.2 et seqq</i></p>

- 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the management plan*, The Organization* shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions.
- 10.1.1. Forest exploitation is based on the single to groupwise* harvesting of stems; the Organization refrains from the implementation of schematic regeneration approaches*. The following exceptions , the CB will be informed about, are possible are possible:
- Up to 1 ha:
- a) The conversion of unstable*, unnatural stands
 - b) Natural regeneration in forest development types* dominated by oak or pine. The stocking density of the main stand does not fall below 0.3 in the process.
 - c) Where in the case of very small private forest ownership (maximum 5 ha) timber quantities that can only be achieved through clearfelling are required for extraordinary reasons given that the management structure permits no other exploitation approaches. Neighbouring clearfell areas are also incorporated in the calculation of these are forest areas in the sense of the applicable state forest law.
 - d) Species conservation and biotope tending measures based on a reasoned nature conservation concept.
 - e) Creation and tending of recreation facilities and functions.
- Greater than 1 ha:
- a) Acute forest renewal measures implemented for forest protection reasons* where a large scale (> 1 ha) dieback is expected.
 - b) Species conservation and biotope tending measures based on a reasoned nature conservation concept developed in conjunction with the responsible nature conservation authority.
- Means of verification: documents (justification for the exception in question, forest management plan, site map, nature conservation positions, etc.), site inspection*
- 10.1.2. Thinning concepts is suitable for the development of structurally rich stands intended for a later individual to groupwise* harvesting of stems.
- Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), site inspection*
- 10.1.3. Where unstocked forest lands* occur reforestation targeting a more natural condition is implemented.
- Means of verification: site inspection*

<p>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.</p> <p>10.2.1. Forest renewal is oriented towards the natural forest association*. Only site-appropriate* species are used. <i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.2.2. Natural regeneration has priority insofar as it coincides with 10.2.1. <i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.2.3. The Organization* takes advantage of natural succession* and differentiation processes occurring as part of forest development, insofar as they serve 10.2.1. <i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.2.4. Where there is an expectation that, due to the natural dynamics, non-site-appropriate*, even-aged pure stands* will develop, the Organization* secures a viable proportion of tree species of the natural forest association*. <i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.2.5. Artificial regeneration is carried out under the following conditions when necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) forest transformation b) advance cultures and underwood crops c) afforestation and reforestation incorporating natural succession* d) species enrichment e) in the event of a failure of natural regeneration, provided browsing is not the cause of this failure (e.g., due to grass and weed growth). <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.2.6. Artificial regeneration occurs by means of forest reproductive material, insofar as it is available on the market, demonstrably adhering to the following stipulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recommended and verifiable sources <p>And as far as it is economically justifiable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) seed and wild transplants from FSC certified Organizations c) material produced in an environment low in pesticides and plant supplements <p><i>Means of verification: documents (delivery note, procurement papers, certificates), interview.</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
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<p>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.</p> <p>10.3.1. The Organization* defines the site-appropriate* tree species for its forest*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (site maps, lists, maps of tree species suitability, forest development types*)</i></p> <p>10.3.2. The proportion of non-native tree species* in the Organization* is does not exceed 20 %.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*, culture plan, spacings), interview.</i></p> <p>10.3.3. During regeneration measures* non-native tree species* may be artificially introduced to a maximum of 20 % of the regeneration area. Their introduction occurs on an individual to, at most, a group-wise* basis.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*, culture plan, spacings), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.4. The Organization* shall reduce higher regeneration proportions through a regulation of mixing to 20 %.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*, culture plan, spacings), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.5. Where the establishment of stands comprising native tree species* on open sites after severe disturbances requires a pioneer crop, the Organization* may in justified exceptional cases introduce higher proportions of non-native tree species* as a temporary mixture* on the basis of a case-specific concept.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*, culture plan, spacings), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.6. The Organization* gears thinning and utilisation measures towards the reduction of the higher proportions of non-native tree species* to a maximum of 20 %. Insofar as it is possible, this shall occur within the period of the normal harvest age.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*, culture plan, spacings), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.7. To preserve and develop forest areas with the high conservation values HCV2 and HCV3, the following applies to the handling of non-native tree species*:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) HCV3 sites with the exception of nature protection areas remain permanently free of non-native tree species*. Where non-native tree species* occur, these are gradually removed over the course of forestry operations*. The same applies for the mapped beech habitat types 9110 and 9130 in an SAC or SPA within a certified Organization* within which habitat-typical tree species occur exclusively. b) In the remaining areas mapped as beech habitat types 9110 or 9130 in an SAC or SPA within the Organization*, the proportion of non-native tree species* is limited to a maximum of 10 % unless the SAC/SPA management plan dictates a lower proportion. Where higher proportions of non-native tree species* occur 	<p>Refer to 10.2</p> <p>Refer to appendix II</p>
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<p>cur, these are gradually removed over the course of forestry measures.</p> <p>c) In other HCV2 areas and in nature protection areas (HCV3), the introduction and/or the handling of non-native tree species* is complied with the protection provisions and/or the protection goals.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (silvicultural and/or forest development concepts, forest management planning*), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.8. The Organization* maintains a safe distance to sites on which non-native tree species* could become invasive species*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.9. The Organization identifies sites at risk and indicates these on maps.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.10 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with authorities, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species* by The Organization*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (maps, lists), interview, site inspection</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to 6.6.10 and Annex II of 6.6.10</i></p>
<p>10.4. The Organization* shall not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*.</p> <p>10.4.1. Genetically modified seed or plant materials are not used.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (receipts, culture plan)</i></p>	
<p>10.5. The Organization* shall use silvicultural* practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.</p> <p>No indicators* envisaged. Content covered in 10.0</p>	
<p>10.6. The Organization* shall minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, The Organization shall demonstrate that the use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than the use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/ or repair damage to environmental values*, including soils.</p> <p>10.6.1. The Organization* refrains from fertilisation for the purpose of increasing yields.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (soil assessment, liming and application concept, documentation of the implementation)</i></p> <p>10.6.2. Liming for the purpose of soil protection serves the conservation or restoration of soil functions endangered by soil acidification and nutrient loss, and of the natural biodiversity and to stabilise the forest ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (soil assessment, liming and application concept, documentation of the implementation)</i></p>	

<p>10.6.3. The Organization* documents the negative impacts and avoids these insofar as is possible. The necessity, intensity* and application are based on a scientifically-founded concept.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (soil assessment, liming and application concept, documentation of the implementation)</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>10.7.1. Biocides*, pesticides and biological control agents* are not used.</p> <p>10.7.2. Exceptions from 10.7.1 are officially prescribed applications. In the event, the following is heeded:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The directive ordering the use of biocides*, pesticides and biological control agents* is issued by an authority operating independently of the Organization*. b) The Organization* has provided the certifier advance notification of the use of biocides*, pesticides and biological control agents* and justified and documented their use for the purposes of later verification. For each application, the trade name, active ingredient, the quantity applied, the site treated and the date of application and of the timber sale can be attested. c) The Organization* advocates that priority be given to biological control agents*. d) The Organization* only sells felled timber which has been treated with or contaminated by biocides* or pesticides as FSC certified at least six months after the last application. e) Where biocides*, pesticides and biological control agents* have been applied, the Organization* are able to demonstrate compliance with legal regulations. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (official directive, documentation relating to the application, receipts)</i></p> <p>10.7.3. In the event of the use of biocides*, pesticides or biological control agents*, the Organization* reduces the quantity applied to the greatest extent possible and preserves neighbouring sites from negative impacts.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (work orders), interview</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
<p>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*.</p> <p>No indicators* envisaged. Content covered in 10.7</p>	

<p>10.9. The Organization* shall assess risks and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.</p> <p>10.9.1. The Organization assesses natural hazards* affecting the organization.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: Organizations with forestry personnel: documents (storm handbook, beetle infestation leaflet, corresponding concepts of the state forest administration, silvicultural guidelines, infrastructure concepts, etc.); others: interview</i></p> <p>10.9.2. The Organization* takes precautionary measures to secure traffic and work safety in the event of a calamity, to secure the protection* of the forest stands insofar as is possible, and to keep to a minimum the compliance with fine-scale infrastructure* provisions and the loss of timber value.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: Organizations with forestry personnel: documents (storm handbook, beetle infestation leaflet, corresponding concepts of forest enterprises/forest administrations, silvicultural guidelines, infrastructure concepts, etc.); others: interview</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>10.10.1 The Organization* adapts the infrastructure* to the needs of long-term* forest management in the sense of 10.0 and arranges this infrastructure* in a manner appropriate to the terrain and taking into consideration the local conditions and ecological values so that as little forest soil* is impacted upon as possible.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (infrastructure concept, infrastructure guidelines), interview</i></p> <p>10.10.2 To minimise the impairment of the forest ecosystem as a consequence of infrastructure* measures, the Organization* uses an ecologically compatible mineral mixture, preferably consisting of regional stone material.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (call for tenders, infrastructure guidelines, receipts), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.3 In reasoned exceptional cases, approved or certified recycled material may also be employed.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (calls of tenders, infrastructure guidelines, receipts, certificates), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.4 The forest and soil conserving harvesting and forwarding of timber occurs by means of a permanent, systematic fine-scale infrastructure* adapted to the terrain and the forest.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (fine-scale infrastructure guidelines, fine-scale infrastructure map), site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>10.10.5 Existing tracks are incorporated within this fine-scale infrastructure* insofar as is possible.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (fine-scale infrastructure guidelines, fine-scale infrastructure map), site inspection, interview</i></p>	<p>Refer to 10.11.1</p>

<p>10.10.6 The Organization* strives to drive on no more than 10 % of the managed forest land* as extraction tracks. <i>Means of verification: documents, interview</i></p> <p>10.10.7 At present, no more than 13.5 % of the managed forest land* are used as extraction tracks. The track width is limited to that which is technologically absolutely necessary. <i>Means of verification: documents (fine-scale infrastructure guidelines, fine-scale infrastructure map), site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>10.10.8 Transport activities* are wholly restricted to the infrastructure established for this purpose; excepted are transport activities* undertaken in conjunction with 10.10.7.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) This is determined once, clearly defined and is recognisable prior to each measure. b) Requirements are documented in writing and agreed contractually in the event of the employment of contractors. c) Controls and sanctions applicable in the event of breaches are defined. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (fine-scale infrastructure guidelines), site inspection, interview</i></p> <p>10.10.9 The Organization* ensures through a corresponding Organization of work processes that the fine-scale infrastructure* is used with the greatest possible care so that its long term functioning is preserved, rut formation with secondary damage* is avoided and no displacement or expansion occurs. <i>Means of verification: documents (fine-scale infrastructure guidelines, tender documentation, inspection reports), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.10. The Organization of work spans the choice of timing of operations, the work process, the machinery and equipment to be used and the formulation of the requirements in work orders and in contracts with the contractors employed. <i>Means of verification: documents (fine-scale infrastructure guidelines, tender documentation, inspection reports), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.11. Soil preparation measures do not extend to the mineral soil. Any exposure of the mineral soil necessary in exceptional cases to support the sought after regeneration of site-appropriate* tree species of the natural forest association* occur in strips or punctually. <i>Means of verification: site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.12 Transport activities* outside of the infrastructure* are only permissible where all of the following preconditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A dense raw humus layer prevents regeneration. b) The failure of regeneration is not the result of browsing. c) Steps have been taken to ensure that the success of regeneration is not threatened by browsing. d) Alternative approaches, such as the use of horses, are technically not possible or cannot be justified financially. 	<p>Refer to 6.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.7.5</p>
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<p>e) As little forest soil* is traversed as possible.</p> <p>f) Soil damage is minimised by means of appropriate technology and by transport activities* at appropriate times.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (concept, documentation of operations), site inspection, interview</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>10.11.1 Work orders and contractor contracts include provisions for the minimisation of negative impacts on environmental values* occurring during harvesting and forwarding operations.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (general terms and conditions for contractors, work and contractor contracts), interview</i></p> <p>10.11.2 The Organization* takes precautionary measures to minimise damage during felling and skidding to the remaining stand, damage to the felled stem, water courses, damage to the natural regeneration and to the soil.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: documents (corresponding guidelines, general terms and conditions for contractors, work and contractor contracts), interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.11.3 The Organization* ensures that biologically degradable* hydraulic fluids are used during forestry operations* and during commercial firewood harvesting by private individuals.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: organisations with forestry personnel: documents (corresponding guidelines, general terms and conditions for contractors, work and contractor contracts); others: interview; all: recognised contractor certificate (except timber transport)</i></p> <p>10.11.4 10.11.3 also applies for timber transport vehicles with a loading crane and a date of first registration after 1 January 2020.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: organisations with forestry personnel: documents (corresponding guidelines, general terms and conditions for contractors, work and contractor contracts); others: interview; all: recognised contractor certificate (except timber transport)</i></p> <p>10.11.5 Biologically degradable* hydraulic fluids are not required for tractors and accessory equipment used during non-commercial gathering of firewood by private individuals and to 1 January 2020 for forest workers' own tractors used exclusively as an 'aid to accident prevention regulations' ("UVV-Hilfsmittel") and which leak no oil.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: Organizations with forestry personnel: documents (corresponding guidelines, general terms and conditions for contractors, work and contractor contracts); others: interview; all: recognised contractor certificate (except timber transport)</i></p> <p>10.11.6 All machines with oil hydraulic parts are equipped with so-called 'emergency kits' (binder, collecting vessels, etc.) in case of damage. This also applies for timber transport.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: Organizations with forestry personnel: documents (corresponding guidelines, general terms and conditions for contractors, work and contractor contracts); others: interview; all: recognised contractor certificate (except timber transport)</i></p>	

<p>10.11.7 The Organization* implements procedures to safeguard quality during tendering, operations and in the control of contractors; these procedures are suited to ensuring compliance with the FSC Standard, especially criteria* 2.3, 2.5, 10.10 and 10.11. The Organization identifies corresponding provisions and implements these.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: Organizations with forestry personnel: documents (corresponding guidelines, general terms and conditions for contractors, work and contractor contracts); others: interview</i></p> <p>10.11.8 During the call for tenders for forestry operations*, the Organization* provides the bidders all of the information on the performance of the required tasks relevant for calculations in a timely manner*.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: public Organizations: documents (specification of services); others: interview</i></p> <p>10.11.9 Non-merchantable timber generally remains in the forest. The utilisation of non-merchantable timber is restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Traffic safety measures, embankment management measures and the cutting of structural clearances along paths and public roads, where a return to the stand cannot be justified economically. b) Legally or officially stipulated measures in the context of flood protection. c) utilisation arising from the opening of an skid trails; only in the event of first connection to the infrastructure*. d) Nature conservation measures in accordance with 6.4. e) Use of Christmas trees and trees for Mayday celebrations and other uses related to customs* or the right to collect wood. f) Isolated instances of a lower deviation from the merchantable timber limit during the working of area lots by non-commercial wood gatherers*. g) Forest protection measures in conifer stands deemed to be especially threatened on the basis of a calamity prevention concept. The Organization* documents the timing, area and quantity of the non-merchantable timber exploited or foreseen for exploitation. <p><i>Means of verification: documents (work contracts, laws, official requirements, calamity prevention concept), interview, site inspection</i></p>	<p><i>Refer to appendix II</i></p>
<p>10.12 The Organization* shall dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner.</p> <p>10.12.1 The Organization* implements waste* removal to conserve environmental values in accordance with the regulations applying locally. The term waste also applies to plant covers no longer in use, growth aids and wire mesh.</p> <p><i>Means of verification: interview, site inspection</i></p>	

Appendix I Definitions

All definitions provided in this Annex are valid in the meaning of this Standard. Beyond, there is no claim of general validity.

