



# Woodmark

## Generic Standard and Checklist

Adapted for:	Romania
Date:	26 <sup>th</sup> April 2012
Version:	3.1

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## Scope

The Woodmark Generic Standard has been designed for use worldwide in FSC forest management evaluations where there is no existing FSC accredited national standard.

## Purpose

This checklist has been designed to comply with FSC-STD-20-002 (v3.0; August 2009) Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards. .

This checklist presents the Soil Association Woodmark Forestry Standard. The checklist has been designed for use:

- As the basis for development of a regionally specific standard, prior to a forest evaluation
- As the basis for self assessment by a forest manager or owner
- As the basis for a Woodmark scoping visit
- As the basis for a Woodmark evaluation

## Layout of the standard:

### The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship (FSC-STD-01-001 (v4.0; 2002)).

The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles. The principle itself is written across the top of each section in a grey shaded rows.

Beneath each FSC principle the Standard lists each of the FSC criteria. The criteria are also in grey shaded rows, stretching across the first two columns of the table.

### The Woodmark Standard

Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The first column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark norms for a given FSC Criterion. For example, beneath FSC criterion 1.1 there are three Woodmark norms, numbered 1, 2 and 3. The Woodmark norms explain what the owner/manager has to achieve in order to fully meet the FSC criterion. The section on scoring, below, explains what happens if the manager meets some of the norms but not others, only partially meets the norms, or feels that the norm is inappropriate or inapplicable.

The second column lists 'Verifiers'. Verifiers are simply elements of evidence that the inspector can use to verify that the Woodmark norms are met. Sometimes the verifier is a document, such as a written policy or a map; sometimes the inspector can verify the norm by talking to the forest manager, to workers, or to other people involved with the forest enterprise; sometimes the inspector can verify the norm by making an observation in the forest itself. The forest manager does not have to have all the documents mentioned as possible verifiers – the listed verifiers are just examples. If a particular document does not exist the inspector will look for another way of confirming that the criterion has been met.

The third column has several different purposes, depending on the purpose the generic standard is being used for.

- When the standard is being used as the basis for **development of a regional standard**, the third column is used to record local or regional information and comments that will help tailor the standard to the particular region and situation it is being used in. For example, FSC Criterion 2.2 refers to communities with legal or customary tenure. The local guidance column for the first Woodmark norm requests information about local communities that have customary or use rights. This information will be annotated before a full inspection, and used to create a regional version of the standard for a specific forest evaluation. Parts of the standard may also be modified during this process – where there is a regional consensus as to what constitutes good forest management on some particular issue, or in a given situation. The only thing that cannot be changed during this process of regionalisation is the FSC Principles and Criteria – these can only be changed by FSC.

An additional and important aspect of regionalisation is that stakeholders and the forest manager are provided with an opportunity to comment on the standard before the evaluation visit. The forest managers' comments will be considered at the same time as the comments of other consultees.

- When the standard is being used for **self assessment** by a forest manager or owner, the third column can be used for recording the forester's comments or questions. These might be notes about the location of relevant documentation, or aide memoires to remind the manager how the particular norm is met. The forest manager can also use this as the basis for comments or questions to Woodmark – for example to clarify what is meant by a particular norm.
- The third column can also be used by the inspector during a **pre-evaluation or 'scoping' visit**. In this case the inspector will record observations in the column, and make notes about any aspects of the standard that the forest owner or manager does not comply with. The main gaps will then be summarised in a pre-evaluation report for the forester owner/manager. The inspector will also try to record as much local information as possible during the visit, to help make a properly regionalised standard for the full inspection visit.
- Finally, the third column is used by the inspector during a **full evaluation** to record their observations and comments. The inspector will be creating a record of what was seen or observed in order to verify a particular Woodmark norm, whether anything was missing, or any other information which is relevant to the inspection.

The fourth column is only used for a full evaluation. The column is there for the inspector to provide a 'score' for each Woodmark norm, and each FSC Criterion. The scoring system is described below:

### Scoring

The Woodmark certification system is based on the recording of factual observations by the inspector, and secondly on the inspector's professional judgement as to whether each Woodmark norm and FSC Criterion has been met. However, Woodmark does not insist on perfection. There will be few forest managers who can meet every one of the norms consistently.

For each Woodmark norm, the inspector will mark the fourth column with the appropriate symbol (see key below):

Y or 3= Norm has been met,  
N or x = Norm has not been met or  
NA = the Norm is not applicable in this situation.

These marks do not have a rigid effect on the certification decision, but will show the general level of compliance and non-compliance.

The next stage is more important for coming to a decision. For each FSC criterion, the inspector will recommend a score of between 1 and 5, on the following basis:

1. Major Non-Compliance. Performance on the criterion as a whole does not constitute good stewardship of the forest resource. There is either evidence of poor stewardship, or a significant risk that problems will result if corrective action is not taken;  
A non-compliance shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-compliances of other indicators, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objectives of the relevant FSC Criterion in the Forest Management Unit(s) within the scope of the evaluation.  
continue over a long period of time, *or*  
are repeated or systematic<sup>1</sup>, *or*  
affect a wide area, *or*  
are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.

A Major non-compliance will generally result in a Pre-Condition or Major Condition.

2. Minor Non-Compliance. The most important norms of the criterion are met, but there are elements that should be improved to ensure that good stewardship is maintained in the long term;  
A non-compliance may be considered minor if:  
it is a temporary lapse, *or*  
it is unusual/ non-systematic, *or*  
the impacts of the non-compliance are limited in their temporal and spatial scale, *and*  
prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure that it will not be repeated, *and*  
It does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion.

A Minor non-compliance will generally result in a Condition or Observation.

3. Compliance. A score of 3 is what would be expected from a well-managed enterprise of the size, type and complexity of the applicant. This level of achievement represents good forest stewardship.

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<sup>1</sup> The certification body shall determine whether the number and impact of a series of minor non-compliances identified during sampling is sufficient to demonstrate 'systematic' failure (i.e. failure of management systems). If this is the case then the repeated instances of minor non-compliances shall constitute a major non-compliance.

4. Strength. A score of 4 represents a particularly high level of performance for the criterion. A score of 4 could be awarded when the forest management enterprise has had to overcome particular obstacles to achieve the level of performance shown, or scores particularly highly on some aspects of the criterion, though not on others.
5. Strength. A score of 5 would be awarded for outstanding performance on a particular criterion. A score of 5 recognises outstanding merit in achieving the criterion, through innovative or state of the art management. A score of 5 could be awarded for technical, social or environmental aspects of the management.

## Example of Inspector's completed checklist

FSC  
Principle

FSC  
Criterion

Soil  
Association  
Woodmark  
Norm

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
<b>FSC Criterion 5.1</b> Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	3
5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget	Budget clearly set out, expected costs and revenues shown for two years	✓
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		✓
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget	Product values appear to be somewhat overestimated	x
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	<b>Regional Guidance:</b> <i>royalties must be paid to the local forest department administration on annual basis (see regulation FD 4.511a 1989)</i>	✓
<b>FSC Criterion 5.2</b> Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		Overall Score for Certification	4
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this.  (see 5.4 below for related norms)	Sales information Discussion with local community	Clear management commitment for encouraging local processors with written strategy, several local companies already supplied with timber.	✓
<b>FSC Criterion 5.3</b> Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		Overall Score for Certification	2
5.3.1 New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste	Evaluation of recent machinery purchases	No recent purchase, no short term requirements for extra machinery	NA
5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.	No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing	Some evidence of wastage of timber at the road side	X

Score (for  
criterion  
5.1)

Regional  
Guidance

Inspectors  
mark (for  
norm 5.2.1)

Verifiers

Inspectors  
Comments

### **The basis for a certification decision**

Woodmark will use the inspector's recommended scores to come reach a certification decision.

Firstly, a score of '1' on any criterion normally represents a major non-compliance with the Standard, and requires some corrective action to be taken by the forest manager before a certificate can be awarded. Possible corrective actions may be discussed with the inspector, but ultimately the inspector cannot provide definitive advice about what corrective action would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements for certification. The inspector's role is to identify the problem; it is the forest manager's role to find the solution.

Secondly, a score of '2' on any criterion normally represents a minor non-compliance, and will result in either a recommended 'condition' for certification, or an 'observation'. 'Conditions' are corrective actions that the forest manager will be asked to implement within a set period of time (commonly 1 to 2 years). A certificate can still be issued, on the condition that the manager makes the corrective action within the specified time. Woodmark will check this at subsequent annual monitoring visits. An 'observation' does not *require* any corrective action on the part of the manager, but represents an area that will be looked at closely by inspectors on subsequent visits.

Thirdly, the scores for each FSC Principle will be added together and averaged. In order for Woodmark to issue a certificate the forest manager must have an average score of at least 3 (the level representing good forest stewardship) on *each FSC principle*. If the score on any principle averaged less than 3, then Woodmark would not award a certificate even though no specific pre-conditions had been specified. This does not mean the forest enterprise has failed – but that further work is required on that particular principle before a certificate can be issued. If the manager takes corrective actions within a reasonable length of time, then the Woodmark inspector will carry out an inspection of the requirements for that Principle only, and if performance now averages 3 or more then a certificate can be issued.

Where a single FSC criterion – e.g. criterion 6.2 – is itself subdivided, each subdivision will be summed and averaged to get a single figure for the criterion as a whole. It is this figure that will contribute to the overall score for the Principle. However, a score of '1' on a sub-criterion will still be regarded as a major non-conformance, resulting in the issue of pre-condition to certification.

### **Review of inspector's recommendations and scores**

The inspector's recommendations are not final. Woodmark will only make its final certification decision after the inspector's report has been reviewed by the applicant, and after the report has also been reviewed by our Peer Review Panel.

We will take into account the comments of the forest manager, and the Peer Review Panel. We are ready to discuss the pre-conditions, or conditions for issuing a certificate, and to clear up any outstanding issues. The scores recommended by the inspectors may be changed as a result of this process.

Once we have done this we will finalise the certification evaluation report and finalise our certification decision.



SUMMARY OF SCORES FOR EACH FSC PRINCIPLE	
Principle	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

#### SUMMARY OF SCORES FOR EACH FSC CRITERION

Principle 1	
Criterion	Score
1.1	
1.2	
1.3	
1.4	
1.5	
1.6	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 1	

Principle 2	
Criterion	Score
2.1	
2.2	
2.3	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 2	

Principle 3	
Criterion	Score
3.1	
3.2	
3.3	
3.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 3	

Principle 4	
Criterion	Score
4.1	
4.2	
4.3	
4.4	
4.5	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 4	

Principle 5	
Criterion	Score
5.1	
5.2	
5.3	
5.4	
5.5	
5.6	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 5	

Principle 6	
Criterion	Score
6.1	
6.2a, 6.2b, 6.2c	
6.3	
6.4	
6.5a, 6.5b, 6.5c	
6.6a, 6.6b, 6.6c	
6.7	
6.8	
6.9	
6.10	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 6	

Principle 7	
Criterion	Score
7.1a, bi, bii, c, d, e, f, g, h,	
7.2	
7.3	
7.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 7	

Principle 8	
Criterion	Score
8.1	
8.2i, ii, iii, iv	
8.3	
8.4	
8.5	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 8	

Principle 9	
Criterion	Score
9.1	
9.2	
9.3	
9.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 9	

Principle 10	
Criterion	Score
10.1	
10.2a,b,c	
10.3	
10.4	
10.5	
10.6	
10.7	
10.8	
10.9	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 10	

**FSC PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES**

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

*Principiul FSC # 1. ACORDUL CU LEGISLATIA SI PRINCIPIILE FSC*

*Managementul forestier trebuie să se facă cu respectarea tuturor legilor, tratatelor și înțelegerilor la care țara este semnatară precum și toate principiile și criteriile FSC*

<b>SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS (NORME)</b>	<b>VERIFIER (VERIFICATOR)</b>	<b>COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)</b>	<b>Score Punct aj</b>
<b>FSC Criterion 1.1</b> Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements. 1.1 Managementul forestier trebuie să respecte legile naționale și regionale, precum și cerințele administrației		<b>Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	