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

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

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

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

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).

Area with special function for nature conservation:

These are areas of the Management unit which do have particular relevance for nature conservation such as in HCV's 1-3, not or only extensive managed areas like slopes, dry or wet sites, retention zones, forest stands out of regular operation, groups of biotope trees, aerie protection zones and further areas where nature conservation aspects do have particular relevance for the management.

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable* effort and cost, subject to the scale* and intensity* of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach* (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0).

Biocides: collective term for chemical and/or synthetic organic products employed to combat pests. Biocides and their conversion products can accumulate along food chains.

Biological control agents:

Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on FSC 1994 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Biologically degradable: chain oils are considered biologically degradable if they carry the 'Blaue Engel' environmental label or the 'EU ecolabel.'

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).

Biotope trees: also habitat trees. Living trees serving a special function as cavity trees, nesting trees or as a habitat for epiphytes, insects, fungi and other groups of organisms living in old trees worthy of conservation.

Clearfell: clearfell denotes the widespread clearance of the main forest stand by clearcutting (guideline: one to two tree lengths in diameter and an area of a maximum of 0.3 ha). Should the widespread clearance of severely damaged trees following a natural calamity such as may be caused by plant and animal pests, storm, fire, snow, etc. be necessary, then it is not considered a clearfell in the sense of this standard. Biomass of no economic value remains on site unless its removal is necessary for forest protection reasons.

Community: communities are the smallest political-administrative units within the sense of the municipal code and serve as an intermediary to the local population.

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).

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).

Custom: a custom refers to a behaviour of a community repeated regularly and in a ritualised form and which serves the *conservation** and the passing on of tradition and can strengthen identification with the community.

Dispute: expression of dissatisfaction to the Organization, relating to applicable or customary law, workers grievances or grievances related to management activities.

Dispute of substantial magnitude: A dispute resolution process due to violation of applicable law or violation against the current German FSC standard involving a significant number of interests on a national level which has not been resolved after 6 months.

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 values:

The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment: ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage); biological diversity; water resources; soils; atmosphere; landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values). The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Even-aged pure stands: forest stands that due to forestry activities such as sowing, planting or a large-scale regeneration approach comprise only a single species (minimum 90 %) contrary to the site potential and which is structurally poor due to a lack of age differentiation.

Excluded from this are *working blocks** that, due to their silvicultural management, are at future risk of falling prey to disturbances (e.g., windthrow in unstable conifer stands).

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).

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth. (Source: FSC 2014)

Fine-scale infrastructure: fine-scale infrastructure for the purposes of this standard refers to paths and facilities servicing forest tending operations and the forwarding of harvest products to forest roads, such as machine trails, extraction tracks and cableways.

Forest development type: summary of *forest lands** with comparable starting conditions, comparable objectives and uniform rules for the silvicultural management. The description of the forest development type comprises the contents specified in *indicator** 10.0.2. Different terms are used depending on the *Organization**/federal state.

Forest land: the forest land incorporates all sites of timber production and temporarily unstocked sites (gaps), and to a lesser extent also trails, ditches, powerline corridors and lines less than 5 m in width and unstocked sites of insignificant dimensions.

Forest management planning: forest management planning is a leadership and planning instrument implemented by the Organization in a regular, usually 10-year cycle. It consists of different parts: determination of the state of the forest (inventory), the resultant medium term Organizational planning and subsequent control over sustainability within the Organization.

Forest renewal measures implemented for forest protection reasons: measures promoting forest renewal to address acute forest protection issues in the sense of this standard are measures that demand urgent widespread interventions due to the influence of a biotic disturbance agent. It can be comprehensively demonstrated that in the absence of the intended measure there may ensue a high loss of yield over the affected *forest land**, an uncontrollable spread of the biotic disturbance agent and consequently a widespread dieback of an economically important species or injury to the *Organization's** legal duty to ensure safety. The measure is restricted to the trees from which a threat emanates.

Forester: a forester is a forestry expert with an officially recognised qualification. On the basis of his or her training and experience, the forester is able to implement *forestry operations** and to support hunting activities within the *Organization** properly and in compliance with laws and all aspects of work health and safety regulations. The basis of the forester qualification in Germany is the *Verordnung über die Berufsausbildung zum Forstwirt/ zur Forstwirtin* of 23 January 1998 (BGBl. I, p. 206).

Forestry operations: all practical work related to the establishment and tending of the culture, harvesting, extraction, site tending, forest protection, forest infrastructural work, measures addressing the recreational function, environmental education, forest education and nature conservation.

Formal and informal workers organization: Association or union of workers, whether recognized by law or by The Organization or neither, which have the aim of promoting workers rights and to represent workers in dealings with The Organization particularly regarding working conditions and compensation (Source: 2014)

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

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

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

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

German red list of endangered animals, plants and fungi: red lists are expert scientific assessments documenting and evaluating the current extent of the threat to biological diversity. Red lists denote lists of plants and animals whose continued existence is threatened across large parts of their distribution as a consequence of human influence. The lists are revised regularly and serve to give structure to appropriate nature conservation measures. The species are classed according to endangerment categories. The red list of endangered animals, plants and fungi for the entire German territory is prepared by the Bundesamt für Naturschutz. The current version dates back to the year 1998 (as of: May 2015) (source: Bundesamt für Naturschutz). → refer to appendix II referring to 6.4

Group: the group indicates an area of up to 500 m² or with a diameter of up to 30 m (ca. one tree length).

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 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.

Definition for Germany: occurrence of *strictly protected species**.

- **HCV2** - 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.

Definition for Germany: in Germany these are all forests with a designated protection status under nature conservation law and that are of national significance. These are designated national parks, biosphere reserves, special areas of conservation (SAC) and special protection areas (SPA). (Note: this category does not include natural monuments, protected landscape elements, landscape protection areas.)

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

Definition for Germany: in Germany these are nature protection areas, mapped SAC habitat types (with the exception of beech forest SAC habitat types 9110 and 9130), which are protected biotopes under the German federal nature protection act (BNatSchG, § 30) and under the nature protection acts of the individual federal states, provided they serve the *protection** or promotion of certain species, forest associations or forest biotopes.

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

Definition for Germany: in Germany these areas are forests designated on the basis of a legally binding protection status and which fulfil the following functions (according to the German federal forest act, BWaldG, § 12): *protection** against damaging environmental influences in the sense of the German federal immissions protection act (BImSchG) of 15 March 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 721), erosion by water and wind, aridification, damaging run-off of precipitation, and avalanches.

- **HCV5** - 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*.

Definition for Germany: statutory recreational forest and forests with a *recreational function** classed level 1 according to the forest functions map.

- **HCV6** - 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*.

Definition for Germany: in Germany these areas are forests that serve as cemeteries, relicts of historical forms of management worthy of conservation (coppice and coppice with standards, woodland pasture) or which are host to historical buildings, field monuments or natural monuments identified by the responsible regulatory agency.

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

Highly protected species: this includes species listed in appendices A and B of the European Council's regulation on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora (EC No 338/97), species listed in appendix IV of the habitats directive, 'European birds' in the sense of art. 1 of the European Council's birds directive, species listed in annex 1, column 2 of the German federal species protection act (*source: § 7, paragraph 2, BNatSchG*). A subset of the highly protected species are the *strictly protected species**. → *Appendix II referring to 6.4*

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**.

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).

Large tree group/groupwise: part of a working block with a diameter of up to 60 m or an area of 0.3 ha.

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).

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).

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 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 temporal benchmark of the forest owner or manager as determined by the objectives of the *management plan** and the requirement to develop *semi-natural forest*

*stands**. The timespan adopted varies with the Organizational starting point and the environmental conditions. Its duration ultimately depends on how long existing forest stands require to approach their natural structure and composition.

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).

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).

Native to the area: plants or seeds that have their genetic origin in the respective region.

Native tree species: tree species of the natural, postglacial forest development in Germany.

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 association: the natural forest association in the sense of the German FSC Standard is the forest association with its corresponding tree species composition and structure that would arise naturally under the prevailing site conditions. It comprises *native tree species** (incl. *succession** stages).

Natural forest development areas: areas not disturbed by direct human influence, selected in particular for their biotope value and the development potential of the sites with respect to nature and species protection. These areas are spared any exploitation measures with the exception of the necessary hunting measures in accordance with *indicator** 6.6.1 as well as traffic safety measures and the harvesting of seed material in the absence of other comparable local sources. Development and tending measures are possible if required for the purposes of species and biotope protection.

The natural forest development areas form a network of source and stepping stone biotopes, especially for species adapted to the aging and degradation phases of forest development. Larger areas minimise edge effects and secure the constant occurrence of significant forest structures. They serve as refuge and donor areas. Smaller areas generally function more as stepping stones. Depending on the local conditions, the selection of very small areas (> 0.3 ha) can also prove meaningful in securing habitat continuity and in connecting larger areas (e.g., relict occurrences of forest pasture oak trees, small-scale exceptional biotopes).

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-commercial wood gatherer: wood gatherers are deemed to be non-commercial when

they prepare firewood exclusively for their own use. The corresponding quantity of wood is defined locally by the *Organization**.

Non-merchandise Timber: branches with diameter of less than 7cm

Non-standard fuel: alkylate petrol, which serves to mitigate the health stresses caused by engine exhaust. Can be used in all two-stroke motors.

Non-timber forest products: all forest products with the exception of timber, including materials that can be harvested from trees (e.g., resin, decorative foliage) and all other plant or animal products (e.g., berries, mushrooms, game meat). Non-timber forest products may also be FSC certified. This requires case by case clarification with the certifier.

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).

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).

Organization objective: refer to *objective**.

Organization plan/Organization planning: in Germany Organization plans are mandatory for Organizations ranging in size between 30 ha and 150 ha, depending on the federal state in question, and are usually compiled for all Organizations larger than 50 ha. They serve as the guiding assessment basis for the determination of the sustainable cut over a 10-year period (refer also to *Organization survey report** and appendix II referring to *criterion** 7.1).

Organization survey report: in Germany Organization survey reports are mandatory for Organizations ranging in size between 30 ha and 150 ha, depending on the federal state in question, and count as a management plan. They can be compiled on the basis of expert appraisal. Forest owners with less than 30 ha forest property can compile an Organization survey report collectively as part of a group certification (refer to appendix III) (refer also to 'inventory' and appendix II referring to *criterion** 7.1).

Protection and recreation functions: services of the forest in the context of its significance for the lasting effectiveness of the ecosystem, the climate, the water balance, the purity of the air, soil fertility, species diversity, the scenery, historical sites and for recreation by the population.

Protection zone: refer to *conservation zone**.

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

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including

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

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

Reference areas: Areas not disturbed by direct human intervention. The natural forest development observed in these areas serves as an orientation with respect to a more natural forest use. The reference areas are spared any exploitation measures except the necessary hunting measures in accordance with *indicator** 6.6.1 and traffic safety measures. These areas should be representative of the *Organization's** managed forest land so that the results of observations are transferable. *Working blocks** occupying > 10 % of the *forest land** may be deemed representative. Reference areas may also simultaneously be *natural forest development areas**.

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).

Rescue chain: the sequence of all aid provided after an accident. Comprising emergency aid, emergency calls, first aid, transport and hospital. For the *Organization** the principal aspects of significance are the coordination of emergency aid, emergency calls and the search by emergency services for injured parties within the forest.

Rut formation with secondary damage: plastic deformation of wheel tracks after *transport activities** on extraction tracks with a lasting negative impact on the soil in the form of secondary waterlogging, erosion or ground heave.

Schematic regeneration approach: large-scale clearance, clearfell, strip felling and shelterwood cut.

Semi-natural forest stands: stands comprising tree species of the *natural forest association**.

Site-appropriate: site-appropriate refers to tree species of the *natural forest association** and tree species that have demonstrated satisfactory growth on the site of cultivation, combine sufficient proven stability against both abiotic and biotic disturbance agents, and have been shown to have no negative impact on the site and the forest community.