<p>1.1.1 There is no evidence of outstanding claims of non-compliance with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management.</p> <p><i>Nu există plangeri de amploare privind nerespectarea legilor și reglementărilor naționale și locale referitoare la managementul forestier</i></p>	<p>Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties</p> <p>No evidence of non compliance from audit</p> <p>Forest management policies and procedures demonstrate compliance with relevant requirements</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note relevant laws and administrative requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law 265/2006 – for the approval of Government Emergency Ordinance no. <a href="#">195/2005</a> on environment protection;</li> <li>• Law 46/2008 – Forestry Cod;</li> <li>• Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/ 2007 on the regime of the protected nature areas and the conservation of nature habitats, of wild flora and fauna;</li> <li>• Technical norms, regulations and instructions for forestry</li> </ul> <p>Ghid national: legislatie relevanta pentru sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legea 265/2006 – pentru aprobarea <a href="#">Ordonantei de urgenta a Guvernului nr. 195/2005</a> privind protectia mediului;</li> <li>• Legea 46/2008 – Codul Silvic;</li> <li>• OUG nr. 57/ 2007 privind regimul ariilor naturale protejate, conservarea habitatelor naturale, a florei si faunei salbatice;</li> </ul> <p>Normele tehnice din silvicultură, regulamentele și instrucțiunile silvice</p> <p><b>Regional Guidance: note appropriate regulatory authorities</b></p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Forests, with local branches i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Territorial Inspectorates for Forestry and Hunting</li> <li>- Environmental Protection Agencies</li> <li>- Environmental Ward</li> </ul> <p>Ghid: - autoritati relevante pentru sector:  <b>Ministerul Mediului si Padurilor, cu structurile teritoriale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ITRSV</li> </ul>
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1.1.2 Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.  <i>Managerii cunosc prevederile codurilor de bune practici, ghidurilor sau acordurilor relevante</i>	Discussion with forest managers		
1.1.3 There is no evidence of non-compliance with relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.  <i>Nu exista evidente privind neconformitatea cu codurile de practici, ghidurile sau acordurile relevante</i>	Discussion with forest managers  Forest management policies and procedures		
<b>FSC Criterion 1.2</b> <b>All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.</b> 1.2 Toate obligatiile fiscale (arenzile, taxele, etc.) sunt plătite la termen		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
1.2.1 Forest managers provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid.  <i>Exista evidente privind plata taxelor, redeventelor, impozitelor etc. aplicabile.</i>	Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment	<b>Regional guidance: note applicable fees, royalties, charges</b> Taxes on profit, social, VAT, extra-budgetary taxes (for forest regeneration and accessibility)  Ghid: taxe aplicabile - impozitul pe profit, taxe aferente salariilor, TVA, contributi la fondurile extrabugetare (regenerare si accesibilizarea fondului forestier)	
<b>FSC Criterion 1.3</b> <b>In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</b> 1.3. În țările semnatare se vor respecta înțelegerile internaționale - CITES, convențiile Organizației Mondiale a Muncii, ITTA, Convenția Privind Diversitatea Biologică		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	

<p>1.3.1 Forest managers respect CITES provisions.</p> <p><i>Managerii asigura controlul implementarii Convenției Internaționale privind Comerțul cu Specii Aflate în Pericol. (CITES)</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Species on CITES list are protected (see ANNEX 1) Export licences are available as required</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note local species on CITES appendices 1 and 2</b></p> <p>There are no tree species on the CITES appendix 1 and 2 in the group forests. Some mammals included under CITES are subject to national legislation (e.g.: bear, wolf, lynx, wild cat etc.). Law 69/1994 is national correspondence for CITES</p> <p><b>In padurile care fac obiectul certificarii nu exista specii de arbori inscrite pe lista 1 sau 2 CITES, dar exista unele specii de mamifere incluse in prevederile conventiei (urs, lup, ras, pisica salbatica). Romania a ratificat CITES prin Legea 69/1994</b></p>	
<p>1.3.2 Forest managers implement respect ILO provisions appropriate to their region.. Implementation of the following ILO conventions is a minimum requirement for certification : 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.</p> <p><i>Managerii forestieri implementeaza si respecta prevederile Conventiilor Organizatiei Internationale a Muncii aplicabile in regiune. Respectarea urmatoarelor conventii reprezinta o cerinta minima pentru certificare: conventiile nr. 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, Codul OIM privind Securitatea si Sanatatea in Munca in activitatile Forestiere, Recomandarea 135, Recomandarea privind stabilirea salariului minim, 1970.</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures See ANNEX 2 for further information on ILO conventions</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note applicable ILO conventions</b> <b>Note that a number of ILO conventions are addressed under principles 3, 4, 7</b></p> <p><b>Also: Labor Code – Law 53/2003 ;</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: conventiile Organizatiei Internationale a Muncii aplicabile (vezi anexa 5b)</b> <b>Anumite conventii sunt adresate in cadrul principiilor 3,4,7</b> <b>De asemenea Codul Muncii – Legea 53/2003</b></p>	

<p>1.3.3 No child labour is used</p> <p><i>Nu se exploateaza munca copiilor.</i></p>	<p>ILO Conventions 138 &amp; 182, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation.</p> <p>Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions</p> <p>Records of labour inspectorate</p> <p>Site inspection</p>	<p>As a general guide children under the age of 15 should not be employed (ILO 138 article 3). National legislation may require a higher minimum. Young people under the age of 18 should not be employed in potentially hazardous activities such as pesticide application, harvesting, heavy work, work at night, unless there is special provision for safety or traditional/community circumstances exist.</p> <p>Ghid General: copiii sub varsta de 15 ani nu trebuie angajati (ILO 138 art 3). Legislatia nationala: Legea 53/2003: varsta minima de angajare este 16 ani, iar cu acordul parintilor de la 15 ani. Pana la varsta de 18 ani, angajatii nu pot sa presteze munci periculoase sau grele, nu pot lucra noaptea, exceptia cazului in care exista dispozitii speciale referitoare la siguranta sau circumstante traditionale/comunitare.</p>	
<p>1.3.4 National minimum wage provisions are adhered to.</p> <p><i>Se respecta prevederile referitoare la salariul minim pe economie</i></p>			
<p>1.3.5 There is no forced labour or debt bondage.</p> <p><i>Nu se recurge la munca fortata</i></p>	<p>ILO Conventions 28 &amp; 105, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation</p> <p>Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions</p> <p>Records of labour inspectorate</p>		
<p>1.3.6 Forest managers ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected.</p> <p><i>Managerii forestieri respecta prevederile conventiei privind comertul cu specii tropicale aplicabile in regiune.</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Policies and procedures</p> <p>Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions</p> <p>Records of labour inspectorate</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: is country signatory to ITTA?</b></p> <p>ITTA is not applicable in Romania</p> <p><b>Ghid: ITTA (Conventia privind comertul cu specii tropicale) nu este relevanta in Romania</b></p>	



<p>1.3.7 Forest managers ensure that provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region are respected.</p> <p><i>Managerii se asigura ca prevederile Convenției Privind Diversitatea Biologică aplicabile in regiune sunt respectate.</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note implications of Convention on Biological Diversity in the region</b></p> <p><b>Law 58/1994 ratifies to Biodiversity Convention in Romania</b> <b>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/ 2007 on the regime of the protected nature areas and the conservation of nature habitats, of wild flora and fauna</b> <b>NATURA 2000 network</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: implicatiile Conventiei privind Diversitatea Biologica:</b> <b>Legea 58/1994 – ratifica Conventia pentru Diversitatea Biologica</b> <b>OUG nr. 57/ 2007 privind regimul ariilor naturale protejate, conservarea habitatelor naturale, a florei si faunei salbatice;</b> <b>Reteaua NATURA 2000</b></p>	
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<p>1.3.8 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected.</p> <p><i>Managerii iau masuri pentru respectarea tuturor înțelegerilor internaționale care au implicatii asupra sectorului</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Policies and procedures</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note any other applicable international agreements</b></p> <p><b>Romania is signatory of the following international conventions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitats Directive, Bern 1979 (Legea 13/1993)</li> <li>▪ Law 462/2001 includes also provisions of Habitats and Birds Directives</li> <li>▪ Paris Convention (Law 187/1990)</li> <li>▪ RAMSAR (Law 5/1991)</li> <li>▪ Bonn Convention (Law 13/1998)</li> <li>▪ European Landscape Convention (Law 451/2002)</li> <li>▪ Kyoto protocol(Law 3/2001)</li> <li>▪ Helsinki Resolutions – H1-H4</li> <li>▪ Strasbourg Resolutions – S1-S6</li> <li>▪ Convention on climatic changes (Law 451/2001)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>FSC Criterion 1.4</b></p> <p><b>Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.</b></p> <p>1.4. Conflictele între legi, regulamente și principiile și criteriile FSC vor fi evaluate de la caz la caz, de către certificator și părțile implicate/afectate</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b></p> <p><b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>1.4.1 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria are identified and evaluated by the forest managers, and brought to the attention of the inspection team.</p> <p><i>Conflictele dintre legile, regulamentele existente și principiile și criteriile FSC sunt identificate, evaluate si aduse în atenția echipei de inspecție de catre managerii forestieri.</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties</p>		

<b>FSC Criterion 1.5</b> <b>Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.</b> 1.5. Pădurile trebuie protejate contra tăierilor ilegale, amplasărilor de construcții neautorizate, sau altor activități ilegale		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
1.5.1 The forest management unit is protected from harvesting activities and other activities not controlled by forest managers or local people with use rights (e.g. settlement, illegal harvesting, poaching).  <i>Se iau măsuri de protejare a fondului forestier contra activităților ilegale care nu se află sub controlul managerului forestier sau a localnicilor cu drepturi de folosință (ex: construcții ilegale, tăieri ilegale, braconaj)</i>	Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities.		
1.5.2 Systems to identify and prevent unauthorised activities are in place.  <i>Există un sistem de identificare și prevenire a activităților ilegale</i>	Systems documented		
1.5.3 Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest.  <i>Managerii au luat măsuri pentru stoparea activitatilor ilegale în raza pădurii</i>	Discussion with managers		
<b>FSC Criterion 1.6</b> <b>Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.</b> 1.6 Managerii forestieri trebuie să își declare aderarea la principiile și criteriile FSC pe termen lung		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	

<p>1.6.1 Forest managers shall provide a documented statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria.</p> <p><i>Managerii forestieri trebuie sa semneze o declarație privind acordul cu principiile și criteriile FSC prin care angajează că vor respecta pe termen lung aceste prevederi.</i></p>	<p>Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel</p> <p>Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria</p>		
<p>1.6.2 Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation.</p> <p><i>Managerii trebuie sa declare toate suprafețele asupra carora au control, dar nu sunt incluse in certificare.</i></p>	<p>Discussion with managers</p> <p>Written declaration and list of sites if applicable</p>	<p><b>Note need to evaluate against FSC policies on Partial Certification and Excision</b></p> <p><b>Nota: trebuie evluata in conformitate cu politicile FSC referitoare la Certificarea Partiala si exceptarea unor suprafete de la procesul de certificare</b></p>	

## **FSC PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.**

### **PRINCIPIUL FSC # 2 PROPRIETATEA, DREPTURILE DE FOLOSINȚĂ ȘI RESPONSABILITĂȚILE AFERENTE**

*Proprietatea și drepturile de folosință asupra terenului și resurselor forestiere trebuie clar definite, documentate și fundamentate din punct de vedere legal*

<b>SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS (NORME)</b>	<b>VERIFIER (VERIFICATOR)</b>	<b>COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII și INDRUMARI REGIONALE)</b>	<b>Score punct aj</b>
<p><b>FSC Criterion 2.1</b></p> <p><b>Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.</b></p> <p>2.1 Există evidențe clare si demonstrate privind drepturile de utilizare a terenului pe termen lung (titlu de proprietate, drepturi de uz sau contracte arendă)</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b></p> <p><b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	

<p>2.1.1 Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute.</p> <p><i>Proprietatea sau dreptul de folosință a terenului poate fi demonstrată și nu este subiectul unor dispute.</i></p>	<p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>In the case of a dispute legal documents such as title deeds, lease agreement, or other appropriate documentation are available for inspection.</p>	<p><b>Note need to evaluate forest use rights and record these here.</b></p> <p><b>Nota: este necesar sa se evalueze si inregistreze aici observatiile privind drepturile de folosinta</b></p>	
<p>2.1.2 A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.</p> <p><i>Există o hartă cu limitele clar stabilite.</i></p>	<p>Maps</p>		
<p>2.1.3 Land is dedicated to long term forest management.</p> <p><i>Terenul este dedicat gospodăririi pădurii pe termen lung</i></p>	<p>Evidence that management planning plans for more than one rotation</p> <p>No evidence of plans or activities that would prevent long term forest management</p>		
<p>2.1.4 Communities have clear, credible and officially recognised evidence, endorsed by the communities themselves, of collective ownership and control of the lands they customarily own or otherwise occupy and use.</p> <p><i>Comunitatile au evidente clare, credibile si oficial recunoscute, avizate de comunitatile respective, privind proprietatea colectiva si controlul asupra terenurilor pe care le detin sau ocupa si utilizeaza in mod traditional</i></p>	<p><b>ILO Convention 169 Art 14-17</b></p> <p>Interviews with local community representatives and indigenous peoples</p> <p>Maps demonstrating extent of titled lands or recognised territories</p> <p>Records in land cadasters and/or forestry departments</p>		

<b>FSC Criterion 2.2</b> <b>Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</b>		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
2.2 Comunitățile locale care dețin drepturi stabilite prin lege asupra unor terenuri, vor menține controlul operațiunilor forestiere pe aceste terenuri, în sensul protejării drepturilor sau resurselor proprii, cu excepția cazului când au delegat altor agenții controlul, prin liber consimțământ			
2.2.1 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are clearly documented and mapped by the forest managers.  <i>Drepturile legale de utilizare a resurselor forestiere de către comunitățile locale sunt clar documentate și cartate de către managerii forestieri.</i>	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc.	<b>Regional guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:</b>  <b>Ghid: identificați comunitățile locale care au drepturi tradiționale privind deținerea sau folosința în zona</b>	
2.2.2 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are recognised and respected in forest management planning and practice.  <i>Drepturile legale și tradiționale de proprietate sau folosință a terenurilor de către comunitățile locale sunt recunoscute și respectate atât în amenajamente cât și în practică</i>	Discussion with managers  Consultation with local community representatives  Evidence in management plans and practices		

<p>2.2.3 Forest managers provide local communities control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.</p> <p><i>Managerii asigura Comunităților locale controlul asupra operațiunilor forestiere în măsura necesară protejării drepturilor și resurselor proprii</i></p>	<p>Existence of formal consultative committees and procedures</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements</p> <p>No evidence of restrictions imposed by forest managers without community consent</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: In countries where local communities are less physically dependent on forests but value the forest for aesthetic, spiritual or recreational reasons, consultation with representative organisations e.g. councils, citizens groups and local environmental groups should take place.</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: in tarile in care comunitatile locale sunt mai purin dependente de padure dar iau in calcul padurea ca valoare estetica, spirituala sau recreationala trebuie derulate consultari cu organizatii reprezentative ex: consilii locale, grupuri de cetateni, grupuri de mediu locale</b></p>	
<p><b>FSC Criterion 2.3</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.</b></p> <p>2.3. Există mecanisme adecvate pentru rezolvarea disputelor asupra terenurilor și dreptului de folosinta. Circumstanțele și situația oricărei dispute importante nerezolvata va fi considerata explicit în evaluarea pentru certificare. Disputele de o anvergură foarte mare, implicând un număr semnificativ de interese vor descalifica în mod normal operațiunea de certificare.</p>	<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b></p> <p><b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>		

<p>2.3.1 Mechanisms exist for resolution of disputes between the forest managers and the local community over claims relating to tenure and/or use rights.</p> <p><i>Există mecanisme pentru rezolvarea disputelor dintre managerii forestieri și comunitățile locale, referitoare la proprietatea asupra terenurilor și/sau drepturilor de folosinta</i></p>	<p>Consultation with local community representatives</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: Please mention any mechanisms exist in the area concerned:</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: mentionati mecanismele existente in zona respectiva</b></p>	
<p>2.3.2 Mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights.</p> <p><i>Mecanismele de rezolvare a disputelor sunt respectate în rezolvarea disputelor dintre managerii forestieri și comunitățile locale, referitoare la cererile asupra terenurilor și drepturile de folosinta</i></p>	<p>Consultation with local community representatives</p>		



<p>2.3.3 Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved.</p> <p><i>Există o politică de management și proceduri aferente, care stipulează, în cazul unei dispute sau dezacord între comunitățile locale și managerul forestier referitoare la dreptul asupra terenului, oprirea operațiunilor forestiere care prejudiciază aceste drepturi</i></p>	<p>Documented policy and procedure</p>		
<p>2.3.4 Forest managers provide access to forest resources for local communities without legal or customary land rights, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.</p> <p><i>Managerii forestieri asigura accesul la resursele forestiere comunităților care nu beneficiază de terenuri sau drepturi de folosință. Acest acces nu trebuie să împiedice realizarea obiectivelor de management.</i></p>	<p>ILO Conventions 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements Documents– records of fora for participation/ meetings Court records Community consultation</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights:</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: Notati orice utilizare cunoscuta a resurselor forestiere care nu se realizeaza in baza drepturilor de folosinta legale, de catre comunitatile locale.</b></p>	
<p>2.3.5 There is no evidence of any unresolved dispute of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests regarding tenure and use rights</p> <p><i>Nu există evidențe privind dispute de amploare nerezolvate, implicând un număr semnificativ de interese referitoare la drepturile de proprietate sau de folosinta.</i></p>	<p>Community consultation</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights:</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: Notati orice disputa cunoscuta referitoare la drepturile de proprietate si folosinta:</b></p>	

**FSC PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.

**PRINCIPIUL # 3 DREPTURILE POPULATIEI LOCALE**

*Drepturile legale sau impuse prin traditii de lunga durata ale comunitatii locale, care detine, utilizeaza si gospodari terenurile si resursele aferente acestora, trebuie respectate si recunoscute in mod obligatoriu.*

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS (NORME)	VERIFIER (VERIFICATOR)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)	Score punct aj
<b>FSC Criterion 3.1</b> <b>Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</b> 3.1. Populatiile indigene trebuie sa mentina controlul asupra managementului padurilor de pe teritoriile lor cu exceptia cazurilor in care predau controlul prin liber consimtamant altor organizatii		<p><b>It should be noted that the requirements of Principle 2 all apply to the special case of Indigenous People's rights. An additional duty of care is required of forest managers operating in or near Indigenous People's lands, in recognition of the poor history of control and consent in these circumstances in the past.</b></p> <p><b>Ar trebui mentionat faptul ca cerintele Principiului 3 se aplica in intregime in cazul special al drepturilor Populatiei Indigene. Managerii forestieri trebuie sa aiba in vedere cand isi desfasoara activitatea in sau in apropierea teritoriilor ocupate de populatii indigene, ca o recunoastere a deficientelor privind controlul si consensul in trecut</b></p>	
3.1.1 The identity, location and population of all indigenous and traditional peoples including migratory groups living in the vicinity of the management area are documented by the forest managers.	Documentation  No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest managers	<b>Regional Guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:</b> <b>Ghid: indentificati acele comunitati locale care au drepturi traditionale de proprietate sau folosinta in zona.</b>	N/a

<p><i>Indentitatea, locatia si populatiile indigene si traditionale, inclusiv a grupurile migratoare care traiesc in vecinatatea suprafetelor de padure administrate sunt documentate de catre managerii forestieri.</i></p>		<p><b>Regional Guidance: Note that in some countries there are legal requirements in relation to defining indigenous peoples.</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: Luati in considerare faptul ca in unele tari exista reglementari legale referitoare la definirea populatiilor indigene</b></p>	
<p>3.1.2 All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped.</p> <p><i>Toate cererile referitoare la terenuri, teritorii sau drepturi de folosinta din interiorul suprafetei administrate sunt inregistrate si/sau cartografiate.</i></p>	<p>Maps Consultation with community representatives</p>		<p>N/a</p>
<p>3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal</p> <p><i>Comunitatile in cauza s-au autoidentificat ca fiind indigene sau tribale.</i></p>	<p>ILO Convention 169 Article 1 (2)</p>		<p>N/a</p>
<p>3.1.4 Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in norm 3.1.2 above, without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous or traditional peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights.</p> <p><i>Acitivitatile de management forestier nu au loc pe suprafetele identificate in indicatorul 3.1.2 de mai sus, fara o evidenta clara a consimtamantului liber exprimat si in cunostinta de cauza a populatiilor indigene sau traditionale care revendica aceste terenuri, teritorii sau drepturi de folosinta.</i></p>	<p>ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2)</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Records of information (EIAs, etc) provided to the representative organisations</p>		<p>N/a</p>

	<p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>		
<b>FSC Criterion 3.2</b> <b>Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</b> 3.2. Managementul forestier nu trebuie sa ameninte sau sa diminueze direct sau indirect resursele sau drepturile de proprietate ale populatiei indigene		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
3.2.1 Before a forestry operation under outside management commences near an indigenous people's lands, any potential shared boundaries of the community's lands shall be physically demarcated under the supervision of the community.  <i>Inainte de inceperea unei operatiuni care se desfasoara in vecinatatea terenurilor unei populatii indigene, orice limita comuna cu acestea trebuie marcata fizic sub supravegherea comunitatii.</i>	<p>Field inspection</p> <p>Community consultation</p>		N/a
3.2.2 The forestry management operation shall document any potential threats, direct or indirect, to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife).  <i>Activitatile de management forestier trebuie sa inregistreze orice amenintari potentiale, directe sau indirecte, asupra resurselor sau drepturilor unor astfel de populatii indigene (ex. perturbarea resurselor hidrologice sau faunistice).</i>	<p>Documented policies and procedures</p> <p>No evidence of such activities</p> <p>Community consultation</p>	<p><b>Guidance: Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples.</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: Identificati orice posibile amenintari asupra resurselor din vecinatatea populatiilor indigene.</b></p>	N/a
3.2.3 The forestry management operation shall have documented policies and procedures to prevent any encroachment, or direct or indirect threat to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples.	<p>Documented policies and procedures</p> <p>No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples'</p>		N/a

<p><i>Activitatile de management forestier trebuie sa se bazeze pe politicile si procedurile necesare prevenirii oricaror incalcari sau amenintari, directe sau indirecte, asupra resurselor sau drepturilor unor astfel de populatii indigene.</i></p>	<p>resources or rights Community consultation</p>		
<p>3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted</p> <p><i>Se acorda accesul traditional la utilizarea de subzistenta a resurselor forestiere</i></p>	<p>ILO Convention 169 or equivalent legislation Interviews with representatives of local communities and workers and their labour organisations or unions Interviews with representatives of indigenous and traditional peoples</p>		N/a
<p><b>FSC Criterion 3.3</b> <b>Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.</b> 3.3. Locurile cu semnificatie culturala, ecologica, economica sau religioasa deosebita, identificate in colaborare cu populatia indigena, vor fi recunoscute si protejate in cadrul managementul forestier</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>3.3.1 Policies and procedures for the identification, recording and mapping of sites of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity prior to the commencement of forest management activities in the forest management area as a whole are documented and have been implemented.</p> <p><i>Politicile si procedurile pentru identificarea, inregistrarea si cartarea siturilor arheologice, religioase, istorice si culturale inainte de inceperea ctivitatilelor de management forestier in cuprinsul intregii surafete forestiere sunt documentate si aplicate.</i></p>	<p>Documented policies and procedures Records Maps</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: please note any known sites or types of site of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity within the management area:</b></p> <p>Ghid: notati orice situri sau tip de situri de natura arheologica, religioasa, istorica sau culturala din zona de management forestier.</p> <p><b>It is considered that this criterion may be relevant to local people (rather than indigenous people) and should be assessed as such. Proposal to replace the words “indigenous people” with “local people” for this criterion. This may be worth considering for</b></p>	