Strictly protected species: strictly protected species are a subset of the *highly protected species**. These are the species contained in appendix A of the European Council's regulation on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora (regulation (EC) no 338/97), species of appendix IV of the habitats directive, species of annex 1, column 3 of the German federal species protection act (BArtSchV) (in accordance with § 7 (2), no. 14, BNatSchG). CITES species are included. → *Appendix II referring to 6.4*

Succession: the continual development of existing plant communities and vegetation-free sites towards longer-lived plant communities in the absence of human influence.

Temporary mixture: admixture of fast-growing tree species that achieve their harvesting age significantly earlier than the other tree species in the *working block**.

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

Tested forestry machinery and equipment: forestry machinery and equipment that has been assessed and labelled for its serviceableness by a standards authority. This machinery and equipment complies with demands with respect to the current technological state of the art in relation to work safety, ergonomics, environmental compatibility and cost effectiveness. In Germany a corresponding verification may be, for example, the FPA/KWF seal.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization*; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices (Source: : FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0)

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

Threatened species: species listed in the endangerment categories 0, 1, 2 or 3 of the *German red list of endangered animals, plants and fungi**. → refer to appendix II referring to 6.4

Transport activities: trafficking with automotive vehicles with more than one axle and/or with tracks.

Unstable: stands with a high risk of exposure to calamity as a consequence of site conditions or their past management are deemed unstable.

Very limited portion: The affected area shall not exceed 5% of the Management Unit, irrespective of whether the conversion activities have taken place prior to or after The Organization is awarded with FSC Forest Management certification (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Waste: wastes are all mobile objects disposed of by their owner, or which the owner wishes to discard or must discard. This does not include the biomass accruing during forest harvesting.

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.

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).

Working block: the working block represents the smallest planning unit in *forest management planning**. It refers to *forest land** within a compartment for which a uniform treatment and set of objectives have been defined.

Appendix II Supplementary information to criteria* and indicators*

to 1.3.1: Essential laws and other legislation

The compilation of a complete list of all of the laws, acts and regulations pertaining to forest management is not possible given the federal structure of the Federal Republic of Germany, its incorporation within the European Union, and the complexity arising as a result. Directives represent the applicable laws and acts in their valid version. The following provides merely an overview of the most important legal regulations, without any claim to completeness. As of: May 2016.

FEDERAL LAWS

Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz (AGG)

In der Fassung vom 18. August 2006, zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 03. April 2013 (BGBl. I S. 610) m.W.v. 21. Dezember 2012 (rückwirkend).

Arbeitnehmer-Entsendegesetz (AEntG)

Gesetz über zwingende Arbeitsbedingungen für grenzüberschreitend entsandte und für regelmäßig im Inland beschäftigte Arbeitnehmer und Arbeitnehmerinnen

In der Fassung vom 20. April 2009, zuletzt geändert durch Art. 2 Abs. 11 G v. 17. Februar 2016 I 203.

Arbeitsschutzgesetz (ArbSchG)

Gesetz über die Durchführung von Maßnahmen des Arbeitsschutzes zur Verbesserung der Sicherheit und des Gesundheitsschutzes der Beschäftigten bei der Arbeit

In der Fassung vom 07. August 1996 (BGBl. I S. 1246), das zuletzt durch Artikel 427 des Gesetzes vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Arbeitssicherheitsgesetz (ASiG)

Gesetz über Betriebsärzte, Sicherheitsingenieure und andere Fachkräfte für Arbeitssicherheit

In der Fassung vom 12. Dezember 1973 (BGBl. I S. 1885; ...; 1996 S. 1476); (BGBl. III/FNA 805-2), das zuletzt durch Artikel 3 Absatz 5 des Gesetzes vom 20. April 2013 (BGBl. I S. 868) geändert worden ist.

Arbeitszeitgesetz (ArbZG)

In der Fassung vom 06. Juni 1994 (BGBl. I S. 1170), das zuletzt durch Artikel 3 Absatz 6 des Gesetzes vom 20. April 2013 (BGBl. I S. 868) geändert worden ist.

Berufsbildungsgesetz (BBiG)

In der Fassung vom 23. März 2005 (BGBl. I S. 931), das zuletzt durch Artikel 436 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Betriebsverfassungsgesetz (BetrVG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 25. September 2001 (BGBl. I S. 2518), das zuletzt durch Artikel 3 Absatz 4 des Gesetzes vom 20. April 2013 (BGBl. I S. 868) geändert worden ist.

Bundeselterngeld- und Elternzeitgesetz

Gesetz zum Elterngeld und zur Elternzeit (BEEG)

In der Fassung vom 01. Januar 2007, zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 18. Dezember 2014 (BGBl. I S. 2325) und neugefasst durch Bek. v. 27. Januar 2015 I 33.

Bundeswaldgesetz

Gesetz zur Erhaltung des Waldes und zur Förderung der Forstwirtschaft (Bundeswaldgesetz – BWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 02. Mai 1975 (BGBl. I S. 1037), das zuletzt durch Artikel 413 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474, 1535) geändert worden ist.

Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (BNatSchG)

Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz – BNatSchG)

In der Fassung vom 29. Juli 2009 (BGBl. I S. 2542), das zuletzt durch Artikel 421 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474, 1536) geändert worden ist.

Bundesjagdgesetz (BJagdG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 29. September 1976 (BGBl. I S. 2849), das zuletzt durch Artikel 422 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Bundesurlaubsgesetz (BUrIG)

Mindesturlaubsgesetz für Arbeitnehmer

In der Fassung vom 08. Januar 1963 (BGBl. I S. 2), das zuletzt durch Artikel 3 Absatz 3 des Gesetzes vom 20. April 2013 (BGBl. I S. 868) geändert worden ist.

Baugesetzbuch (BauGB)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 23. September 2004 (BGBl. I S. 2414), das zuletzt durch Artikel 6 des Gesetzes vom 20. Oktober 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1722) geändert worden ist.

Forst-Handelsklassengesetz (Forst-HKIG)

Gesetz über gesetzliche Handelsklassen für Rohholz

In der Fassung vom 25. Februar 1969 (BGBl. I, S. 149). Handelsklassengesetz in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 23. November 1972 (BGBl. I S. 2201), das zuletzt durch Artikel 22 des Gesetzes vom 25. Juli 2013 (BGBl. I S. 2722) geändert worden ist.

Forstvermehrungsgutgesetz (FoVG)

In der Fassung vom 22. Mai 2002 (BGBl. I S. 1658), das zuletzt durch Artikel 414 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Forstschäden-Ausgleichsgesetz

Gesetz zum Ausgleich von Auswirkungen besonderer Schadensereignisse in der Forstwirtschaft

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 26. August 1985 (BGBl. I S. 1756), das zuletzt durch Artikel 1412 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Jugendarbeitsschutzgesetz (JArbSchG)

Gesetz zum Schutze der arbeitenden Jugend

In der Fassung vom 12. April 1976 (BGBl. I S. 965), das zuletzt durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes vom 03. März 2016 (BGBl. I S. 369) geändert worden ist.

Kündigungsschutzgesetz (KSchG)

In der Fassung vom 10. August 1951 (BGBl. I S. 499) in der Fassung vom 25. August 1969 (BGBl. I S. 1317), das zuletzt durch Artikel 3 Absatz 2 des Gesetzes vom 20. April 2013 (BGBl. I S. 868) geändert worden ist.

Mindestlohnengesetz (MiLoG)

Gesetz zur Regelung eines allgemeinen Mindestlohns (MiLoG)

In der Fassung vom 11. August 2014 (BGBl. I S. 1348), das durch Artikel 2 Absatz 10 des Gesetzes vom 17. Februar 2016 (BGBl. I S. 203) geändert worden ist.

Mutterschutzgesetz (MuSchG)

Gesetz zum Schutze der erwerbstätigen Mutter

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 20. Juni 2002 (BGBl. I S. 2318), zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 23. Oktober 2012 (BGBl. I S. 2246) m.W.v. 30. Oktober 2012.

Pflanzenschutzgesetz (PflSchG)

Gesetz zum Schutz der Kulturpflanzen

In der Fassung vom 06. Februar 2012 (BGBl. I S. 148, 1281), das zuletzt durch Artikel 375 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Gesetz über die Bereitstellung von Produkten auf dem Markt (Produktsicherheitsgesetz – ProdSG)

Produktsicherheitsgesetz vom 08. November 2011 (BGBl. I S. 2178, 2179; 2012 I S. 131), das durch Artikel 435 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Tarifvertragsgesetz (TVG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 25. August 1969 (BGBl. I Nr. 83 vom 27.08.1969 S. 1323), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 03. Juli 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1130).

Tierschutzgesetz (TierSchG)

Gesetz zum Schutz von Tieren

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 18. Mai 2006 (BGBl. I S. 1206, 1313), das zuletzt durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 28. Juli 2014 (BGBl. I S. 1308) geändert worden ist.

Umweltinformationsgesetz (UIG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 27. Oktober 2014 (BGBl. I S. 1643)

Gesetz über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung (UVPG)

Gesetz über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 24. Februar 2010 (BGBl. I S. 94), das zuletzt durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes vom 21. Dezember 2015 (BGBl. I S. 2490) geändert worden ist.

Gesetz zu dem Übereinkommen vom 05. Juni 1992 über die biologische Vielfalt

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 30. August 1993 (BGBl. II, S. 1741)

Gesetz über die Durchführung von Maßnahmen des Arbeitsschutzes zur Verbesserung der Sicherheit und des Gesundheitsschutzes der Beschäftigten bei der Arbeit (Arbeitsschutzgesetz – ArbSchG)

In der Fassung vom 07. August 1996 (BGBl. 1996 S. 1246; 1479; 1997 S. 594, 2970; 1998 S. 3849), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 427 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474).

Furthermore, the following provisions also apply in the Federal Republic of Germany:

Arbeitsstättenverordnung (ArbStättV)

In der Fassung vom 12. August 2004 (BGBl. I S. 2179), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 6 Abs. 4 der Verordnung vom 06. März 2007 (BGBl. I S. 261), die zuletzt durch Artikel 282 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Bildschirmarbeitsverordnung (BildscharbV)

Verordnung über Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz bei der Arbeit an Bildschirmgeräten

In der Fassung vom 04. Dezember 1996 (BGBl. I S. 1841, 1843), die zuletzt durch Artikel 429 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474) geändert worden ist.

Gefahrstoffverordnung (GefStoffV)

Verordnung zum Schutz vor gefährlichen Stoffen

In der Fassung vom 26. November 2010 (BGBl. I S. 1643, 1644), die durch Artikel 2 der Verordnung vom 03. Februar 2015 (BGBl. I S. 49) geändert worden ist.

Gesetzliche Kranken-, Arbeitslosen- und Rentenversicherung (Pflicht)

- *Sozialgesetzbuch Fünftes Buch (SGB V)* – Gesetzliche Krankenversicherung vom 20.12.1988 (BGBl. I S. 2477, Artikel 1), die durch Artikel 2 Absatz 12 des Gesetzes vom 17. Februar 2016 (BGBl. I S. 203) geändert worden ist.
- *Sozialgesetzbuch Sechstes Buch (SGB VI)* – Gesetzliche Rentenversicherung – (Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 18. Dezember 1989, BGBl. I S. 2261, 1990 I S. 1337) in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 19. Februar 2002 (BGBl. I S. 754, 1404, 3384), das durch Artikel 7 des Gesetzes vom 21. Dezember 2015 (BGBl. I S. 2517) geändert worden ist.
- *Sozialgesetzbuch Siebtes Buch (SGB VII)* – Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung – (Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 07. August 1996, BGBl. I S. 1254) vom 7. August 1996 (BGBl. I S. 1254), das durch Artikel 6 des Gesetzes vom 21. Dezember 2015 (BGBl. I S. 2424) geändert worden ist.

Kinderarbeitsschutzverordnung (KindArbSchV)

Verordnung über den Kinderarbeitsschutz

In der Fassung vom 23. Juni 1998 (BGBl. I S. 1508).

Lastenhandhabungsverordnung (LasthandhabV)

Verordnung über Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz bei der manuellen Handhabung von Lasten bei der Arbeit

Diese Verordnung ist als Artikel 2 der Verordnung zur Umsetzung von EG-Richtlinien zur EG-Rahmenrichtlinie Arbeitsschutz vom 04. Dezember 1996 (BGBl. I S. 1841 ff.) am 20. Dezember 1996 in Kraft getreten. Zuletzt geändert durch Art. 428 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1474, 1537).

PSA-Benutzungsverordnung (PSA-BV)

Verordnung über Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz bei der Benutzung persönlicher Schutzausrüstungen bei der Arbeit

Diese Verordnung ist als Artikel 1 der Verordnung zur Umsetzung von EG-Richtlinien zur EG-Rahmenrichtlinie Arbeitsschutz vom 04. Dezember 1996 (BGBl. I S. 1841 ff.) am 20. Dezember 1996 in Kraft getreten.

Tarifverträge:

- Tarifvertrag öffentlicher Dienst (TVöD): Vom 01. Oktober 2005 in der Fassung der Tarifeinigung vom 01. April 2016
- Manteltarifvertrag für die staatlichen Forstbetriebe: Vom 26. Januar 1982 in der Fassung des 28. Änderungsstarifvertrages vom 24. Februar 2006.

Unfallverhütungsvorschrift 4.3: Forsten

In der Fassung vom 01. Januar 1985 in der Fassung vom 01. Oktober 1997.

Unfallverhütungsvorschrift 4.5: Gefahrstoffe

In der Fassung vom 01. Januar 2000

Vergaberecht der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

- Gesetz gegen Wettbewerbsbeschränkungen in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 26. Juni 2013 (BGBl. I S. 1750, 3245), das zuletzt durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 17. Februar 2016 (BGBl. I S. 203) geändert worden ist
- Verordnung über die Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge (Vergabeverordnung – VgV) vom 18.04.2016
- Vergabe- und Vertragsordnung für Leistungen (VOL) vom 20. November 2009 in der Fassung vom 11. Juni 2010
- Vergabe- und Vertragsordnung für Bauleistungen A-C (VOB) in den Fassungen vom 26. Juni 2012
- Vergabeordnung für freiberufliche Leistungen (VOF) in der Fassung vom 18. November 2009
- Sowie alle gültigen Vergabe- bzw. Vergabe- und Tariftreuegesetze der Länder

FEDERAL DECREES

Arbeitsmedizinische Vorsorgeverordnung

Verordnung zur arbeitsmedizinischen Vorsorge

In der Fassung vom 18. Dezember 2008 (BGBl. I S. 2768), die zuletzt durch Artikel 1 der Verordnung vom 23. Oktober 2013 (BGBl. I S. 3882) geändert worden ist.