		<p><b>Romanian National standards development.</b></p> <p><b>GHID REGIONAL</b>  Se considera ca acest criteriu poate fi relevant pentru populatiile locale (mai degraba decat pentru populatiile indigene) si trebuie evaluat ca atare. Se propune inlocuirea in cadrul acestui criteriu a expresiei „populati indigena” cu „populatie locala”. Acest aspect poate fi considerat in cadrul elaborarii standardelor nationale pentru Romania.</p> <p><b>Observations</b>  National legislation provides for specific procedures for protecting archaeological sites, religious and cultural heritages as well as special tourism objectives.  Legislatia nationala prevede proceduri specifice pentru protejarea siturilor arheologice, religioase si culturale, precum si obiectivelor turistice cu caracter special</p>	
<p>3.3.2 The policies and procedures include the involvement of Indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas.</p> <p><i>Politicile si procedurile includ implicarea Populatiilor indigene in identificarea unor astfel de suprafete.</i></p>	<p>Records of involvement</p> <p>Consultation with Indigenous peoples’ representatives</p>	<p><b>Observations</b>  Note any sites of local cultural interest identified through consultation.  Notati siturile de interes cultural local identificate pe parcursul consultarii</p>	N/a
<p>3.3.3 Policies and procedures for the identification and protection of such sites during management operations (e.g. harvesting, road building, etc) are documented and implemented.</p> <p><i>Politicile si procedurile pentru identificarea si protejarea acestor situri pe parcursul activitatilor de management (ex: exploatri,</i></p>	<p>Procedure documented</p> <p>Employees informed</p>		

<i>constructii de drumuri etc.) sunt documentate si implementate</i>			
3.3.4 Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented.  <i>Politicile si procedurile pentru protectia corespunzatoare sau managementul sit-urilor identificate sunt documentate si implementate</i>	Documented policies and procedures  Management planning documents	<b>Regional Guidance: please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites.</b>  <b>Ghid: notati orice obligatie legala de a proteja sau gestiona astfel de situri, sau de a informa autoritatile competente de existenta acestor situri.</b>	
3.3.5 All plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of representatives of indigenous peoples.  <i>Planurile pentru protejarea si managementul acestor zone au consimtamantul reprezentantilor populatiei indigene</i>			N/a
<b>FSC Criterion 3.4</b> <b>Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.</b> 3.4. Populatia trebuie recompensata pentru folosirea cunostintelor traditionale privitoare la utilizarea speciilor forestiere si modul de executare a lucrarilor silvice. Aceste compensatii trebuiesc acceptate oficial pe baza de liber consimtamant inainte de inceperea operatiilor		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
3.4.1 Managers have recorded known applications of traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) in the forest operations.  <i>Managerii au inregistrat aplicatiile cunostintelor traditionale (ex: cunostinte referitoare la utilizarea speciilor forestiere sau a sistemului de management).</i>	Records	<b>Regional Guidance: please note any known applications of traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in the area:</b>  <b>Ghid: notati orice metoda cunoscuta de aplicare a cunostintelor traditionale in utilizarea speciilor forestiere sau in tehnicile de management din zona</b>	N/a
3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to	Records Discussion with local community		N/a

the forest management enterprise. <i>Comunitatile locale au fost informate cu privire la aceste aplicatii, inclusiv referitor la posibilele beneficii comerciale ale acestora in cadrul companiei de management forestier.</i>	representatives		
3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements.  <i>Comunitatile locale primesc compensatii pentru fiecare astfel de aplicatie, conform cu acordurile stabilite anterior.</i>	Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment		N/a

#### **FSC PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS**

**Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.**

#### **PRINCIPIUL FSC# 4 RELAȚIILE CU COMUNITĂȚILE ȘI DREPTURILE ANGAJAȚILOR**

**Managementul forestier trebuie să mențină, sau chiar să ducă la creșterea bunăstării sociale și economice a muncitorilor și comunităților locale pe termen lung.**

<b>SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS (NORME)</b>	<b>VERIFIER(S) (VERIFICATOR/I)</b>	<b>COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)</b>	<b>Score punct aj</b>
<b>FSC Criterion 4.1</b> <b>The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</b> <b>4.1 Comunităților din zonă, sau din zona adiacentă li se oferă oportunități de angajare, instruire, alte servicii</b>		<b>Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
<b>4.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities.</b>  <i>Populatia locala si dependenta de padure are acces in mod egal la oportunitatile de angajare si instruire</i>	ILO Conventions 169, or equivalent national legislation or agreements Recruitment strategy Evidence of employment of local personnel Advertisements in local newspapers		



	Discussion with local communities		
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<p>4.1.2 Appropriate to the size, type and location of the forest management enterprise, members of local communities are provided with access to basic services (e.g. health and education).</p> <p><i>In functie de mărimea și amplasarea unităților forestiere, localnicii au acces la serviciile de bază (ex. educatie si sanatate)</i></p>	<p>Support of local health facilities Provision of clean water Provision of workers' accommodation Provision of nursery or primary schooling Provision of training</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned:</b></p> <p><b>Please mention any relevant laws and regulations</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: mentionati tipul de servicii pe care angajatorul ar trebui sa le furnizeze in zona respectiva</b></p> <p><b>Mentionati orice lege sau reglementare relevanta</b></p>	
<p>4.1.3 Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security</p> <p><i>Muncitorii nu sunt discriminati la angajare, promovare, disponibilizare, remunerare sau protectia sociala</i></p>	<p>ILO Conventions 100 &amp; 111, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate</p>		
<p>4.1.4 Wages or income of self-employed or contractors are at least as high as those in comparable occupations in the same region and in no case lower than the established minimum wage.</p> <p><i>Salariile si veniturile contractorilor sau liber profesionistilor sunt cel putin la nivelul ocupatiilor comparabile din zona si in nici un caz mai mici decat salariul minim.</i></p>	<p>ILO Convention 131 or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate</p>		

<b>FSC Criterion 4.2</b> <b>Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</b> <b>4.2. Se vor respecta toate legile și reglementările privitoare la asigurările de sănătate și protecția angajaților și familiilor acestora.</b>		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
4.2.1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.  <i>Managerii cunosc prevederile privind ghidurile si reglementarile privind sanatatea si securitatea in munca</i>	Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers	<b>Regional Guidance: please note all relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations</b>  <b>Ghid: notati toata legislatia si reglementarile referitoare la protectia muncii si securitate ocupationala</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work Code Law 53/24.01.2003 (<a href="#">Codul Muncii - Legea nr. 53 din 24 ianuarie 2003</a>),</li> <li>• Law 319/2006 for H&amp;S (<a href="#">Legea nr. 319/2006</a> - Legea securitatii si sanatatii in munca)</li> <li>• Norms for implementation of Law 319/2006 (<a href="#">Norma metodologica din 11.10.2006 de aplicare a prevederilor Legii securitatii si sanatatii in munca nr. 319 din 2006</a>)</li> </ul>	
4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.  <i>Managerii au evaluat riscurile de muncă și au luat măsurile necesare pentru eliminarea acestora</i>	Written assessments of risk  Discussions with Managers		
4.2.3 Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers	Training procedure documented		

<p>and the equipment used.</p> <p><i>Se efectueaza instructaje de protecția muncii conforme cu atribuțiunile angajaților și echipamentele folosite</i></p>	<p>Training records Employees aware of safety procedure</p>		
<p>4.2.4 Workers are provided with safety equipment, relevant to the tasks of workers, the equipment used and consistent with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.</p> <p><i>Muncitorii au echipament de protecție, conform cu atribuțiile și utilajele folosite si cu Codul OIM privind Securitatea si Sanatea in munca pentru Activitatile Forestiere</i></p>	<p>Safety equipment available and in good condition ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation</p>		
<p>4.2.5 Managers take measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.</p> <p><i>Managerii urmăresc utilizarea echipamentului de protecție de către muncitori</i></p>	<p>Manager's job descriptions Disciplinary measures for failure to use safety equipment</p>		
<p>4.2.6 Managers implement an accident reporting system that includes all work related accidents and deaths of employees, their causes, corrective action taken to prevent similar accidents in future.</p> <p><i>Există evidența tuturor accidentelor de muncă si deceselor, cauzele acestora și evidența măsurilor luate pentru prevenirea unor evenimente similare în viitor</i></p>	<p>Records Discussions with managers Evidence that preventative actions implemented</p>		
<p>4.2.7 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.</p> <p><i>Se acordă compensații în caz de accident</i></p>	<p>Compensation protocol documented Records of payments kept</p>		
<p>4.2.8 Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.</p> <p><i>Măsurile de asigurarea sănătății și protecției muncii sunt conforme cu legislația națională</i></p>	<p>No evidence of non compliance As appropriate: Safety procedures and manuals</p>		
<p>4.2.9 Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or</p>		

and Health in Forestry.  <i>Acolo unde muncitorii sunt cazati in zona padurii, conditiile de cazare si hrana sunt conforme cu Codul OIM privind Securitatea si Sanatea in munca pentru Activitatile Forestiere</i>	equivalent national legislation Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions and community representatives		
<b>FSC Criterion 4.3</b> <b>The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).</b> <b>4.3 Drepturile muncitorilor de a se organiza și negocia cu angajatorii trebuiesc garantate conform convențiilor 87 și 98 ale Organizației Mondiale a Muncii</b>		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
4.3.1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87 (see ANNEX 2)  This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.  <i>Condițiile de angajare sunt conforme cu Convenția Internațională a Muncii din 87</i> <i>(libertatea de asociere și dreptul de a se organiza)</i>	Copies of ILO convention 87 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance		
4.3.2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98 (see ANNEX 2)  This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.  <i>Condițiile de angajare sunt conforme cu prevederile Convenției Internaționale a Muncii din 98 (drepturile muncitorilor de a se organiza și a încheia înțelegeri colective)</i>	Copies of ILO convention 98 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance		

<b>FSC Criterion 4.4</b> <b>Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.</b> 4.4. Planificarea și efectuarea operațiunilor trebuie să încorporeze rezultatele evaluării de impact. Vor fi consultate persoanele sau grupurile afectate de operațiunile de management efectuate (atât bărbați cât și femei).	<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
4.4.1 There are systems in place that provide an evaluation of the social impact, appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identifies affected groups</li> <li>- includes consultation with affected groups</li> <li>- identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups</li> <li>- specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts</li> <li>- provides for regular contact with affected groups to monitor effectiveness of measures.</li> </ul> <i>Managerii realizează evaluări de impact social pentru operațiunile efectuate, care:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-identifică grupurile afectate</li> <li>-consultă grupurile afectate</li> <li>-identifică impactele majore asupra acestor grupuri</li> <li>-prevede măsuri de ameliorare a impactului negativ</li> <li>-asigură contactul periodic cu grupurile afectate și monitorizarea măsurilor aplicate</li> </ul>	Records	
4.4.2 Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions.  <i>Rezultatele evaluării de impact social sunt incorporate în deciziile de management</i>	ILO Convention 169, or equivalent national legislation and agreements Management plan or supporting documents	
4.4.3 Forest managers implement a system for ongoing consultation with local people and interest groups (both men and women).	Discussion with forest managers	