Betriebssicherheitsverordnung

Betriebssicherheitsverordnung

In der Fassung vom 03. Februar 2015 (BGBl. I S. 49), die durch Artikel 1 der Verordnung vom 13. Juli 2015 (BGBl. I S. 1187) geändert worden ist.

Biostoffverordnung

Verordnung über Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz bei Tätigkeiten mit Biologischen Arbeitsstoffen (Biostoffverordnung – BioStoffV)

In der Fassung vom 15. Juli 2013 (BGBl. I S. 2514).

Bundesartenschutzverordnung

In der Fassung vom 16. Februar 2005 (BGBl. I S. 258, 896), die zuletzt durch Artikel 10 des Gesetzes vom 21. Januar 2013 (BGBl. I S. 95) geändert worden ist.

Verordnung über den Schutz von Wild (Bundeswildschutzverordnung – BWildSchV)

In der Fassung vom 25. Oktober 1985 (BGBl. I, S. 2040), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 der Verordnung vom 16. Februar 2005 (BGBl. I S. 258).

Verordnung über Pflanzenschutzmittel und Pflanzenschutzgeräte (Pflanzenschutzmittelverordnung)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 15. Januar 2013 (BGBl. I S. 74).

FEDERAL STATE LAWS

Personalvertretungsgesetze (PersVG)

Bundespersonalvertretungsgesetz vom 15. März 1974 (BGBl. I S. 693), das zuletzt durch Artikel 3 Absatz 2 des Gesetzes vom 03. Juli 2013 (BGBl. I S. 1978) geändert worden ist.

Baden-Württemberg

Landespersonalvertretungsgesetz für Baden-Württemberg (LPVG)

In der Fassung vom 12. März 2015 (GBl. 2015, 221), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 31, 54 und 55 geändert durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes vom 06. Oktober 2015 (GBl. S. 842, 851).

Bayern

Bayerisches Personalvertretungsgesetz (BayPVG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 11. November 1986 (GVBl. S. 349), zuletzt geändert durch § 2 Abs. 6 G zur Änderung des Vermessungs- und KatasterG sowie weiterer Rechtsvorschriften vom 17. Juli 2015 (GVBl. S. 243)

Berlin

Personalvertretungsgesetz Berlin (PersVG)

In der Fassung vom 14. Juli 1994 (GVBl. 1994, 337), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: Anlage geändert durch Artikel 15 des Gesetzes vom 09. Mai 2016 (GVBl. S. 226).

Brandenburg

Personalvertretungsgesetz für das Land Brandenburg (Landespersonalvertretungsgesetz - PersVG)

In der Fassung vom 15. September 1993 (GVBl./93, [Nr. 20], S.358), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 12 des Gesetzes vom 25. Januar 2016 (GVBl./16, [Nr. 5]).

Bremen

Bremisches Personalvertretungsgesetz

In der Fassung vom 05. März 1974 (Brem.GBl. 1974, 131), zuletzt geändert durch §§ 22a, 29, 39, 48 und 70, § 22 neu gefasst, § 73c eingefügt durch Gesetz vom 19.12.2014 (Brem.GBl. S. 777).

Hamburg

Hamburgisches Personalvertretungsgesetz (HmbPersVG)

In der Fassung vom 08. Juli 2014 (HmbGVBl. 2014, S. 299), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 11 geändert durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes vom 03. Juni 2015 (HmbGVBl. S. 108).

Hessen

Hessisches Personalvertretungsgesetz (HPVG)

In der Fassung vom 24. März 1988 (GVBl. I S. 103), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 10a des Gesetzes vom 16. Dezember 2015 (GVBl. S. 594).

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Personalvertretungsgesetz für das Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (PersVG)

In der Fassung vom 24. Februar 1993 (GVOBl. M-V 1993, S. 125), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 76 geändert durch Artikel 4 des Gesetzes vom 16. Dezember 2010 (GVOBl. M-V S. 730, 758).

Niedersachsen

Niedersächsisches Personalvertretungsgesetz (NPersVG)

In der Fassung vom 09. Februar 2016 (Nds. GVBl. 2016, 2), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 15 geändert durch Artikel 4 des Gesetzes vom 16.12.2014 (Nds. GVBl. S. 475).

Nordrhein-Westfalen

Personalvertretungsgesetz für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen (Landespersonalvertretungsgesetz – LPVG)

In der Fassung vom 03. Dezember 1974 (GV. NRW. S. 754), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 05. Juli 2011 (GV. NRW. S. 348).

Rheinland-Pfalz

Landespersonalvertretungsgesetz (LPersVG)

In der Fassung vom 24. November 2000 (GVBl. 2000, 529). Letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 84 geändert durch Artikel 13 des Gesetzes vom 22.12.2015 (GVBl. S. 505).

Saarland

Saarländisches Personalvertretungsgesetz (SPersVG)

In der Fassung vom 09. Mai 1973 der Bekanntmachung vom 02. März 1989 (Amtsbl. S. 413), zuletzt geändert durch das Gesetz vom 02. Dezember 2015 (Amtsbl. I S. 967).

Sachsen

Sächsisches Personalvertretungsgesetz (SächsPersVG)

In der Fassung vom 21. Januar 1993 (SächsGVBl. S. 29), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 2008 (SächsGVBl. S. 138, 144).

Sachsen-Anhalt

Landespersonalvertretungsgesetz Sachsen-Anhalt (PersVG LSA)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 16. März 2004 (GVBl. LSA 2004, 205, ber. 491), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 42 geändert durch Artikel 7 des Gesetzes vom 17. Dezember 2014 (GVBl. LSA S. 525, 528).

Schleswig-Holstein

Gesetz über die Mitbestimmung der Personalräte (MBG Schl.-H.)

In der Fassung vom 11. Dezember 1990 (GVOBl. 1990, 577), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 44 und 94 geändert (Art. 12 Ges. v. 11.12.2014, GVOBl. S. 464).

Thüringen

Thüringer Personalvertretungsgesetz (ThürPersVG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 13. Januar 2012 (GVBl. 2012, 1), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 12. August 2014 (GVBl. S. 472, 519).

Federal state forest laws

Baden-Württemberg

Waldgesetz für Baden-Württemberg (Landeswaldgesetz – LWaldG)

Letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: mehrfach geändert durch Artikel 8 des Gesetzes vom 23. Juni 2015 (GBl. S. 585, 613).

Bayern

Waldgesetz für Bayern (BayWaldG)

Zuletzt geändert durch § 1 Nr. 392 VO zur Anpassung des LandesR an die geltende Geschäftsverteilung vom 22. 7. 2014 (GVBl S. 286).

Berlin

Gesetz zur Erhaltung des Waldes (Landeswaldgesetz – LWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 16. September 2004 (GVBl. Nr. 40 vom 28.09.2004 S. 391; 11.7.2006 S. 819), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 04. Februar 2016 (GVBl. S. 26, 55).

Brandenburg

Waldgesetz des Landes Brandenburg (Landeswaldgesetz – LWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 20. April 2004 (GVBl. I S. 137), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 10. Juli 2014 (GVBl.I/14, [Nr. 33]).

Bremen

Waldgesetz für das Land Bremen (Bremisches Waldgesetz - BremWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 31. Mai 2005 (Brem.GBl. 2005, 207), zuletzt geändert durch: § 18 geändert durch Artikel 2 Abs. 2 des Gesetzes vom 25.05.2010 (Brem.GBl. S. 349).

Hessen

Hessisches Waldgesetz (HWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 27. Juni 2013, GVBl. I S. 582, Zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 17. Dezember 2015 (GVBl. S. 607).

Hamburg

Landeswaldgesetz

In der Fassung vom 13. März 1978 (GVBl. 74), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 2, 5 geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 02. Dezember 2013 (HmbGVBl. S. 484).

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Waldgesetz für das Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Landeswaldgesetz – LWaldG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 27. Juli 2011 (GVBl. M-V S. 870); geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 20. Mai 2011 (GVBl. M-V S. 311).

Niedersachsen

Niedersächsisches Gesetz über den Wald und die Landschaftsordnung (NWaldLG)

In der Fassung vom 21. März 2002 (Nds. GVBl. S. 112), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 15 geändert durch Artikel 4 des Gesetzes vom 16.12.2014 (Nds. GVBl. S. 475).

Nordrhein-Westfalen

Landesforstgesetz für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen (Landesforstgesetz – LFoG)

In der Fassung vom 24. April 1980 (GVBl. 546), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 4 des Gesetzes vom 12. Mai 2015 (GV. NRW. S. 448).

Rheinland-Pfalz

Landeswaldgesetz für Rheinland-Pfalz (LWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 30. November 2000 GVBl. S. 504, letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 12, 33 und 36 geändert durch Artikel 8 des Gesetzes vom 22.12.2015 (GVBl. S. 516).

Saarland

Waldgesetz für das Saarland (Landeswaldgesetz – LWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 26. Oktober 1977 (Amtsblatt 1009), zuletzt geändert durch das Gesetz vom 26. Juni 2013 (Amtsbl. I S. 268).

Sachsen

Waldgesetz für den Freistaat Sachsen (Sächs. WaldG)

In der Fassung vom 10. April 1992 (GVBl. 137), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 5 des Gesetzes vom 29. April 2015 (SächsGVBl. S. 349).

Sachsen-Anhalt

Gesetz zur Erhaltung und Bewirtschaftung des Waldes, zur Förderung der Forstwirtschaft sowie zum Betreten und Nutzen der freien Landschaft im Land Sachsen-Anhalt (Landeswaldgesetz Sachsen-Anhalt – LWaldG)

Vom 25. Februar 2016

Schleswig-Holstein

Waldgesetz für das Land Schleswig-Holstein (LWaldG)

In der Fassung vom 05. Dezember 2004, letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: mehrfach geändert (Art. 2 Ges. v. 27.05.2016, GVBl. S. 161).

Thüringen

Gesetz zur Erhaltung, zum Schutz und zur Bewirtschaftung des Waldes und zur Förderung der Forstwirtschaft (Thüringer Waldgesetz – ThürWaldG)

Letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: mehrfach geändert durch Gesetz vom 19. Dezember 2013 (GVBl. S. 352).

Federal nature conservation laws

Baden-Württemberg

Gesetz zum Schutz der Natur und zur Pflege der Landschaft (Naturschutzgesetz – NatSchG)

In der Fassung vom 23. Juni 2015 (GBl. S. 585).

Bayern

Gesetz über den Schutz der Natur, die Pflege der Landschaft und die Erholung in der freien Natur (Bayrisches Naturschutzgesetz – BayNatSchG)

In der Fassung vom 23. Februar 2011 (GVBl. S. 82), zuletzt geändert durch Art. 9a Abs. 16 Bayerisches E-Government-Gesetz vom 22. Dezember 2015 (GVBl. S. 458).

Berlin

Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege von Berlin (Berliner Naturschutzgesetz – NatSchGBln)

In der Fassung vom 29. Mai 2013 (GVBl. 2013, 140).

Brandenburg

Brandenburgisches Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Brandenburgisches Naturschutzgesetz – BbgNatSchG)

Brandenburgisches Ausführungsgesetz zum Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (Brandenburgisches Naturschutzausführungsgesetz – BbgNatSchAG) vom 21. Januar 2013 (GVBl.I/13, [Nr. 03, ber. (GVBl.I/13 Nr. 21)]), vollständig am 01. Juni 2013 in Kraft getreten.

Bremen

Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Bremisches Naturschutzgesetz – BremNatSchG)

In der Fassung vom 27. April 2010 (Brem.GBl. S. 315), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 22. März 2016 (Brem.GBl. S. 189).

Hamburg

Hamburgisches Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Hamburgisches Naturschutzgesetz – HmbNatSchG)

Hamburgisches Gesetz zur Ausführung des Bundesnaturschutzgesetzes (HmbBNatSchAG). In der Fassung vom 11. Mai 2010*

letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 25 geändert durch Gesetz vom 13. Mai 2014 (HmbGVBl. S. 167).

*) Verkündet als Artikel 1 des Gesetzes zur Neuregelung des Hamburgischen Landesrechts auf dem Gebiet des Naturschutzes und der Landschaftspflege.

Hessen

Hessisches Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Hessisches Naturschutzgesetz – HeNatG)

In der Fassung vom 04. Dezember 2006 (GVBl. I S. 619).

Dazu: Hessisches Ausführungsgesetz zum Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (HAGBNatSchG)* vom 20. Dezember 2010*, zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes vom 27. Juni 2013 (GVBl. S. 458).

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Gesetz zum Schutz der Natur und der Landschaft im Lande Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Landesnaturschutzgesetz – LNatG M-V)

In der Fassung vom 22. Oktober 2002 (GVOBl. Nr. 1/2003 S. 1), zuletzt geändert durch Art. 3 des Ges. v. 14. Juli 2006 (GVOBl. Nr. 13/2006 S. 560).

Dazu: Gesetz des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern zur Ausführung des Bundesnaturschutzgesetzes (Naturschutzausführungsgesetz – NatSchAG M-V) vom 23. Februar 2010*

Stand: letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: mehrfach geändert durch Artikel 4 des Gesetzes vom 15. Januar 2015 (GVOBl. M-V S. 30, 36).