<p><i>Managerii forestieri implementeaza un sistem de consultare publica permanenta cu membrii comunitatilor locale si cu grupurile interesate (barbati si femei).</i></p>			
<p><b>FSC Criterion 4.5</b>  <b>Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</b>  4.5. Trebuie stabilite mecanisme adecvate pentru rezolvarea plângerilor și pentru asigurarea de despăgubiri în cazul pierderilor sau distrugerilor suferite de localnici în ceea ce privește drepturile lor uzuale, proprietățile, sau mijloacele de trai. Trebuie luate masuri pentru evitarea unor astfel de pierderi si pagube</p>		<p><b>Regular communication will generate trust through transparency of actions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions</b></p> <p><b>O comunicare regulata va genera o stare de incredere prin actiuni transparente care faciliteaza schimbul de informatii si opinii</b></p>	
<p>4.5.1 Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented.</p> <p><i>Există mecanisme documentate si aplicate pentru rezolvarea plângerilor</i></p>	<p>Documented mechanism for resolving grievances</p> <p>Use of mechanism recorded</p> <p>Statutory procedures if applicable</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to resolve grievances of this nature in the region concerned:</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: comentati daca procedurile legale existente sunt considerate adecvate pentru a rezolva nemultumirile de aceasta natura in regiunea in cauza:</b></p>	
<p>4.5.2 Mechanisms exist and are implemented for providing fair compensation to local people where their legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged.</p> <p><i>Există mecanisme de compensare a localnicilor pentru pagube suferite in ceea ce priveste drepturile traditionale, proprietatile, resursele sau mijloacele de trai; aceste mecanisme sunt efectiv implementate</i></p>	<p>Documented procedure for deciding compensation</p> <p>Statutory procedures if applicable</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to provide compensation of this nature in the region concerned:</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: comentati daca procedurile legale existente sunt considerate adecvate pentru a rezolva nemultumirile de aceasta natura in regiunea in cauza:</b></p>	

<p>4.5.3 Inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources on, or near, indigenous and traditional lands shall be compensated as agreed with the indigenous and traditional communities themselves.</p> <p><i>Pagubele aduse resurselor indigene sau traditionale din zona sau din vecinatate trebuie compensate de comun acord cu comunitatile.</i></p>	<p>Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage</p> <p>Evidence of community control in determining the compensation</p>		
<p>4.5.4 Mechanisms exist to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods.</p> <p><i>Exista mecanisme de rezolvare a conflictelor prin consultare, in vederea obtinerii acordului sau consensului, si cu evitarea pagubelor asupra proprietatilor, resurselor, drepturilor si standardului de viata.</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Documented procedures</p> <p>ILO Convention 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements</p>		

#### **FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST**

**Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.**

#### **PRINCIPIUL FSC # 5 BENEFICII DIN PARTEA PĂDURII**

*Operațiunile de management forestier trebuie sa incurajeze valorificarea eficientă a funcțiilor multiple ale pădurii pentru asigurarea viabilității economice și a unei largi palete de beneficii de mediu și sociale.*

<b>SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS (NORME)</b>	<b>VERIFIER(S) (VERIFICATOR)</b>	<b>COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)</b>	<b>Score punct aj</b>
<p><b>FSC Criterion 5.1</b></p> <p><b>Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.</b></p> <p>5.1 Managementul forestier va căuta să asigure viabilitatea economică, luând în condiderare toate costurile: de mediu, sociale și de producție, asigurând totodată investițiile necesare menținerii productivității</p>		<b>Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current	Annual budget		



financial year.  <i>Există un plan de lucru și un buget care arată costurile și veniturile estimate, cel puțin pentru o perioadă de un an</i>			
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).  <i>Veniturile estimate în buget sunt corelate cu cota de tăiere (vezi 5.6)</i>	Product yields stated in annual budget		
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms.  <i>Veniturile estimate în buget sunt stabilite prin corelarea valorii produselor cu standardele (etaloanele) naționale sau regionale existente în acest sens.</i>	Product values stated in annual budget		
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.  <i>Bugetul anual încorporează taxele, redevențele, impozitele, etc</i>	Annual budget	<b>Regional Guidance: please provide information about regional requirements with respect to royalties or other fee payments</b>  <b>Ghid: furnizați informații despre cerințele regionale referitoare la redevențe sau orice alte taxe și impozite</b>	
5.1.5 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.  <i>Bugetul anual încorporează costurile asociate îndeplinirii condițiilor din sectorul social și de mediu, identificate conform principiilor 4 și 6</i>	Annual budget		
<b>FSC Criterion 5.2</b> <b>Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.</b> 5.2 Managementul și marketingul promovat vor încuraja utilizarea optimă a produselor și procesarea pe plan local a produselor forestiere diversificate.		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production	Sales information		

<p>available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations. (see 5.4 below for related norms)</p> <p><i>Managerii forestieri trebuie sa faca disponibila o parte din productie pentru întreprinderile locale, cum ar fi micile intreprinderi industriale si de procesare</i> <i>(vezi 5.4 mai jos pentru normele aferente)</i></p>	<p>Discussion with local community Note if there are any over-riding reasons preventing this.</p>		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 5.3</b> <b>Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</b> 5.3 Se urmărește minimizarea resturilor asociate recoltării și prelucrării lemnului în pădure, precum și evitarea distrugerilor asupra altor resurse.</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>5.3.1 There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.</p> <p><i>Nu exista prejudicii excesive aduse arborilor ramasi pe picior in urma exploatarei</i></p>	<p>Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees.</p>		
<p>5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling in order to minimise waste.</p> <p><i>Lemnul este procesat cât mai repede după tăiere astfel incat sa se minimizeze pierderile.</i></p>	<p>Site inspection - No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing</p>		
<p>5.3.3 The choice of on-site processing machinery includes an evaluation of the need to minimise timber waste and site damage.</p> <p><i>Alegerea utilajelor de lucru in teren se face printr-o evaluare a necesitatii minimizarii pierderilor de masă lemnoasă si de distrugere a terenului.</i></p>	<p>Evaluation of machinery use and purchases</p>		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 5.4</b> <b>Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</b> 5.4 Prin managementul forestier se va urmări întărirea și diversificarea economiei locale, evitându-se dependența de un singur produs forestier.</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>5.4.1 There is an evaluation of the range of the forest's potential</p>	<p>Research papers/reports</p>		

<p>products and services, including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation.</p> <p><i>Exista o evaluare a întregii palete de produse și servicii forstierte, inclusiv speciile lemnoase „mai puțin cunoscute”, a produselor nelemnoase și a oportunităților de recreare pe care le oferă pădurea</i></p>	<p>Local survey results Discussion with managers</p>		
<p>5.4.2 Managers are aware of the role of these products and services in the local economy (whether as trade goods or for subsistence).</p> <p><i>Managerii sunt conștienți de rolul acestor produse și servicii în economia locală</i></p>	<p>Discussion with managers</p>		
<p>5.4.3 Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises.</p> <p><i>Managerii au evaluat posibilitatea utilizării serviciilor, speciilor mai puțin “cunoscute” și a produselor nelemnoase de către administrație sau alte întreprinderi locale</i></p>	<p>Discussion with managers Results of assessments</p>		
<p>5.4.4 Managers encourage the use of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.</p> <p><i>Managerii încurajează folosirea serviciilor, speciilor mai puțin “cunoscute” și a produselor nelemnoase de către întreprinderile locale, acolo unde prin aceasta nu sunt puse în pericol obiectivele de management</i></p>	<p>Discussion with managers Results of assessments Existing local enterprises</p>		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 5.5</b> <b>Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.</b> 5.5 Prin management se asigură recunoașterea, menținerea și, unde este cazul creșterea valorii serviciilor pădurii cum ar fi protejarea bazinelor hidrografice, a capacității biogene a apelor, etc.</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>5.5.1 Forest managers have evaluated the role and impact of the forest within the watershed.</p> <p>(see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water</p>	<p>Discussion with managers Management planning documents</p>		

resources and fisheries)  <i>Managerii au evaluat rolul si impactul padurii asupra bazinelor hidrografice. (vezi Criteriul 6.5b pentru indicatorii referitori la intretinerea bazinelor hidrografice si a celor piscicole)</i>			
5.5.2 Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed.  (see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)  <i>Managerii forestieri au informații despre crescătoriile de pește din zona bazinelor hidrografice (vezi Criteriul 6.5b pentru indicatorii referitori la intretinerea bazinelor hidrografice si a celor piscicole)</i>	Discussion with managers Management planning documents		
5.5.3 Management plans and operations include maintenance and enhancement of watershed and fishery values identified.  <i>Amenajamentele si operatiunile forestiere iau in calcul mentinerea si cresterea valorilor referitoare la protectia bazinelor hidrografice si a resurselor piscicole</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 5.6</b> <b>The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</b> 5.6 Cotele de taiere nu vor depasi nivelul gestionarii durabile (posibilitatea)		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
5.6.1 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated.  <i>Sistemul silvicultural de management este clar definit</i>	Management plan and/or associated documentation		
5.6.2 The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than one rotation) is clearly stated.  <i>Posibilitatea estimata anual și pe termen lung (interval mai mare de o rotatie) este clar stabilita</i>	Management plan and/or associated documentation		

<p>5.6.3 The expected level of harvesting is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield of the forest products on which the management plan is based.</p> <p><i>Nivelul tăierilor este justificat în termenii gospodăririi durabile a producției forestiere, pe baza amenajamentelor</i></p>	<p>Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models</p>		
<p>5.6.4 All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit, and in line with the best available data for the locality from relevant research and/or inventories.</p> <p><i>Prevederile privind regenerarea, creșterea, calitatea, mărimea și distribuția principalelor specii comerciale sunt explicitate, în concordanță cu datele rezultate din cercetări și inventarieri</i></p>	<p>Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines</p>		
<p>5.6.5 The expected level of harvesting in the long term does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield, taking into account any special silvicultural treatments that have been applied.</p> <p><i>Nivelul previzionat al tăierilor pe termen lung nu depășește nivelul durabil la nivel local sau regional, indiferent de tratamentele folosite</i></p>	<p>Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines</p>		

#### PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

**Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.**

#### PRINCIPIUL FSC # 6 IMPACTUL ASUPRA MEDIULUI

*Managementul forestier trebuie să conserve diversitatea biologică și valorile care derivă din aceasta, resursele de apă, solurile, peisajele și ecosistemele unice sau fragile și prin aceasta, să mențină funcțiile ecologice și integritatea pădurii*

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS (NORME)	VERIFIER(S) (VERIFICATOR/I)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARIII și INDRUMARI REGIONALE)	Score punct aj
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<b>FSC Criterion 6.1</b> <b>Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations</b> 6.1 Evaluarea de impact de mediu trebuie sa fie conformă cu modul de aplicare a operațiunilor forestiere, luând în calcul și unicitatea resurselor afectate, fiind integrată în sistemul de management. Evaluarea va include considerații legate de peisaj și impactul instalațiilor de procesare la fața locului. Evaluarea de impact se va face înainte de începerea operațiunilor ce afectează zona respectivă		<b>Information from descriptions of forest resources detailed in 7.1b should be used in assessments of impacts</b> <b>Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards detailed in 7.1f</b>  <b>Informatii referitoare la resursele forestiere din descrierile detaliate in 7.1b ar trebui folosite in evaluarile de impact</b> <b>Evaluarile de impact ar trebui folosite in masuri de protectie a mediului detaliate in 7.1f</b>	
6.1.1 A system is specified that ensures an assessment of environmental impact is made before commencement of any site-disturbing operations. The system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management</li><li>- takes account of landscape level considerations</li><li>- is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources</li></ul> <i>Există un sistem care asigură efectuarea evaluării de impact de mediu înainte de începerea operațiunilor. Sistemul are următoarele caracteristici:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- este adecvat scării de mărime și intensității managementului forestier</li><li>- ia în calcul aspectele de peisaj</li><li>- ia în calcul unicitatea resurselor afectate</li></ul>	Documented system Records of results of assessment	<b>Regional Guidance: Please identify any regional guidelines or legislation with respect to requirements for environmental impact assessment</b>  <b>Ghid: identificati orice legislatie sau ghiduri referitoare la cerintele de evaluare a impactului asupra mediului.</b>	
6.1.2 There is a system to ensure that results of the assessment of impacts are taken account of in subsequent operations.  <i>Există un sistem care asigură luarea în calcul a evaluării de impact în operațiunile ce se urmeaza a se derula</i>	Documented system Records of results of assessment		