Niedersachsen

Niedersächsisches Naturschutzgesetz (NNatG)

In der Fassung vom 11. April 1994 (Nds. GVBl. S. 155, ber. S. 267), zuletzt geändert durch Art. 4 zur Änd. raumordnungsrechtl. Vorschriften v. 26. April 2007 (Nds. GVBl. S. 161)

Dazu: Niedersächsisches Ausführungsgesetz zum Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (NAGBNatSchG) vom 19. Februar 2010*

Verkündet als Artikel 1 des Gesetzes zur Neuordnung des Naturschutzrechts vom 19. Februar 2010 (Nds. GVBl. S. 104).

Nordrhein-Westfalen

Gesetz zur Sicherung des Naturhaushaltes und zur Entwicklung der Landschaft (Landschaftsgesetz – LG)

In der Fassung vom 21. Juli 2000 (GVBl. S. 568), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 UmweltÄndG vom 16. März 2010 (GV. NRW. S. 185).

Rheinland-Pfalz

Landesnaturschutzgesetz (LNatSchG)

In der Fassung vom 06. Oktober 2015.

Saarland

Gesetz zum Schutz der Natur und Heimat im Saarland (Saarländisches Naturschutzgesetz (SNG))

In der Fassung vom 05. April 2006 (ABl. Nr. 22/2006 Seite 726), zuletzt geändert durch das Gesetz vom 13. Oktober 2015 (Amtsbl. I S. 790).

Sachsen

Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege im Freistaat Sachsen (Sächsisches Naturschutzgesetz – SächsNatSchG)

Sächsisches Naturschutzgesetz vom 6. Juni 2013 (SächsGVBl. S. 451), das zuletzt durch Artikel 25 des Gesetzes vom 29. April 2015 (SächsGVBl. S. 349) geändert worden ist.

Sachsen-Anhalt

Naturschutzgesetz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt (NatSchG LSA)

In der Fassung vom 10. Dezember 2010, letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 6 geändert durch Artikel 5 des Gesetzes vom 18. Dezember 2015 (GVBl. LSA S. 659, 662).

Schleswig-Holstein

Gesetz zum Schutz der Natur (Landesnaturschutzgesetz – LNatSchG)

In der Fassung vom 24. Februar 2010,

letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: mehrfach geändert (Art. 1 Ges. v. 27.05.2016, GVOBl. S. 162).

Thüringen

Thüringer Gesetz für Natur und Landschaft (ThürNatG)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 30. August 2006 (GVBl. Nr. 12/2006 S. 421), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: § 26a geändert durch Gesetz vom 15. Juli 2015 (GVBl. S. 113).

Federal hunting laws

Baden-Württemberg

Jagd- und Wildtiermanagementgesetz (JWMG)

Ausgefertigt am 25. November 2014, gültig ab 01. April 2015.

Bayern

Bayerisches Jagdgesetz (BayJG)

In der Fassung vom 13. Oktober 1978 (GVBl. 678), in der Fassung vom 22. Juli 2014, 286.

Berlin

Gesetz über den Schutz, die Hege und Jagd wildlebender Tiere im Land Berlin (Landesjagdgesetz – LJagdG Bln)

In der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 25. September 2006 (GVBl. S. 1006).

Brandenburg

Jagdgesetz für das Land Brandenburg (BbgJagdG)

In der Fassung vom 09. Oktober 2003, zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 10. Juli 2014 (GVBl.I/14, [Nr. 33]).

Bremen

Bremisches Landesjagdgesetz (LJagdG)

In der Fassung vom 26. Oktober 1981 (BrGBI. 171), zuletzt geändert durch Geschäftsverteilung des Senats vom 31.03.2009 (Brem.GBl. S. 129).

Hamburg

Hamburgisches Jagdgesetz

In der Fassung vom 22. Mai 1978 (HGVB. 162), letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 15, 30 geändert durch Gesetz vom 18. Juli 2001 (HmbGVBl. S. 251, 257).

Hessen

Hessisches Jagdgesetz (HJG)

In der Fassung vom 5. Juni 2001 (GVBl. I S. 271),

zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 23. Juli 2015 (GVBl. S. 315).

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Jagdgesetz des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Landesjagdgesetz – LJagdG)

In der Fassung vom 22. März 2000 (GVOBl. M-V 2000, S. 126),

letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: mehrfach geändert durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes vom 20. Mai 2011 (GVOBl. M-V S. 311, 320).

Niedersachsen

Niedersächsisches Jagdgesetz (NJagdG)

In der Fassung vom 16. März 2001 (Nds. GVBl. Nr. 7/2001 S.100),

zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 14 des Gesetzes vom 13. Oktober 2011 (Nds. GVBl. S. 353).

Nordrhein-Westfalen

Landesjagdgesetz Nordrhein-Westfalen (Landesjagdgesetz – LJG-NW)

Zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 12. Mai 2015 (GV. NRW. S. 448, ber. S. 629), in Kraft getreten am 28. Mai 2015.

Rheinland-Pfalz

Landesjagdgesetz (LJG)

In der Fassung vom 9. Juli 2010 (GVBl. S. 149),

letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 1, 23, 32, 46, 47, 48 und 51 geändert durch Artikel 1 der Verordnung vom 12. September 2012 (GVBl. S. 310).

Saarland

Gesetz Nr. 1407 zur Jagd und zum Wildtiermanagement (Saarländisches Jagdgesetz - SJG)

In der Fassung vom 27. Mai 1998, zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 13. Oktober 2015 (Amtsbl. I S. 712).

Sachsen

Landesjagdgesetz Sachsen (Sächs. LJagdG)

In der Fassung vom 8. Mai 1991 (GVBl. 67),

zuletzt geändert durch Art. 4 Abs. 2 Satz 2 ÄndG vom 8. 6. 2012 (SächsGVBl. S. 308).

Sachsen-Anhalt

Landesjagdgesetz Sachsen-Anhalt

In der Fassung vom 23. Juli 1991 (GVBl. LSA 186),

Inhaltsübersicht geändert, § 48b neu eingefügt durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes vom 21. Juli 2015 (GVBl. LSA S. 365, 368).

Schleswig-Holstein

Jagdgesetz des Landes Schleswig-Holstein (Landesjagdgesetz – LJagdG)

In der Fassung vom 13. Oktober 1999 (GVOBl. 1999, S. 300),

letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 4, 17, 29, 30 und 37 geändert (Art. 3 Ges. v. 27.05.2016, GVOBl. S. 162).

Thüringen

Thüringer Jagdgesetz (ThJG)

In der Fassung vom 28. Juni 2006 (GVBl. S. 313),

letzte berücksichtigte Änderung: §§ 10, 33, 45 geändert durch Gesetz vom 6. Mai 2013 (GVBl. S. 117).

to 1.3.5: Conflicts between laws and FSC-Standard

FSC-STD 20-007 V 3-0 Forest Management Evaluations states the following: "8.20: Conflicts between certification requirements and laws and regulations. The certification body shall evaluate any conflicts between laws/regulations and certification requirements of the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard, on a case by case basis, in arrangement with involved or affected parties." To fulfil Indicator 1.3.5 regarding information might also be used.

to 1.5.1: Explanations to EUTR

The European Timber Regulation (EUTR, Regulation (EU) No 995/2010) is a regulation of the European Union of 20 October 2010 introduced to restrict trade in the EU of timber and wood products stemming from illegal felling. The EUTR applies to all enterprises trading in timber and wood products on the EU internal market; that is, within a member state, within the EU or through import into the EU from outside of its boundaries. In Germany the EUTR is implemented through the Holzhandels-Sicherungs-Gesetz (HolzSiG).

Information on compliance with the EUTR in the FSC context can be found on the homepage under: <http://www.fsc-deutschland.de/de-de/zertifizierung/eutr>.

Basic provisions relating to the EUTR can be found in the Commission Notice of 12 February 2016 'Guidance document for the EU timber regulation.'

The EUTR is the most important tool for legal timber trade. Beside the EUTR no other applicable relevant international conventions are known at present.

To 1.5.3: CITES

There are no CITES tree species in German forests. If the Organization is not harvesting or trading any CITES species, 1.5.3 is not applicable.

To 1.7.1: Anti-corruption regulations

German Criminal law has no overall corruption regulation but sanctions illegality by corruption in the different elements of crime (Stand 02/2017):

- § 331 StGB Taking bribes
- § 332 StGB Taking bribes meant as an incentive to violating one's official duties
- § 333 StGB Giving bribes
- § 334 StGB Giving bribes as an incentive to the recipient's violating his official duties
- § 335 StGB Aggravated cases
- § 108e StGB Bribing delegates
- § 108b StGB Bribing voters
- § 299 StGB Taking and giving bribes in commercial practice

Beside, Act for Fighting against International Bribery (IntBestG) and EU-Bribery Act (EU-BestG) are relevant in Germany. **to 1.8: Partial certification of forest sites**

Subject to certain conditions, the FSC may award certification that does not encompass the whole of the Organization*. This may be the case, for example, where parts of the Organization* are situated at separate locations or where sites are used for experimental purposes or other uses. Detailed rules pertaining to partial certification may be found in the FSC documents FSC-POL-20-002 (Partial certification of large ownerships) and FSC-POL-20-003 (The excision of areas from the scope of certification). The documents are available online under www.ic.fsc.org (→FSC certification → Requirements & guidance → Normative framework → Policies → Interpretation of the normative framework). Details shall be agreed with the responsible certifier.

to 2.1: Compliance with the eight ILO core labour conventions

ILO-Konventionen

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a specialised agency of the UN founded in 1919. Its headquarters based in Geneva, the ILO strives to improve labour and living conditions worldwide, to create job opportunities and to promote the recognition of basic human rights. The ILO'S significance in terms of international social policy stems from its tripartite

Organization structure, which places workers and employer representatives on an equal footing with government representatives in decision-making processes.

The ILO formulates international principles in the form of conventions and recommendations representing a minimum standard of basic labour rights. In the following, eight conventions deemed by the ILO to be core labour norms are presented, all of which have been signed up to by the German federal government and are, therefore, binding for FSC certification:

Freedom to organise

Convention 87 - Freedom of association and protection of the right to organise convention

Convention 98 - Right to organise and collective bargaining convention

Abolition of forced labour

Convention 29 – Forced labour convention and Protocol of 2014 to the Forced labour convention

Convention 105 – Abolition of forced labour convention

Equality/no discrimination

Convention 100 – Equal remuneration convention

Convention 111 – Convention concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation

Child labour

Convention 138 – Minimum age convention

Convention 182 – Worst forms of child labour convention

German language versions of the conventions are available under:
<http://www.ilo.org/berlin/arbeits-und-standards/kernarbeitsnormen/lang--de/index.htm>.

to 2.2: Relevant laws of equality, mother's protection, parental allowance and parental leave

Equality and same conditions in job opportunities:

- § 7 AGG (Prohibition of discrimination because of race, belief, sex or age on job issues)
- § 11 AAG (Advertisement)

Equality in training and health & safety programs for work typically carried out by women

- § 7 AGG (Prohibition of discrimination because of race, belief, sex or age on job issues)
- § 12 AAG (Measures and duties of employer)

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

- § 6 MuSchG (Prohibition of employment after confinement)
- § 15 BEEG (Right to parental leave)

Paternity leave is available and is not punished

- §§ 15-16 BEEG (Parental leave for employees)

to 2.3.1: Certified spray paints

Certified paints in the context of this standard are, for example, those bearing the KWF TEST-label and such that meet equivalent specifications. The Kuratorium für Wald- und Forsttechnik (KWF) tests spray paints upon the request of the manufacturer and awards the 'KWF TEST' label to products meeting the necessary requirements. In addition to the practical test requirements such as productivity, durability and detectability, the ingredients are also classed according to their relevance for health. Paints with ingredients damaging to health (Xn) are fundamentally excluded from labelling.

An overview of KWF-tested paints and the test requirements may be found on the KWF homepage under: <http://www.kwf-online.de/deutsch/pruef/pruefergebnisse/aagw/spruehfarben/index.htm> (as of: February

2016).

to 2.3.3: Safety related and occupational healthcare

The safety related and occupational healthcare is included in the regulation 1.2 for security and health protection (Vorschriften für Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz, VSG). The regulation (VSG) is equal to the accident prevention regulation (Unfallverhütungsvorschriften) of the agricultural professional community (Landwirtschaftliche Berufsgenossenschaft). The agricultural professional community is part of the Social Insurance for Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture (Sozialversicherung für Landwirtschaft, Forsten und Gartenbau, SVLFG). They are legally binding for all insured persons of the agricultural professional community. The current version of the VSG can be found at http://www.svlfg.de/30-praevention/prv051_fachinfos_a_z/f/01_fachkraft/0101_ausb_fach/index.html

to 2.5.4: Explanations to DGUV regulation 114-018 Waldarbeiten

The Waldarbeiten ('forest operations') regulation of the Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung (DGUV) refers to forest operations within the Organization and to the application of forestry work processes in other areas. It is also valid with respect to the operation of the corresponding facilities, vehicles, machinery, plants, equipment and gear. The regulation is a substantiation of the existing statutory work health and safety regulations and the policies of the accident insurance provider and describes as examples measures by which the prescribed safety objectives can be achieved during forest operations.

The DGUV regulation 114-018 Waldarbeiten can be obtained in its current version dated February 2011 (as of: June 2016) from the Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung (DGUV), Mittelstraße 51, 10117 Berlin or downloaded free of charge from <http://publikationen.dguv.de> or <http://www.arbeitssicherheit.de>.

to 4.5.2: Measures with a significant impact on others

Measures are significant in the context of the indicator when they have effects on neighbouring sites or when the local population is directly impacted upon. These may include, for example, the following:

- Construction measures such as forest road construction necessary to create infrastructure within larger areas.
- *Forestry operations** affecting neighbouring properties or property not owned by the Organization in any form or that are of relevance for larger areas.
- Waterway control structures that may lead to alterations to waterways at head- or tailwaters
- Harvesting measures affecting neighbouring properties or where roads located on the property of others must be used for transport activities.
- The designation of *protected areas** and *forest development areas**.

To 5.2.1: Qualified methods for sustainable cut

To determine the timber quantities that can be used sustainably (allowable cut) with a qualified method, at least the following parameters are taken into account based on forest management planning: Net-Growth and yield; inventory of the forest

to 6.1.1: Information pertaining to the environment

The following sources can be called upon:

Protection values	Source of information	Restrictions on management operations	Information on monitoring by
Species protection	Official maps available to the <i>Organization*</i> to hand within the <i>Organization*</i> , specific indications concerning the occurrence of <i>strictly protected species*</i> communicated directly to the <i>Organization*</i> by experts	Recommendations by the <i>responsible</i> authorities or experts	<i>Responsible</i> authority
Protected biotopes	Publicly available official maps and information pertaining to legally protected <i>biotopes*</i> within	Recommendations by the <i>responsible</i> authorities	<i>Responsible</i> authority

	the <i>Organization</i> * Local knowledge within the management		
Protected habitats	Regulations on designated nature protection areas within the <i>Organization</i> * Map of SAC habitat types in the <i>Organization</i> *	Catalogue of imperatives and prohibitions of the protected area regulation, observance of protection goals and recommendations	<i>Responsible authority</i>
<i>Landscape</i> *	Regulation on designated landscape protection areas within the <i>Organization</i> *	Catalogue of imperatives and prohibitions of the protected area regulation	<i>Responsible authority</i>
Soil	Publicly available soil maps, internal forest site maps Regulation on the designation of soil protection forest	Observance of the recommendations of the site maps Imperatives and prohibitions of the regulation on the designation of soil protection forest	Assessment as part of the <i>forest management planning</i> *
Climate	Internal forest site maps, publicly available forest function map	Observance of recommendations from the site and function maps	Assessment as part of the <i>forest management planning</i> *
Water regime	Regulation on designated water protection areas	Catalogue of imperatives and prohibitions of the water protection areas regulation	<i>Responsible authority</i>
Carbon store	A clear and practicable assessment at the operational level is not currently possible		

to 6.4: Explanations of the terms 'rare' and 'endangered' species

Endangered species*

Species the populations of which are threatened in large parts of their distribution range in Germany. These include the species of the red lists* with an endangerment category of '3' and higher (1 to 3). Given the contrasting distributions and population densities of species across the country, additional species are also classed endangered on the red lists of the individual federal states. In the event of the local handling of an individual case, the paramount basis for reference is the federal state list.

The red list for the Federal Republic of Germany distinguishes the following categories:

Endangerment category 0: 'Extinct or lost'

Species the populations of which are verifiably extinct or that were eradicated (reference period ca. 1850, the Middle Ages in the case of mammals and birds) or 'lost species,' that is, species whose occurrence in the past is verified but which have not been verifiably observed for a longer time (minimum 10 years) in spite of search efforts.

Endangerment category 1: 'Threatened by extinction'

The survival of these species in the Federal Republic of Germany is improbable if the causal factors persist and if population-conserving protection and aid measures are not undertaken or are discontinued. This category includes species with only individual occurrences or with only few, isolated small to very small populations (so called 'rare species'), whose populations are seriously threatened by current or foreseeable interventions.

Endangerment category 2: 'Severely endangered'

Species endangered across almost the entirety of their distribution range in the Federal Republic of Germany. Species with small populations whose numbers are declining significantly across the whole native distribution range or that have disappeared regionally.

Endangerment category 3: 'Endangered'

A threat exists in large parts of the distribution range in the Federal Republic of Germany. Species with small or very small populations regionally, whose populations are declining regionally and/or locally in many areas or that have disappeared locally, and plants with changing growing areas.

Endangerment category 4: 'Potentially endangered'

Species with only a few occurrences in a particular area, or in low numbers, and species occurring in small numbers at the margins of their distribution range, provided they have not already been classed in categories 1-3 due to their current endangerment.

The *endangered species** also include the protected species referred to in appendices I, II and IV of the habitats directive (92/43/EEC).

to 6.4.1: Explanation of the terms 'highly protected' and 'strictly protected' species

Chapter 5 of the Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (BNatSchG, German federal nature conservation act) contains provisions for the protection of highly protected species and of strictly protected species (§§ 44 et seq., BNatSchG) as well as prohibitions relating to access, ownership and trade.

The definition of the terms highly protected species* and strictly protected species* are found in § 7, paragraph 2, no. 13 and 14, BNatSchG. Fundamental to this is that the strictly protected species are a subset of the highly protected species.

Highly protected are:

- Species of appendices A and B of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein
- Species of appendix IV of the habitats directive
- 'European birds' in the context of art. 1 of the birds directive
- Species of annex 1, column 2 of the Bundesartenschutzverordnung

Beyond this, strictly protected are:

- Species of appendix A of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein
- Species of appendix IV of the habitats directive
- Species of annex 1, column 3 of the Bundesartenschutzverordnung

Examples: All bat species are both highly protected and strictly protected species. All wild living bird species occurring in Europe (cf. art. 1 of the birds directive) are highly protected. Of these, 94 species such as the black stork and the middle spotted woodpecker are also strictly protected species.

Certain access prohibitions apply to highly protected species* according to § 44, BNatSchG. In the case of the strictly protected species and the European bird species there is a further prohibition on causing significant disturbance to these species during breeding, rearing, moulting, overwintering or migration seasons. A general exception to these prohibitions for the purposes of proper agricultural, forestry and fisheries use is provided for in § 44, paragraph 4, BNatSchG. Nevertheless, in spite of this exception, proper forestry management may not cause a deterioration in the conservation status of local populations of species of appendix IV of the habitats directive or of European bird species. Dealing with these species in the course of regular forestry operations carried out in a proper manner, therefore, requires special, expert protective and precautionary measures. The Organization* should, therefore, ascertain which species of appendix IV of the habitats directive and which bird species occur within the Organization* and might potentially be impaired by forestry operations.

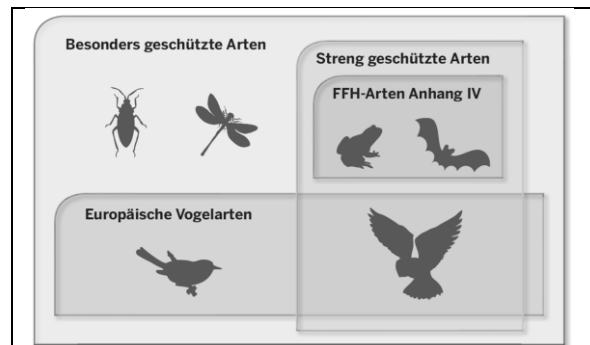


Abbildung: highly protected species, strictly protected species, species of appendix IV of the habitats directive, European bird species; Protection categories according to national and international law (© Figure: 'Geschützte Arten in Nordrhein-Westfalen,' MKULNV Nordrhein-Westfalen 2015)

to 6.4.2: Adaptation of management methods to the protection* of certain species

The regulation renders it possible to, for example, react individually to the brooding behaviours and seasons of the protected species occurring. Potentially damaging in this respect are, for example, timber extraction. All other indicators in this standard continue to apply.

to 6.6.1: Recognised methods for the planning of kill quotas

Recognised methods that may serve as a basis for kill quotas are those applied area-wide by state forest administrations, state forest companies and state forest agencies, or as recommended by forest research and experimental agencies. These include, for example, vegetation surveys.

to 6.6.2: 'Lead-free' ammunition

As part of community hunts the forest owner will ensure, no later than 3 years after the certificate has been issued, that all guest hunters use 'lead-free' ammunition. Proof can be provided, for example, in the form of the production of corresponding receipts. If a hunt lease is issued on the land, the use of 'lead-free' ammunition shall be stipulated in the next lease. If the Organization* is a member of a community hunt it shall seek to promote the use of 'lead-free' ammunition in the respective committee.

to 6.6.10: Combatting invasive species, recommended buffer provisions

The minimum contents of a concept to combat invasive species are:

- An analysis of the causes of species invasion (incl. the influence of browsing)
- The presentation of possible mitigation approaches
- A cost/benefit analysis of alternative approaches (*silviculture**, biological approaches, chemical approaches, mechanical approaches)
- Justification for the necessity for a deviation from corresponding stipulations within the German FSC Standard
- Documentation of stakeholder *engagement**
- Documentation of the manner and *scope** of the measures
- A review of the success of the measures

Provisions for buffers, and the corresponding source, are indicated in the following table (as of: May 2016). These are recommended values.

Tree species	Invasiveness potential in ...	Recommended buffer	Source
Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	Acidophilous, base-poor and dry sites (birch-oak forests, sessile oak forests, mixed oak forests and openland biotopes such as scree)	300 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ForstBW 2014 • Vor et al. 2015 • Nehring et al. 2013
Boxelder maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>)	Riparian forest ecosystems, to some extent also on dry, nutrient-poor sites (impact on vegetation structure through increased shading of the herb layer)	Avoid direct proximity to flowing waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vor et al. 2015 • Nehring et al. 2013
Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	High invasion potential through uncontrolled wind dispersal and reproduction especially on dry grasslands, in open forests and in riparian broadleaf forests	No active introduction. Identify colonisation and take steps to combat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vor et al. 2015 • Nehring et al. 2013
Black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Base-poor unimproved and dry openland sites (suppression of heliophile and/or xerophilic species, alteration of the water regime through shading, acceleration of humification)	Reproduction by means of coppicing and root shoots; avoid direct proximity to areas of nature conservation relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vor et al. 2015 • Nehring et al. 2013
Red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	Xerothermic sites and rocky sites (shading and suppression of native tree species)	2 km for newly planted sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vor et al. 2015 • Nehring et al. 2013

Red ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	Riparian forest ecosystems	Avoid direct proximity to flowing waters (hydrochorous seed dispersal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vor et al. 2015 • Nehring et al. 2013
Black pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	Calcareous, unimproved grassland and forests of warm, dry sites (shading, alteration of seral processes; e.g., due to bush growth). Limited potential for invasion otherwise	Maximum seed flight distance of 2 km. Active removal is relatively uncomplicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vor et al. 2015 • Nehring et al. 2013

Literature:

- Nehring et al. 2013: Naturschutzfachliche Invasivitätsbewertungen für in Deutschland wild lebende gebietsfremde Gefäßpflanzen. BfN-Skripten 352.
- ForstBW 2014: Waldentwicklungstypenrichtlinie
- Vor et al. (Hrsg.) 2015: Potenziale und Risiken eingeführter Baumarten. Baumartenportraits mit naturschutzfachlicher Bewertung. Göttinger Forstwissenschaften, Band 7. Universitätsverlag Göttingen.

to 6.7.3: Drainage

Drainage measures administered on behalf of soil or water associations, to secure roads or agricultural production areas, do not fall under the auspices of 6.7. The same applies to drainage and ditch systems intended to return water from the forest after flooding. The mere conveyance of surface water does not qualify as drainage in the sense of indicator 6.7.3.

to 7.2.1 and 8.2.1: Checklists for management* and monitoring*

The following checklists are intended simply as a tool and are, therefore, not part of the FSC Standard as such. Their purpose is to aid forestry Organizations to achieve in their entirety the requirements of indicators 7.2.1 and 8.2.1, which are based upon a range of indicators distributed throughout the standard. To a lesser extent, the checklists provide example suggestions relating to possible external knowledge and sources of data that can be used for the Organization's own purposes.

Each Organization determines for itself which of the management* instruments necessary under 7.2.1 it will implement, and how to designate these individually; this is entirely at the discretion of the Organization. This applies also for the data or parameters necessary for monitoring in accordance with indicator 8.2.1, which serve as a basis for any necessary adaptations to the management* instruments (adaptive management).

Important consideration for practice: The Organization* may in both cases resort to existing instruments implemented by other forestry Organizations and/or to parameters and/or data already collated by third parties (e.g., guidelines, concepts, management principles, concepts for forest management, nature conservation and infrastructure, quality management systems, personnel development concepts and publicly available data curated by state forest administrations or other authorities such as the nature conservation agency).