<b>FSC Criterion 6.2a</b> <b>Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).</b> 6.2.a Se aplică măsuri de protecție pentru speciile rare, periclitare și pentru habitatele acestora (ex: locuri de cuibărire și hrănire)		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.2.1 The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information.  <i>Prezența speciilor rare, amenințate sau aflate în pericol a fost evaluată pe baza celor mai bune informații existente</i>	Discussion with forest managers Records Consultation with local biologists	<b>Regional Guidance: please note any particular rare, threatened or endangered species that are likely to be relevant in the region</b>  <b>Ghid: notati orice specie particulara rara, amenintata sau pe cale de disparitie relevanta in regiunea respectiva</b>	
6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.  <i>Arealul speciilor de mai sus este identificat și marcat pe hartă</i>	Maps		
6.2.3 Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats.  <i>Există măsuri și proceduri efective implementate în vederea protejării acestor specii</i>	Management plan and/or supporting documents		
<b>FSC Criterion 6.2b</b> <b>Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</b> 6.2.b Zonele de conservare și cele protejate trebuie stabilite în funcție de scara și intensitatea operațiunilor forestiere și de unicitatea resurselor afectate		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.2.4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.  <i>Zonele de importanță regională pentru biodiversitate sunt identificate, cartate și protejate de operațiuni de exploatare sau alte operațiuni care pot</i>	Maps Consultation with local biologists Field visit		

<i>afecta situl</i>			
<p>6.2.5 At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective.</p> <p><i>Cel puțin 10% din suprafața forestieră este destinată conservării și e marcată pe hărți, având ca obiectiv prioritar biodiversitatea</i></p>	<p>Maps Field visit</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note statutory requirements for protected areas</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: notati reglementarile legale referitoare la ariile protejate</b></p>	
<p>6.2.6 At least half of this area (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is protected from full commercial harvesting.</p> <p><i>Cel puțin jumătate din aceasta suprafață (adica 5% din totalul suprafeței padurii) este arie protejată, delimitată pe hărți și este total exclusă de la tăieri cu scop comercial</i></p>	<p>Maps Field visit</p>		
<p>6.2.7 Selection of conservation zones and protected areas is justified in terms of their potential to maximise their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity</p> <p><i>Selectarea zonelor de conservare și ariile protejate se face cu luarea în calcul a potențialului de maximizare a contribuției acestora la menținerea și creșterea biodiversității</i></p>	<p>Maps Consultation with local biologists</p>		
<p>6.2.8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.</p> <p><i>Zonele de protecție vor include toate tipurile de ecosisteme din raza padurii</i></p>	<p>Maps Consultation with local biologists</p>		
<p>6.2.9 The movement of key plant and animal species between reserved and harvested areas is encouraged by retaining corridors of uncut forest based on streamsides with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.</p> <p><i>Migrarea speciilor “cheie” de plante și animale între rezervații și locurile unde este executată lucrări de exploatare se va realiza prin coridoare de pădure fără tăieri, cu baza în zona cursurilor de apă și legătura până la culmi, care nu vor fi exploatare</i></p>	<p>Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection</p>		



<b>FSC Criterion 6.2c</b> <b>Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.</b> 6.2c Vanatoarea, pescuitul, amplasarea de capcane si recoltarea produselor forestiere in mod neadecvat trebuie atent controlate.		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.2.10 Systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented.  <i>Există măsuri documentate de controlare a vânătorii și pescuitului, colectării animalelor și plantelor.</i>	Documents Management plan		
6.2.11 Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.  <i>Exista sisteme efective de prevenire a vânării sau capturării speciilor protejate.</i>	Discussions with forest managers		
<b>FSC Criterion 6.3</b> <b>Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:</b> <b>a) Forest regeneration and succession.</b> <b>b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.</b> <b>c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</b> 6.3. Valoarea ecologică și funcțiile pădurii trebuie să rămână intacte, să fie îmbunătățite sau refăcute, inclusiv: a) regenerarea și succesiunea pădurii b) diversitatea genofondului, a speciilor și ecosistemelor c) ciclul natural care determină productivitatea ecosistemului forestier		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.3.1 The silvicultural system adopted is appropriate to the ecology of the forest.  <i>Sistemul silvicultural adoptat este adecvat ecologiei pădurii respective</i>	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
6.3.2 Systems that use small clearfell areas, selective felling and create varied age class have been considered.  <i>Se vor lua în considerare tăieri rase doar pe suprafețe mici, tăierile selective, tratamentele prin care se asigură o structură plurienă</i>	Discussion with forest managers		

6.3.3 Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and date of planting and felling, in harmony with the landscape.	As above		
<i>În măsura în care sunt corespunzătoare sistemului cultural, operațiunile vor urmări crearea unui mozaic de dimensiuni, forme, specii, precum și a amplasării suprafețelor de împădurit și recoltat, în armonie cu peisajul.</i>			
6.3.4 The scale of felling (e.g. coupe size) is commensurate with the natural dynamics of the forest type and the area under consideration (unless clearly justified silvicultural reasons are given).	Historical evidence if available Management plan and/or supporting documentation		
<i>Mărimea parchetelor este corelată cu dinamica naturală a tipului de pădure (cu excepția cazurilor clar justificate)</i>			
6.3.5 Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of naturally occurring tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation.	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Best available scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
<i>Managementul întregii suprafețe va urmări ca toate speciile de arbori să se regenereze crespunzător pe durata unei rotații.</i>			
6.3.6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
<i>Tăierile selective și cele de cele secundare vor urmări menținerea diversității genotipice</i>			
6.3.7 Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection		
<i>Biodiversitatea este menținută prin îngrijirea și menținerea habitatelor marginale (vegetația de pe malul apelor, stâncării, mlaștini, câmpuri)</i>			
6.3.8 Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained.	Management plan and/or associated documentation		

O parte a lemnului mort (căzut sau pe picior) trebuie să rămână pe loc.	Field inspection		
<b>FSC Criterion 6.4</b> <b>Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</b> 6.4 Mostre reprezentative ale ecosistemelor existente în zonă vor fi protejate în starea lor naturală și marcate pe hărți, în concordanță cu extinderea și intensitatea operațiunilor desfășurate și cu unicitatea resurselor afectate.		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
6.4.1 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources. (See also 6.2.8)  <i>Mostre reprezentative ale ecosistemelor existente în zonă vor fi protejate în starea lor naturală și marcate pe hărți, în concordanță cu extinderea și intensitatea operațiunilor desfășurate și cu unicitatea resurselor afectate. (Vezi, de asemenea 6.2.8)</i>	Management plans Maps Survey Site inspection		
<b>FSC Criterion 6.5a</b> <b>Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances;</b> 6.5.a E necesar a se elabora și implementa instrucțiuni pentru: controlul eroziunii, construcția de drumuri, alte activități perturbatoare		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
6.5.1 There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance.  <i>Există reguli și proceduri scrise pentru construcția de noi drumuri, întreținerea acestora și efectele pe care aceste lucrări le pot avea (perturbari de natura mecanică)</i>	Policies and Procedures	<b>Regional Guidance: where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted.</b>  <b>Ghid: unde există reglementări naționale referitoare la construirea de drumuri, acestea sunt adoptate.</b>	
6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following indicators for the design and building of new roads: - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum	Documents Field inspection of roads		

<p>of alterations to the natural features will occur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes</li> <li>- Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and streamsides is minimised</li> <li>- Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas</li> <li>- Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion</li> <li>- Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion</li> </ul> <p><i>Norme de respectat la construcția de noi drumuri:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>planificarea acestora în avans pe hărți topografice care conțin cursurile de apă</i></li> <li>- <i>proiectarea se va face astfel încât alterarea caracteristicilor naturale să fie minimă</i></li> <li>- <i>ori de câte ori este posibil, amplasarea drumurilor se va face pe terase naturale, culmi, sau pe pante domoale</i></li> <li>- <i>se va evita construcția drumurilor pe văi abrupte sau zone instabile, canalele de drenaj naturale sau pe pâraie</i></li> <li>- <i>drumurile nu vor fi amplasate în suprafețe sensibile d.p.d.v. al mediului</i></li> <li>- <i>digurile și taluzele vor fi stabilizate pentru a se evita eroziunea</i></li> <li>- <i>pentru evitarea eroziunii se vor prevedea drenuri și rigole</i></li> </ul>			
<p>6.5.3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion.</p> <p><i>Lucrătorii de pe utilaje au pregătirea necesară și sunt instruiți referitor la necesitatea protejării împotriva eroziunii</i></p>	<p>Training records Discussion with machinery operators</p>		

<b>FSC Criterion 6.5b</b> <b>Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.</b> 6.5.b E necesar a se elabora instrucțiuni scrise pentru protejarea resurselor de apă	<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
<p>6.5.4 Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following indicators with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps</li> <li>- The number of stream crossings is minimised</li> <li>- Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream</li> <li>- Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible</li> <li>- Culverts are designed so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish</li> <li>- Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed</li> </ul> <p><i>Politicile și procedurile privitoare la proiectarea și construcția de noi drumuri vor include și implementarea următoarelor norme de protejare a resurselor de apă:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>trecerea cursurilor de apă se planifică și cartează înainte de începerea operațiunilor</i></li> <li>- <i>numărul de treceri peste cursuri de apă va fi minim</i></li> <li>- <i>trecerea se va face perpendicular pe curs</i></li> <li>- <i>drumurile și potecile de vale vor fi amplasate cât mai departe d cursul apei</i></li> <li>- <i>rigolele nu trebuie să împiedice migrația peștelui sau să accelereze cursul apei</i></li> <li>- <i>drenurile nu vor deversa în cursurile natural de apă. Acolo unde nu este posibil, se vor proiecta camere de liniștire pentru reținerea mătului.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads</p>	

<p>6.5.5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.</p> <p><i>Nu se construiesc drumuri noi în albiile pâraielor. Cele existente se vor închide și se vor înlocui cu altele</i></p>	Field inspection		
<p>6.5.6 Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses.</p> <p><i>Există zonă de protecție (unde nu se efectuează taieri) pe lângă cursurile de apă permanente</i></p>	Field Inspection		
<p>6.5.7 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.</p> <p><i>Nu există situații de mălire a apelor sau alte distrugerii</i></p>	Site inspection		
<p><b>6.5c Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting,</b></p> <p>6.5c Există norme scrise și aplicate pentru diminuarea pagubelor produse de lucrările de exploatare</p>		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
<p>6.5.8 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.</p> <p><i>Există norme scrise și instrucțiuni referitoare la diminuarea pagubelor produse de exploatare</i></p>	Procedure documented		
<p>6.5.9 Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land</li> <li>- Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings</li> <li>- Log and top shall not be pushed into streams</li> <li>- Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated</li> <li>- The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate</li> </ul> <p><i>Reguli:</i></p> <p><i>-zonele protejate sunt demarcate în teren, cel puțin temporar, înaintea</i></p>	Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites		

<p>începerii operațiunilor</p> <p>-utilajele nu intră în ape decât în scopul traversării prin locuri delimitate anterior</p> <p>-crăcile și vârfurile nu se aruncă în apă</p> <p>-se oprește exploatarea când solul este îmbibat cu apă</p> <p>-unde este nevoie se utilizează fascine</p>			
<p>6.5.10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.</p> <p><i>Tehnologiile de exploatare sunt proiectate pentru minimizarea eroziunii și alunecărilor</i></p>	Procedure documented		
<p>6.5.11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.</p> <p><i>Metodele de recoltare si scos-apropiat evită prejudicierea arborilor rămași și a semințișului</i></p>	<p>Procedure documented</p> <p>Field inspection</p>		
<p>6.5.12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.</p> <p><i>Achiziționarea de noi mașini pentru recoltare și transport se face cu luarea în calcul a minimizării distrugerilor asupra solului, a arborilor rămași și a regenerărilor</i></p>	Evaluation of new machinery purchases		
<p>6.5.13 Workers receives appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.</p> <p><i>Muncitorii sunt instruiți corespunzător în tehnicile de recoltare a lemnului</i></p>	Training records		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 6.6 a</b></p> <p><b>Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides.</b></p> <p>6.6.a Sistemul de management trebuie să promoveze metode de combatere non-chimice a dăunătorilor și să evite utilizarea pesticidelor.</p>		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
6.6.1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are	Documentation	Regional Guidance: note laws and	