See next pages

Regulation item (accompanying indicators*)	7.2.1 Management instruments: Examples (<u>written</u> form only)	8.2.1 Monitoring: Examples of sources of knowledge and/or data	Revision
A. Social			
Complaint and mediation process (1.6.1 to 1.6.5)	- complaint process - complaint folder (also digital)	- internally documented processes (memoranda, minutes, correspondence, etc.)	as necessary
Employee rights (2.1.1 to 2.1.4)	- not applicable – not envisaged under 7.2.1	- internally documented processes (memoranda, minutes, correspondence, etc.)	as necessary
<i>Gender equality*</i> , sexual harassment and discrimination (2.2.1 et seqq..)	- work and operating instructions (internal or those of the general administration) - bylaws	- internally documented processes (memoranda, minutes, correspondence, etc.)	as necessary
Health and safety at work, health protection, personnel concept (2.3.1 et seqq.)	- risk assessments - accident prevention regulations training (e.g., BG) - health and safety trainer - for contractors: general terms and conditions/contractor contracts - work contracts	- accident and illness statistics - examinations by company doctor - health and safety courses - inspections by health and safety experts and the BGs - inspection of personal safety gear by the Organization	as necessary
Official wage/minimum wage (2.4.1, 2.4.2)	- work contracts - general terms and conditions, contractor contracts	- wage documentation - contractor contracts	as necessary
Qualification of forest workers (2.5.1 et seqq.)	- personnel concept - work contracts - general terms and conditions, contractor contracts - further education and training programmes - offers for non-commercial wood gatherers (e.g., MS courses) - recognised contractor certificates	- tender documentation and/or contractor contracts - dates of courses, training, etc. - inspection reports	at least annually
Local population; information, exchange; where applicable, <i>engagement*</i> (4.1.2; 4.1.3; 4.2.1; 4.4.1; 4.5.1; 4.5.2; 4.7.2)	- corresponding internal provisions (e.g., on public relations or cooperation with communities, associations, etc.) - where appropriate, institutionalised forms of participation (e.g., councils, committees, etc.)	- internally documented processes, e.g., by means of: - appointments/calendar entries - correspondence and/or email - memoranda, agreements, etc.	as necessary
Affected and/or interested groups ('stakeholders'); information, <i>engagement*</i> (1.6.4; 1.6.8; 2.3.10; 4.1.3; 6.6.10; 7.5.1; 7.6.1 to 7.6.4; 8.4.1; 9.1.2;	- list of interest groups - work and operating instructions/bylaws - where appropriate, institutionalised forms of participation (e.g., councils, committees, etc.)	- internally documented processes, e.g., by means of: - appointments/calendar entries - correspondence and/or email - memoranda, agreements, etc.	as necessary

9.2.2; 9.4.2)			
Protection of cultural, ecological, economic religious or spiritual sites (4.7.1-4.7.3)	- work contracts - general terms and conditions, contractor contracts	- inspection reports on forestry operations (incl. the contractor) - recorded need for action	as necessary
B. Ecological			
Information on <i>environmental values*</i> (6.1.1)	- <i>forest management planning*</i> - other internal provisions for the implementation of nature conservation requirements (e.g., Natura2000 management plans)	- inventory data - diverse data sources of the individual environmental administrations	<i>forest management planning*</i>
Effects of forest management on <i>environmental values*</i> and on HCV1 to HCV4 (6.2.1; 6.3.1-6.3.3; 6.4.1; 6.7.1 to 6.7.5; 6.8.3; 6.8.4; 9.1.1; 9.2.3; 9.3.1; 9.4.1; 9.4.4; 10.10)	- <i>forest management planning*</i> - other internal provisions for the implementation of nature conservation requirements (e.g., Natura2000 management plans) - work contracts/contractor contracts	- monitoring by official and possibly non-governmental Organizations - nature conservation and/or other technical authority (e.g., water) - Natura 2000 management plants - where appropriate, own data - inspection reports on forestry operations	<i>forest management planning*</i>
<i>Protected areas*</i> ; legally protected <i>biotopes*</i> and species; principle 9 – forests (HCV) (6.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.2.1; 9.2.3; 9.3.1, 9.4.1; 9.4.4; 10.3.7)	- <i>forest management planning*</i> - other internal provisions for the implementation of nature conservation requirements (e.g., Natura2000 management plans) - annual management planning - internal provisions - work contracts/contractor contracts	- monitoring by official and possibly non-governmental Organizations - nature conservation and/or other technical authority (e.g., water) - Natura 2000 management plants - where appropriate, own data - inspection reports on forestry operations	<i>forest management planning*</i> and/or as necessary
<i>Natural forest development areas*</i> (6.5.1 et seqq.)	- <i>forest management planning*</i> - (determination of appropriate sites; no timber exploitation)	- inventory data	<i>forest management planning*</i>
Game damage (browsing, bark stripping) (6.6.1)	- corresponding federal state procedure - supplementary indicative plots concept (internal or federal state concept/concept adopted by another forestry Organization)	- findings of federal state assessments - evaluation of indicative plots corresponding to individual needs	according to procedures and/or as necessary
Biotope wood and dead wood (6.6.5 to 6.6.9)	- internal biotope wood and dead wood concept - (where appropriate, adoption of a federal state concept or that of another forestry Organization)	- inventory data - inspection reports on forestry operations	<i>forest management planning*</i>
Protection of <i>water bodies*</i> and bank zones (6.7.1 et seqq.)	- infrastructure guidelines - rules for timber storage - work contracts/contractor contracts	- inspection reports on forestry operations - water authorities	in the event of a breach
C. Forest exploitation/Organization* (economic)			
Illegal or unauthorised activities in the	- not applicable – not envisaged under 7.2.1	- internally documented processes (notifica-	as necessary

forest (1.4.1- 1.4.3)		tions to responsible authorities, memoranda, minutes, correspondence, etc.)	
Personnel planning Work capacity/work volume (2.3.10-2.3.12)	- personnel concept in accordance with the indicator	- human resources department	as necessary
Local information about own offers and services (4.3.1; 4.4.3 et seqq.)	- work and operational instructions - bylaws - purchase and procurement guidelines	- corresponding procedures recorded, e.g., orders, information, contracts	as necessary
Sustainably exploitable timber quantities (5.2.1 et seqq.)	- <i>forest management planning*</i>	- inventory data - target/performance comparison ('sustainability control lists')	<i>forest management planning*</i>
Forest development, regeneration, <i>silviculture*</i> (10.0 et seqq.; 10.1.1 et seqq. / 10.2.1 et seqq. / 10.3.1 et seqq.)	- silviculture and forest development concepts - <i>forest management planning*</i>	- inventory - <i>forest management planning*</i>	<i>forest management planning*</i>
Use and treatment of non- <i>native tree species*</i> (10.3.1 to 10.3.7)	- silviculture and forest development concepts - <i>forest management planning*</i> - annual management planning (regeneration)	- inventory - <i>forest management planning*</i> - regeneration success	<i>forest management planning*</i>
Invasiveness of non- <i>native tree species*</i> (10.3.8-10.3.10)	- silviculture and forest development concepts - <i>forest management planning*</i>	- no own data collection! - recourse to experimental and research results	<i>forest management planning*</i>
Compensation liming (10.6.1-10.6.3)	- corresponding liming concept of the federal state forest administration/experimental stations	- monitoring by forestry experimental stations - measure-related data collection, where necessary	corresponding to the measure
Prescribed 'pesticide' use (10.7.1 et seqq.)	- not applicable, as not generally permissible	- documentation in accordance with the German plant protection law (PflSchG)	corresponding to the measure
Provisions in respect of calamities and/or actions in the event of calamities (10.9.1 et seqq.)	- storm handbook - beetle calamity pamphlet - concepts of the federal state forest administrations	- inventory - <i>forest management planning*</i> - bring forward inventory following calamity, where appropriate	in the event of calamity
<i>Infrastructure*/fine-scale infrastructure*</i> ; careful timber harvesting approaches (10.10; 10.11)	- (fine-scale) infrastructure guideline (own or external) - work orders - general terms and conditions/contractor contracts	- inspection report - mapping of <i>fine-scale infrastructure*</i> , where appropriate	as necessary

to 8.5.3: Regulations for labelling in the marketing of FSC-certified products

If timber from FSC Organizations is to be marketed as FSC-certified, the rules governing the sale and delivery detailed in section 6 of FSC-STD-40-004 COC Certification on sale and delivery must be adhered to. In the event that raw timber, other wood products or non-timber forest products are to be labelled with the FSC label, the Organization* shall apply FSC-STD 50-001.

Both standards are available in Germany for download free of charge under <http://www.fsc-deutschland.de> (→ Informationsmaterial → FSC-Standards&Begleitdokumente).

A corresponding pamphlet 'Einsatz der FSC-Warenzeichen' addresses questions relating to various aspects surrounding labelling and is available to download free of charge under <http://www.fsc-deutschland.de> (→ Zertifizierung → Waldzertifizierung → Das Regelwerk).

to 10.2.6: Wild transplants and plants produced in a low pesticide environment

Plant material grown with the lowest possible exposure to synthetic pesticides*, growth regulators and herbicides can be sourced from corresponding nurseries. The regulations of the Vergabe und Vertragssordnung für Bauleistungen (VOB, German construction contract procedures) and the requirements of the Forstvermehrungsgutgesetz (FoVG, German law on forest reproductive material) concerning the sources used shall be complied with independent of this.

In the interests of quality assurance, the Organization* shall establish flanking measures to safeguard the identity of forest reproductive material. Approaches to be considered in this regard include verification (of retained samples) by means of genetic analysis (e.g., Zertifizierung überprüfbarer Herkünfte, ZüF; Forum forstliches Vermehrungsgut, FfV). Other approaches are also possible; for example, where special contractual agreements between the supplier (nursery) and the Organization* foresee special control and supervisory rights of the Organization*.

to 10.3.3: Area for regeneration and regeneration measures

The area for regeneration is the area for which regeneration planning is in process or already completed. It is relevant/essential that the amount of non-native tree species is no larger than 20% at the end of the regeneration period. In permanent forests (Dauerwald) the area for regeneration is equal to the management unit.

Regarding the regeneration measures it applies that the artificial introduction of non-native tree species is planned in a way that the share of admixed tree species (single to groupwise) is permanently ensured.

to 10.7.1: Pesticides, biocides and biological control agents

Biocides* and pesticides* belonging to WHO classes 1A and 1B, chlorinated hydrocarbons, persistent and permanently biologically active biocides and pesticides that accumulate in the food chain, the use of which is prohibited by international conventions, may not be used in FSC-certified Organizations (worldwide). Under the German FSC Standard the use of pesticides*, biocides* and biological control agents* is only permissible in the exceptional event of an official directive.

Official directive

Official directives must be issued by the next higher authority. In the case of officially acting forestry authorities, these, from the perspective of private forest owners, are the authorities superior to the forestry offices. Contrary provisions contained within the federal state laws remain unaffected by this.

The directive to employ pesticides is issued by an agency independent of the Organization*. The Organization may not issue a corresponding directive itself. In the case of state forest Organizations, this condition is met where the Organization and the official authority are distinct functionally, Organizationally and in terms of personnel. Otherwise no official forestry directive can be issued. The issuance of a technical directive in state forest Organizations corresponds in this case to an official directive to non-state forest owners.

Example Baden-Württemberg: The management of the Organization* is structured according to predominantly officially active departments and predominantly operationally active departments. Forty four Organization units are managed by the lower forestry agency within the county and town councils and are subordinate to the supervisory control of the management.

In the event that the lower forestry agency perceives the absolute necessity for pesticide use it contacts the responsible* experimental station, which assesses the situation and provides solution-oriented advice. If the evaluation by the research station indicates that there is an imminent threat to forest protection, it informs and advises the responsible* intermediate authority (e.g., regional council). The responsible department obtains additional information from the lower forestry agency, where necessary, and assesses the forest protection situation with regard to the legal regulations. If it sees no possibility to comply with the legal obligation to preserve forest integrity other than through the use of pesticides, it recommends to the responsible department within the ministry the use of pesticides. This department then finally issues, where necessary, a technical directive to regulate the disturbance agent (e.g., bark beetle) to the lower forestry agency and is, therefore, the ultimate arbiter for or against pesticide use.

Where an official directive prescribes the implementation of a biocide or pesticide prohibited by FSC International (e.g., Karate Forst liquid), the certifier of the Organization* is responsible for obtaining the corresponding exception permit from FSC International.

to 10.10.7: Transport activities on forest land

A recognised professional approach shall be adopted to ascertain the area of forest land to be used for transport activities. The basis for the calculation is generally an assumed lane width of 4 m. Should wider lanes be necessary to meet technical specifications, wider distances between lanes shall be incorporated in calculations for the areas in question.

to 10.11.8: Methods of quality assurance: recognition of contractor certificates

Contractors, and the quality of work carried out by contractors, and all guideline requirements relevant in this context, shall be supervised by the Organization*. This control may occur for individual measures by engaging certified contractors whose certificate is recognised by FSC Germany. An overview of recognised certification systems for contractors can be found on the FSC Germany homepage.






Appendix III Additional indicators for non-timber forest products (NTFPs)

The FSC system provides for the certification of so-called "non-timber forest products" (NTFPs), apart from timber and ecosystem services. The NTFPs that can be certified on the basis of this standard include (the respective codes are based on FSC-STD-40-004a V2-1) mushrooms (N.9.4), fruits (N9.5 including berries), honey (N9.8), seeds (N10), game (N9.7), Christmas trees (N6.3.1) and decorative foliage cultures (N10) (same as ornamental brushwood – the term used from this point onwards).

In order to be able to market and label such products as "FSC-certified", this appendix is part of the German FSS.

Content

The present appendix includes all additional indicators that apply to the certification of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). For the certification of NTFPs, The Organization shall conform with all the indicators of the FSS (except the cases as outlined in respective applicability notes below), plus the specific indicators of this appendix.

Most of the requirements or exceptions apply only to the production of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood (marked with ) , some - only to the production of honey (marked with ) , or only to the production of game (marked with ) or only to the production of the remaining non-timber forest products (grey background). Some requirements apply to the NTFP categories marked with grey background, plus Christmas trees/ornamental brushwood or game (e.g. grey background and marked with ) or ) , less indicated otherwise, in specific cases.


NTFP indicator numbering


The indicator numbering in this appendix reflects the requirements of respective criteria of FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship (FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN). For instance, Indicators 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 of this appendix are in line with the requirements of Criterion 1.3 and together with the indicators listed in the main body of this standard (1.3.1-1.3.6), contribute to fulfilling the requirements of that criterion.

Not all criteria are applicable to NTFPs in this standard.


Specific, additional indicators for FSC certification of non-timber forest products

Principle 1: Compliance with laws

1.3.1  The relevant federal and provincial laws, ordinances and municipal regulations regarding the cultivation, use and marketing of non-timber forest products and Christmas trees are available and are complied with.

1.3.2  The requirements of the packaging ordinance as well as requirements

applicable to the production of food (including game meat) are fulfilled. See Annex I below.

1.3.3  Safety measures are implemented in areas with ongoing hunting activities to protect the public from casualties.

Principle 5: Benefits from the Forest

5.2.1. The planned use of non-timber forest products and Christmas trees does not exceed sustainably extractable quantities.



5.2.2. The annual extraction of non-timber forest products and Christmas trees is documented.



Principle 6: Environmental Values and Impacts

6.7.1. New plantings of Christmas tree plantations with non-native species are prohibited in riparian areas within a distance of 20m along natural water courses and open water areas.



6.7.2. In the case of Christmas tree plantations that already existed before the regulations mentioned in Indicator 6.7.1 above came into force, all non-native tree species are gradually removed from the above-mentioned riparian areas. The time frame for this measure does not exceed the duration of one rotation period of the Christmas tree crop.