<p>available.</p> <p><i>Există strategii documentate de combatere a daunatorilor, bolilor, buruienilor</i></p>		<p><b>guideline referring to forest pest control</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: notati legislatia si reglementarile referitoare la protectia padurii impotriva daunatorilor</b></p>	
<p>6.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise</p> <p>Records of chemical use include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Name of the product</li> <li>b) Location of the site treated;</li> <li>c) Area of the site treated;</li> <li>d) Method of application;</li> <li>e) Date chemical use started;</li> <li>f) Date chemical use finished;</li> <li>g) Total quantity of the chemical used;</li> </ul> <p><i>Există proceduri referitoare la obligativitatea înregistrării tuturor substanțelor chimice folosite documentațiile conțin:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) numele produsului;</i></li> <li><i>b) localizarea suprafeței tratate;</i></li> <li><i>c) mărimea suprafeței;</i></li> <li><i>d) metoda;</i></li> <li><i>e) data începerii și</i></li> <li><i>f) data terminării tratamentului;</i></li> <li><i>g) cantitatea totală de substanță folosită.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Records</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: notati legislatia si reglementarile referitoare la utilizarea substantelor chimice</b></p>	
<p>6.6.3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims.</p> <p><i>Chimicalele se utilizează doar când este strict necesar pentru atingerea obiectivelor de management</i></p>	<p>Discussion with managers</p>		
<p>6.6.4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.</p> <p><i>Chimicalele se folosesc doar când nu există tratamente alterantive, sau</i></p>	<p>Discussion with managers</p>		



<i>acestea sunt prea scumpe</i>			
<p>6.6.5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.</p> <p><i>Există proceduri de înregistrare a propunerii unei soluții non-chimice care a fost respinsă în favoarea celei chimice și justificarea utilizării tratamentului chimic</i></p>	<p>Documented procedure Records</p>		
<p>6.6.6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.</p> <p><i>Se utilizează cantități minime de substanțe chimice, sub observație și control strict</i></p>	<p>Records Field observations</p>		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 6.6b</b>  <b>World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.</b>          6.6.b Pesticidele de tip 1A sau 1B stabilite de către WHO (Organizația Mondială a Sănătății), cloruri hidrocarbonate, pesticide care sunt persistente, toxice sau ale căror derivate rămân biologic active și se acumulează în lanțul alimentar, ca și alte pesticide interzise prin acorduri internaționale trebuie interzise.</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b>  <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>6.6.7 The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is prohibited.</p> <p><i>Utilizarea sau depozitarea acestor chimicale în unitățile certificate este interzisă</i></p>	<p>Documents Site inspection</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note chemicals banned within country</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: notati care sunt substantele chimice interzise pe teritoriul tarii respective</b></p>	
<p>6.6.8 The use or storage of seed and seedling dressings based on mercurial, organophosphate and organochlorine compounds (including Gamma HCH, Lindane and BHC), or other long-lasting chemicals which can accumulate in food chains or the ecosystem is prohibited.</p> <p><i>Utilizarea sau depozitarea îngrășămintelor pe bază de mercur,</i></p>			

organofosfați sau organoclorurați, sau alte chimicale cu retenție mare, care se pot acumula în alimente sau ecosisteme este interzisă			
<p>6.6.9 Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC shall not be used unless derogation has been approved by FSC. See Annex 6 to this standard.</p> <p><i>Substanțele chimice listate în Anexa 1 a documentului FSC-POL-30-602 Pesticide în Padurile Certificate nu vor fi folosite fara derogare din partea FSC. Vezi anexa 6 a standardului</i></p>	<p>Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Nursery production procedures / manuals</p>	<p>Refer to <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a> <b>FSC-POL-30-601 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests</b> <b>FSC-GUI-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation</b></p> <p>A se consulta <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a> <b>FSC-POL-30-601 Pesticide chimice in Padurile Certificate FSC</b> <b>FSC-GUI-30-001 Politica FSC referitoare la Pesticide: Ghidul de Implementare</b></p>	
<p><b>FSC Criterion 6.6c</b> <b>If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.</b></p> <p>6.6.c In situația în care se utilizează produse chimice, se vor asigura echipamente de protecție adecvate și se vor prelucra normele de protecția muncii, în vederea reducerii riscului de îmbolnăvire și prevenirii riscurilor de mediu.</p>		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
<p>6.6.10 Training and relevant equipment are provided to all operators.</p> <p><i>Pregătirea adecvată și dotarea cu echipament a celor ce manipulează sau lucrează cu chimicale</i></p>	<p>Training manuals Training records</p>		
<p>6.6.11 Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling shall not enter watercourses.</p> <p><i>Depozitele și vasele cu combustibil sunt localizate astfel încât să se evite prejudicii prin scurgeri în cursurile de apă</i></p>	<p>Site inspection</p>		
<p>6.6.12 All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals shall be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.</p> <p><i>Transportul și depozitarea substantelor chimice se face în spații sigure și</i></p>	<p>Site inspection</p>		

<i>ermetic închise, aplicarea se face în condiții de siguranță</i>			
6.6.13 Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.  <i>Nu se aplică chimicale la mai puțin de 10 m de cursurile de apă și 30 m de rezervoare de apă și lacuri</i>	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.14 Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, on frozen snow-covered ground or ground that has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.  <i>Se interzice aplicarea chimicalelor când sunt așteptate ploi puternice, sau când solul este înghețat și acoperit cu zăpadă, sau în perioade secetoase</i>	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.15 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.  <i>Înmuierea puieților tratați cu substanțe chimice în cursurile de apă este interzisă</i>	Documented procedure / manuals		
<b>FSC Criterion 6.7</b> <b>Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</b> 6.7. Produsele chimice, containerele aferente, resturile neorganice lichide și solide inclusiv combustibili și uleiuri, vor fi depozitate în locuri special amenajate		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.7.1 Off-site locations have been identified for the disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste in an environmentally appropriate manner.  <i>Se identifică locuri speciale pentru dispunerea produselor chimice, containerelor, resturilor neorganice solide și lichide, în mod adecvat din punct de vedere al mediului.</i>	Site inspection		
6.7.2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.  <i>Resturile se transportă și depozitează corespunzător printr-un sistem adecvat</i>	Discussion with managers Inspection		

6.7.3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying.  <i>Resturile nu se aruncă în cursurile de apă sau lacuri și nu se îngroapă</i>	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.  <i>Nu sunt evidente privind lasarea de resturi/deseuri în pădure</i>	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
<b>FSC Criterion 6.8</b> <b>Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.</b> 6.8. Utilizarea agenților biologici de control va fi bine documentată, minimizată, monitorizată și strict controlată, conform legilor naționale și protocoalelor științifice încheiate pe plan internațional. Se interzice utilizarea organismelor modificate genetic.		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.8.1 There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.  <i>Există proceduri de documentare și monitorizare a utilizării agenților biologici de control</i>	Documented procedure Records	<b>Regional Guidance: notes laws and guidelines on use of biological control agents</b>  <b>Ghid: notati legislatia si reglementarile referitoare la utilizarea agentilor de control biologici</b>	
6.8.2 Biological control agents are used only when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims as part of integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted).  <i>Agenții de control biologic sunt folosiți numai când este absolut necesar pentru atingerea obiectivelor de management, ca parte integrantă a sistemului de utilizare a pesticidelor (utilizarea organismelor existente în mod natural este permisă)</i>	Pest and disease control strategy		
6.8.3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise.  <i>Nu se utilizează organisme modificate genetic</i>	No evidence of GMO use		

<b>FSC Criterion 6.9</b> <b>The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</b> 6.9. Utilizarea speciilor exotice se va afla sub control atent, fiind permanent monitorizată pentru a se evita efectele ecologice adverse		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.9.1 All use of exotic species is documented and justified.	Documents		
<i>Utilizarea speciilor exotice este bine documentată și justificată</i>			
6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts.	Documents Site inspection		
<i>Speciile exotice folosite sunt monitorizate din punct de vedere al potentialului impact ecologic negativ</i>			
6.9.3 In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented.	Documents Site inspection		
<i>In situatia in care este identificat un impact ecologic negativ, se implementeaza actiuni de control al acestuia</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 6.10</b> <b>Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</b> a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit. 6.10 Conversia pădurilor naturale în plantații sau terenuri fără pădure nu va fi permisă, cu următoarele excepții: a) cuprind o porțiune foarte mică din totalul suprafeței de management b) nu se face în pădurile cu mare valoare conservativă c) va aduce noi beneficii clare, substanțiale din punct de vedere al conservării durabile a pădurii		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
6.10.1 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion		

conservation benefits across the forest management unit.  <i>Conversia pădurilor naturale în plantații sau terenuri fără pădure nu va fi permisă, cu următoarele excepții:</i> a) cuprind o prțiune foarte mică din totalul suprafeței de management b) nu se face în pădurile cu mare valoare conservativă c) va aduce noi beneficii clare, substanțiale din punct de vedere al conservării durabile a pădurii			
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#### PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

**A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.**

#### PRINCIPIUL 7 PLANUL DE MANAGEMENT

*Există un plan de management care este actualizat permanent. Obiectivele de management pe termen lung și mijloacele de atingere ale acestora vor fi clar definite.*

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORM (NORME)	VERIFIER(S) (VERIFICATOR/I)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)	Score punct aj
<b>FSC Criterion 7.1a</b> <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives.</b> 7.1 Planul de management și documentele aferente trebuie să elaboreze Obiective de management		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
7.1.1 There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management  <i>Obiectivele de management sunt clar statutate</i>	Management plan	<b>Regional Guidance: note requirements of regional authorities and forest grant schemes</b>  <b>Ghid: notati cerintele autoritatilor regionale si a regimului forestier</b>	
<b>FSC Criterion 7.1b (i)</b> <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations.</b> 7.1.b(i) Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține descrierea resurselor forestiere ce vor fi gospodărite și restricțiile de mediu		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> Punctaj general pentru Certificare	

<p>7.1.2 There is a clear description of the area under management control.</p> <p><i>Există o descriere clară a zonei de management</i></p>	<p>Documents Maps</p>		
<p>7.1.3 There is a description of the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources), appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest and management programme.</p> <p><i>Există o descriere fizică a suprafeței de management (topografie, sol, geologie, hidrologie), conformă cu scara și intensitatea programului de management</i></p>	<p>As above</p>		
<p>7.1.4 There is a clear description of any areas under management control, which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.</p> <p><i>Există o descriere clară a zonelor excluse de la tăieri, indiferent de motivație</i></p>	<p>As above</p>		
<p>7.1.5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.</p> <p><i>Suprafețele exploatate în trecut sunt cunoscute și delimitate pe hartă</i></p>	<p>As above</p>		
<p>7.1.6 There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations.</p> <p>(see also Criterion 5.6)</p> <p><i>Există un inventar al resurselor lemnoase, suficient de detaliat și riguros, pe care se bazează planificarea recoltelor și care poate demonstra convingător managementul durabil al resurselor</i></p> <p><i>(vezi de asemenea Criteriul 5.6)</i></p>	<p>Forest inventory</p>		

<b>FSC Criterion 7.1b (ii)</b> <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.</b> 7.1.b(ii) Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține: descrierea modului de utilizare a terenurilor și statutul de proprietate, condițiile socio-economice și date despre terenurile adiacente		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
7.1.7 There is a description of the land use and ownership status.	(and see 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)		
<i>Descrierea utilizării terenului și statutul proprietății.</i>			
7.1.8 There is a description of the socio-economic context for management.			
<i>Exista o descriere a contextului socio-economic al managementului.</i>			
7.1.9 There is a description of adjacent land use.			
<i>Exista o descriere a modului de folosinta a terenurilor invecinate.</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 7.1c</b> <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories</b> 7.1.c Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține: descrierea sistemelor de management silvicultural și de altă natură, bazate pe ecologia pădurii, precum și informații adunate din inventarul resurselor		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
7.1.10 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.	See 5.6.1 and 6.3.1		
<i>Sistemul silvicultural pe care se bazează managementul este clar statuat și justificat din punct de vedere al ecologiei forestiere</i>			
7.1.11 The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity;</li> <li>- selection criteria of trees for felling;</li> <li>- method of marking trees or area selected for felling</li> <li>- method of ensuring regeneration;</li> </ul>	Procedure documented Field Inspection (see 5.6)		