6.8.1. In the course of new plantings and generation change on Christmas tree plantations larger than 1 hectare, the individual planted areas are subdivided by buffer lines which have an extent of at least 5% of the respective area. These buffer lines are formed from trees and shrubs which are *native to the area**



6.8.2. Wood or natural succession strips of native deciduous tree and shrub species are planted between the Christmas tree plantations and designated hiking trails.



Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment

8.2.1 Areas where reintroduction, restocking programs or other animal releases take place are monitored to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts.



8.5.2 It is demonstrated that the entire Management Unit is part of the living space of the target species before the products can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.



8.5.3 It is demonstrated that the collected honey originates from the FSC certified Management Unit (and can therefore be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%), by maintaining a minimum distance of 3 km from beehives to the forest edge or any border to other properties.



Principle 10: Implementation of Management Activities

Applicability note: Indicators 10.2.1, 10.2.2 and 10.2.3 of the German FSC Forest Standard are not applicable to the production of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood.

10.0.1. Native tree species are preferred to non-native tree species if this is economically justifiable. If non-native tree species are used, The Organization justifies this in a technically comprehensible manner. The justification is part of the management plan.



Applicability note: For the production of Christmas trees, indicator 10.0.1 of the German FSC Forest Standard is not applicable in its original wording and is replaced by this indicator.

10.0.2. Christmas tree and ornamental brushwood plantations with non-site-appropriate species are developed towards site-appropriate stocking.




Applicability note: For the production of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood, indicators 10.0.1 and 10.0.2 of the German FSC Forest Standard are not applicable in their original wording and are replaced by this indicator.


10.1.1. The harvesting of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood by widespread clearances are permissible up to a maximum size of 1 ha.





Applicability note: For the production of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood, indicator 10.1.1 of the German FSC

Forest Standard is not applicable in its original wording and is replaced by this indicator.

 10.2.4. Artificial regeneration is allowed on forest areas designated primarily for the production of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood.


 10.2.5. Insofar as available on the market and economically justifiable, The Organization prefers reproductive material certified according to ecological and social criteria.


 10.3.1. Existing Christmas tree and ornamental brushwood nurseries with non-native tree species are only maintained if the risk to surrounding areas and native and site-appropriate populations is considered low and controllable based on documented experience or scientific studies.

 10.3.2. If new plantings of Christmas tree and ornamental brushwood plantations with non-native tree species are established, a minimum distance of 200m is maintained from areas with native tree species which are botanically closely related to the plantings.

*Note: an example of two close related species would be *Abies alba* and *Abies nordmanniana**


Applicability note: The indicator 10.3.3 of the German FSC Forest Standard is not applicable to the production of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood in its original wording and is replaced by this indicator.


 10.3.3. Non-native tree species in Christmas tree and ornamental brushwood plantations are removed before the first flowering phase (except Douglas fir).


 10.5.1 The Organization does not use peat and synthetic additives (e.g. Styromull, Hygromull) and rock wool. This also applies to the purchase of balled plants.


10.5.2 Purchased composts, peat substitutes and aggregates are tested for harmful substances before use. Where feasible, FSC-certified peat substitute is used.


10.5.2.1 Composts, peat substitutes and aggregates which contain harmful substances are not used.

 10.5.3 When using balled plants, The Organization uses decomposable wrappings (e.g. waste paper, wood fibres, flax, jute, hemp, mulch plates) or clay.


 10.5.4 The material of plastic pots and bowls allows multiple use and is recyclable. Vessels made of PVC are not permitted. Pots that are on stock and do not meet these requirements may be used up.

 10.6.1 When designating new areas for the production of Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood, the biological soil condition and nutrient supply are assessed and evaluated by expert personnel. The establishment of new plantations is omitted on sites with clearly unfavourable nutrient situations.

 10.6.2 On afforestation areas with deficient mycorrhizal development, possible measures to promote mycorrhiza are considered and implemented.

 10.7.1 Systemic application of neem and natural pyrethrum are exempt from requirements outlined in Indicator 10.7.1 of German FSC Standard (prohibition of herbicides).

Applicability note: Application by spraying would not be possible with this.

 10.7.2 The Organization may market Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood with the FSC claim only after a period of 36 months after inclusion in the scope of certification.


10.7.3 Indicator 10.7.2 above does not apply if:

1) An independent laboratory confirms on the basis of the taken samples that no biocides, pesticides or biological




control agents have been used within the last three years or


- 2) Systemic application of neem and natural pyrethrum has been conducted (see 10.7.1 of this Appendix and Annex IV).

10.7.4  Sickness of the bees is treated physically such as with steam or fire to disinfect the beehives. For treatment of varroa mites, the following substances are used:

- 1) Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid and/or
- 2) Menthol, eucalyptol and camphor.

10.9.1  Feeding of bees only takes place in cases of lack of natural food sources, due to climatic conditions or alike, e.g. during winter periods. When bee families are fed, a log book is kept for each bee family/beehive, including:


- 1) Food product fed, e.g. sugar
- 2) Amount fed
- 3) Date/period fed.

10.10.1  The forest soil is not traversed intensively. Extensive driving in rows with suitable vehicles (such as light narrow-gauge tractors) outside of the permanent, systematic fine-scale extraction tracks for mowing, mulching, fertilising and stump trimming is permissible under the following conditions:

- 1) Alternative methods, such as the use of horses, non-self-propelled machines (e.g. scythe mowers) are technically not possible or financially not reasonable. A technical justification is provided.
- 2) As little forest soil is traversed as possible.
- 3) Soil damage is minimised by means of appropriate technology and appropriate times of transport activities.
- 4) The measures are implemented on the basis of an operational concept and are documented according to type and

scope. A technical justification for the selection of the technology is provided, with reference to possible alternative procedures.

Applicability note: For the production of Christmas trees, indicator 10.10.12 of the German FSC Forest Standard is not applicable in its original wording and is replaced by this indicator.

10.10.2  Soil preparation measures do not extend to the mineral soil. However, small-scale preparation up to and not exceeding strip-wise preparation is permissible

- 1) For the incorporation of green manure, or
- 2) For the purpose of mice control.

Applicability note: For the production of Christmas trees, indicator 10.10.11. of the German FSC Forest Standard is not applicable in its original wording and is replaced by this indicator.

Annex I: Supplementary information to indicators

Indicator 1.3.2 of this Appendix. Requirements for packaging and production of food:

- 1) Lebensmittel-und Futtermittelgesetzbuch (LFGB)
- 2) EU-Verordnung Nr. 178/2002 (EU-Basis-Verordnung)
- 3) Europäisches Hygienerecht mit der Verordnung zur allgemeinen Lebensmittelhygiene (Verordnung (EG) Nr. 852/2004) und der Verordnung mit spezifischen Hygienevorschriften für Lebensmittel tierischen Ursprungs (Verordnung (EG) Nr. 853/2004)
- 4) Nationale Lebensmittelhygiene-Verordnung (LMHV)
- 5) Infektionsschutzgesetz (IfSG)
- 6) Lebensmittelkennzeichnungs-Verordnung (LMKV)
- 7) Verpackungsverordnung (VerpackV)

Annex II: Training checklist:

For the production of non-timber forest products, Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood, knowledge on the following topics shall be ensured and, where appropriate, included in training programmes:

	Game and honey	Christmas trees, decorative brushwood	Other non-timber forest products
Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal and provincial hunting laws • Federal and provincial forest laws • Where applicable: above-mentioned laws and regulations applicable to the production of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal and provincial forest laws • Nature conservation legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Act • Federal and provincial forest laws • Nature conservation legislation • Where applicable: above-mentioned laws and regulations applicable to the production of food
Workers' rights and occupational safety and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Act • Special hygiene regulations, in accordance with the National Food Hygiene Regulation (LMHV), Infection Protection Act (IfSG) • HACCP concept (risk analysis of critical control points) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Act • Particular attention must be paid to specific hazard assessments and risk analyses when working with brush cutters, chainsaws, mulchers, gantry tractors, tillers, etc. The same applies when sheep are used to regulate vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Act • If applicable: Special hygiene regulations, in accordance with the National Food Hygiene Regulation (LMHV), Infection Protection Act (IfSG).
Sustainable use and avoidance of negative environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Game: Covered by valid hunting licence • If applicable, separate reference to the use of lead-free ammunition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the special regulations of the standard on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handling of aggregates, peat etc. ▪ Water protection ▪ Regulation of secondary growth ▪ Tree species selection ▪ (Green) fertilisation • Plant protection expertise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest conservation and ecology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant protection expertise • Forest conservation and ecology • Measures for the protection and maintenance of habitats • Extraction of seed and planting material • Training on the special regulations of the standard on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water protection ▪ Regulation of secondary growth ▪ Tree species selection

Annex III: Management and Monitoring Checklist

Contents of the management plan to be considered separately for the production of non-timber forest products, Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood (in addition to the Management and Monitoring Checklist of the German FSC Standard, Appendix II to 7.2.1 and 8.2.1)

Regulation item	Management instruments: Examples (written form only)	Monitoring: Examples of sources of knowledge and/or data)	Revision
Health and safety at work, health protection, personnel concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments • Training programme, accident prevention regulation training (e.g. Employer's Liability Insurance Association, Chamber of Agriculture, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accident and illness statistics for persons employed in the non-timber forest products, Christmas tree and decorative brushwood production sectors • Training certificates for specific training courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary
Food hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and implementation of effective testing and safety measures for the area of food hygiene, according to the HACCP concept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the HACCP concept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ critical control points ▪ critical limits ▪ sampling and analyses (e.g. trichinae inspection) • Honey book and/or analyses results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least annually
Qualification of forest workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel concept • Employment contracts and/or GTCs, e.g. with agricultural wage service providers • Specific training/education programmes related to non-timber forest products, Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood • Offers for non-commercial wood gatherers (e.g. chainsaw courses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender documentation and/or contractor contracts • Dates of courses / training / further education / chainsaw courses etc. • Inspection reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least annually
Affected and/or interested groups (stakeholders); information, engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ known main collection points of private collectors ▪ sites of cultural interest ▪ Local recreation facilities, hunting exclusion areas • List of stakeholder groups 	<p>Internally documented processes, e.g. by means of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointments / calendar entries • Correspondence and/or email • Memoranda, agreements, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary

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Regulation item	Management instruments: Examples (written form only)	Monitoring: Examples of sources of knowledge and/or data)	Revision
Effects of forest management on the environmental values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term operational planning • Other internal provisions for the implementation of nature conservation requirements (e.g. Natura2000 management plans) • Hunting leases and leaflets for hunting guests (lead-free ammunition, game hygiene) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory data • Diverse data sources of the individual environmental administrations • Monitoring by official and, if necessary, non-official nature conservation or other specialised authorities (e.g. water) • Natura2000 management plans and landscape planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular, medium-term operational planning
Protection of water bodies, riparian zones and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development guidelines • Regulations for the establishment and use of Christmas tree crops • Regulations on fertilisation, pesticide use • Work orders / contractor contracts / general terms and conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection records of forestry operations • Controls by water authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular, medium-term operational planning
Sustainably exploitable quantities of non-timber forest products, Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term and annual operational planning • Silviculture and forest development concepts • Regulations on sustainably exploitable quantities of non-timber forest products, Christmas trees and ornamental brushwood • Wildlife management concept and hunting strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory data • Target/actual comparisons in ongoing operations ("follow-up checklists") • Inventory medium-term operational planning • Regeneration success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular, medium-term operational planning
Provisions in respect of calamities and/or actions in the event of calamities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts for forest protection, especially calamities caused by rodents and insects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory data • Medium-term operational planning • If necessary: re-scheduling of the inventory to an earlier point in time due to calamity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary
Green manure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilisation concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of operations carried out • Inventory data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary

Annex IV: Substances relevant for residue analysis according to Indicator 10.7.3 of this Appendix:

Acetamiprid	Diflubenzuron	Paclobutrazol
Alachlor	Dinoseb	Penconazole
Aldicarb	Dinoterb	Pendimethalin
Amidosulfuron	Diuron	Pirimicarb
AMPA	Ethoprophos	Promecarb
Atrazine	Etofenprox	Propamocarb
Azoxystrobin	Fenamirole	Propargite
Bendiocarb	Fenazaquin	Propiconazole
Benfuracarb	Fenhexamide	Prosulfocarb
Benomyl	Fenoxycarb	Prosulfuron
Bensulfuron-methyl	Fenpropimorph	Pymetrozine
Bentazone	Fenpyroximate	Pyridaben
Boscalid	Fenuron	Pyridaphenthion
Bromoxynil	Fipronil	Propyzamide
Bupirimat	Florasulam	Pyrimethanil
Buprofezin	Fluazifop-P	Pyriproxyfen
Butocarboxim	Fluazifop-P-butyl	Quinmerac
Carbaryl	Flufenoxuron	Quizalofop
Carbendazim	Fluometuron	Rimsulfuron
Carbofuran	Flufenacet	Simazine
Carboxin	Furathiocarb	Spiroxamine
Chloridazon	Glyphosate	2,4,5-T
Chlorotoluron	Hexaflumuron	Tebuconazole
Chloroxuron	Hexythiazox	Tebufenozide
Chlorsulfuron	Hexazinone	Tebufenpyrad
Clethodim	Imazalil	Teflubenzuron
Clofentezine	Imidacloprid	Tepraloxymid
Clomazone	Indoxacarb	Thiabendazole
Clothianidin	Metobromuron	Thiacloprid
Cyclanilide	Metolachlor	Thiamethoxam
Cyproconazole	Metribuzin	Terbutylazine
2,4-D	Myclobutanil	Triadimefon
2,4-DB	Monolinuron	Triadimenol
Diafenthiuron	Monuron	Thiometon
Dicamba	Nicosulfuron	Triclopyr
Dichlorprop	Oxadixyl	Tridemorph
Diethofencarb	Oxamyl	Triflumizole
Difenoconazole	Oxydemeton-methyl	