<p><i>Recomandările și procedeele de management prevăzute de către sistemul silvicultural sunt clar statuate. Exemplu:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>identificarea și însemnarea arborilor ce nu trebuie extrași în cadrul lucrărilor de exploatare, reprezentând surse pentru asigurarea regenerării sau pentru menținerea biodiversității;</i></li> <li>- <i>criteriile de selecție pentru arborii ce vor fi extrași</i></li> <li>- <i>metode de marcarea arborilor de extras</i></li> <li>- <i>metode de asigurare a regenerării</i></li> </ul>			
<p><b>FSC Criterion 7.1d</b>  <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection</b>  7.1d. Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține: cota de recoltă stabilită pe specii</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b>  <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>7.1.12 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.</p> <p><i>Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține: cota de recoltă stabilită pe specii.</i></p>	<p>See 5.6</p>		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 7.1e</b>  <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.</b>  7.1.e Planurile de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține prevederi privind monitorizarea creșterii și dinamicii speciilor</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b>  <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>7.1.13 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.</p> <p><i>Procedeele de monitorizare a regenerării și creșterii sunt bine documentate și implementate</i></p>	<p>Procedure documented  See 8.2</p>		

<b>FSC Criterion 7.1f</b> <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.</b> 7.1.f Planul de management și documentele aferente vor conține măsuri de protecție a mediului bazate pe evaluări de mediu		Safeguards should be based on environmental assessments detailed in 6.1  Masurile de protectie a mediului ar trebui sa se bazeze pe evaluari de mediu detaliate in 6.1	
7.1.14 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.  <i>Necesitatea privind managementul focului a fost evaluată și documentată corespunzător</i>	Discussions with manager Documents Fire plan		
7.1.15 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented.  <i>Se implementeaza masuri de protectie bazate pe evaluarile de impact asupra mediului</i>	Discussions with manager Documents		
<b>FSC Criterion 7.1g</b> <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.</b> 7.1.g Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține planuri pentru identificarea speciilor rare, amenințate sau aflate în pericol.		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
7.1.16 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species.  <i>Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține planuri pentru identificarea speciilor rare, amenințate sau aflate în pericol.</i>	See 6.2a		
<b>FSC Criterion 7.1h</b> <b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.</b>  7.1.h Planul de management și documentele însoțitoare vor conține hărți cu baza de resurse forestiere, inclusiv ariile protejate, activitățile de management și proprietate asupra terenului		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
7.1.17 There are maps showing the forest resource base including	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b		

protected areas.  <i>Există hărți care includ baza de resurse forestiere si ariile protejate</i>			
7.1.18 There are maps showing land ownership. Maps are accessible, clear and usable.  <i>Exista harti care includ proprietatea asupra terenului. Hartile sunt accesibile, clare si utilizabile</i>	Maps		
7.1.19 There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).  <i>Exista harti care include operatiunile de management planificate pe termen scurt (5-10 ani) si lung (20 de ani sau mai mult).</i>	Maps		
<b>FSC Criterion 7.2</b> <b>The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</b> 7.2 Planul de management trebuie revizuit periodic pentru a incorpora rezultatele monitoringului și ale noilor informații din știință și tehnică, astfel încât să fie în corelare cu schimbările de mediu, sociale și economice intervenite între timp		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
7.2.1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.  <i>Există un sistem de revizuire periodică și completare a planurilor de management</i>	Management plan Discussions with managers		
7.2.2 Managers are aware of relevant research being undertaken or planned in the area, e.g. concerning forest management, timber production and biology/ecology.  <i>Managerii sunt avizați în legătură cu cercetările științifice care se fac în zonă, referitoare la managementul forestier, producția de lemn și biologie/ecologie</i>	Discussions with managers	<b>Regional Guidance: note organisations involved in research in the area</b>  <b>Ghid: notati organizatiile implicate in cercetare in zona respectiva</b>	
7.2.3 There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.	Management Plan Social evaluation Discussions with managers		

Exista un sistem care sa asigure ca managementul ia in calcul conditiile si tendintele socio-economice			
7.2.4 There is evidence that significant findings of such research, as well as the results of monitoring by the forest management enterprise, are incorporated into updated policies, plans and procedures.  <i>Rezultatele cercetărilor și ale monitorizarilor sunt implementate în politicile, planurile de management și procedurile aplicate de unitatea de management</i>	Management plan Discussions with managers		
<b>FSC Criterion 7.3</b> <b>Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</b> 7.3 Muncitorii forestieri trebuie instruiți și verificați pentru a se asigura implementarea corespunzătoare a planului de management		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
7.3.1 Managers and supervisors shall have qualification, training or experience appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation sufficient to enable them to plan and organise forest operations and other elements of the management plan  <i>Managerii si supervizorii trebuie sa aiba calificarea adecvata pentru ai permite planificarea si organizarea operatiunilor forestiere si a altor elemente ale planului de management</i>	ILO Convention 142, Code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation. Skills certificates, records of training Field observation Interviews with workers or unions		
7.3.2 All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities.  <i>Toți muncitorii beneficiază de instruire conformă cu sarcinile și responsabilitățile pe care le au</i>	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
7.3.3 There are records of training provided to forest workers.  <i>Exista inregistrari ale instructajelor efectuate muncitorilor forestieri</i>	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
7.3.4 Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there is a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	Policy		

<i>In cooncordanta cu complexitatea operatiilor exista o politica privind instruirea, calificarea si angajarea personalului, iar aceasta include un nivel minim de calificare si experienta similara precum si un sistem de perfectionare pentru avansarea la niveluri superioare.</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 7.4</b> <b>While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above</b> <b>7.4 O serie de prevederi ale planurilor de management trebuie facute publice, inclusiv datele prevazute la paragraful 7.1., cu conditia asigurarii confidentialitatii informatiei.</b>		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
7.4.1 A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.  <i>Un rezumat al activităților de management este disponibil pentru cei interesați, cu respectarea principiului confidențialității</i>  [N.B. A summary of the main elements of the management plan listed in Criterion 7.1 above will be included in Soil Association's public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is awarded]  <i>[N.B. In cazul acordarii certificatului, un rezumat al principalelor elemente ale amenajamentului prezentate in Criteriul 7.1 de mai sus va fi inclus in rezumatul public de evaluare Soil Association]</i>	Availability of information		

## **PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**

**Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.**

### **PRINCIPIUL #8: MONITORING ȘI EVALUARE**

*Monitoringul trebuie stabilit de așa natură încât să ofere date precise despre starea actuală a pădurii, a producției forestiere, lanțul de custodie, managementul activităților și impactul lor social și de mediu*

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORM (NORME)	VERIFIER(S) (VERIFICATOR/I)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)	Score punct aj
<b>FSC Criterion 8.1</b> <b>The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.</b> 8.1 Frecvența și intensitatea monitoringului trebuie determinate în funcție de amploarea și intensitatea operațiilor de management forestier precum și de complexitatea și fragilitatea mediului afectat. Monitoringul trebuie să aibă continuitate și să asigure posibilitatea replicării acestuia pentru a se putea efectua comparații ale rezultatelor și a se evalua schimbările intervenite.		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
8.1.1 There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations.  <i>Există un sistem de monitorizare a impactului pe care îl au operațiunilor forestiere ce se derulează în zonă</i>	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents		
8.1.2 The frequency and expense of monitoring is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.  <i>Frecvența și amploarea monitorizării este corelată deopotrivă cu intensitatea operațiunilor de management forestier cât și cu complexitatea relativă și fragilitatea mediului în care sunt aplicate</i>	As above Monitoring system justified		
8.1.3 Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change.  <i>Procedurile de monitoring permit comparațiile și evaluările în timp</i>	As above	<i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtained information e.g. fixed point photography.</i>  <i>Metodele de observatie pot fi simple si bazate pe informatii usor de obtinut. Ex. fotografii din punct fix.</i>	
8.1.4 Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	As above		

<i>Înregistrările sunt păstrate în stare corespunzătoare și aduse la zi</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 8.2 a</b> <b>Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested.</b> 8.2 a. Managementul forestier va include cercetările și datele rezultate din monitorizarea cel puțin a următorilor indicatori : producția tuturor resurselor forestiere		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
8.2.1 Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded.	Production records		
<i>Producția este înregistrată pe tipuri de produse forestiere</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 8.2 b</b> <b>Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.</b> 8.2 b Managementul forestier va include cercetările și datele rezultate din monitorizarea cel puțin a următorilor indicatori : rata de creștere, regenerarea și situația la momentul respectiv a pădurii		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
8.2.2 Where standard growth models or information on regeneration of commercial species is not known, there is a programme in place to collect detailed information for future management.	Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates A documented programme for collection of data		
<i>In cazul in care nu există informații certe privind regenerarea speciilor comercializate, exista programe de colectare a datelor in vederea gospodarii in viitor.</i>			
8.2.3 The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed.	Records of regular monitoring		
<i>Starea de sănătate a pădurii (boli, dăunători, uscarea ca și fenomene de compactare si eroziune a solului etc) este monitorizată si analizata in mod regulat</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 8.2 c</b> <b>Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.</b> 8.2 c Managementul forestier va include cercetările și datele rezultate din monitorizarea cel puțin a următorilor indicatori : compoziția și schimbările apărute în ceea ce privește flora și fauna		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
8.2.4 Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		
<i>Zonele de conservare (vezi 6.2) sunt monitorizate pentru a se asigura că nu</i>			

<i>exista evidente privind deteriorari sau perturbari</i>			
<p>8.2.5 Forest managers provide for monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species (names, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, biology, ecology, behaviour), commensurate with the extent and intensity of the forest management, and the rarity and fragility of the forest ecosystem and known species within it.</p> <p><i>Managerii forestieri asigura monitorizarea operațiunilor forestiere asupra plantelor și animalelor (denumirea speciilor, abundență, distribuție, cerințele habitatului, biologie, ecologie, comportament) corelată cu suprafața și intensitatea de aplicare a operațiilor de management, precum și cu raritatea și vulnerabilitatea ecosistemelor forestiere și a speciilor componente</i></p>			
<p><b>FSC Criterion 8.2 d</b>  <b>Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.</b>  8.2 d Managementul forestier va include cercetările și datele rezultate din monitorizarea cel puțin a următorilor indicatori : impactul social și de mediu al exploatării masei lemnoase și alte activități</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b>  <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>8.2.6 There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the social and environmental impacts of operations are recorded.</p> <p><i>Se desfășoară întâlniri regulate cu reprezentanți ai comunităților locale, înregistrându-se toate problemele sociale sau de mediu care apar</i></p>	<p>Records of meetings with representatives of local communities (see also 4.4.1)</p>		
<p>8.2.7 Monitoring programmes are implemented to collect data related to environmental impacts. Such data might relate to: water quality, seasonal water flow, fish populations, wildlife populations.</p> <p><i>Sunt proiectate programe de monitorizare pentru culegere de date despre aspecte ce afectează comunitățile. Aceste date s-ar putea referi la : calitatea apelor, inundații, populațiile de pești, animale sălbatice etc.</i></p>	<p>Documented procedures Monitoring data</p>		



<b>FSC Criterion 8.2 e</b> <b>Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.</b> 8.2 e Managementul forestier va include cercetările și datele rezultate din monitorizarea cel puțin a următorilor indicatori : costul, productivitatea, și eficiența managementului forestier		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
8.2.8 There are clear financial accounts for the forest enterprise.  <i>Există o evidență contabilă clară a unității de management.</i>	Accounts (see also 5.1)		
8.2.9 There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise.  <i>Se efectueaza o evaluare a productivitatii si eficientei unitatii forestiere</i>	Accounts Annual review Discussion with forest managers		
<b>FSC Criterion 8.3</b> <b>Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."</b> 8.3. Unitatea de management va putea pune la dispoziție documente care să ateste oricărei organizații de monitorizare și certificare drumul parcurs de orice produs forestier de la origine (locul de recoltare) până la utilizatorul final „lanțul de custodie”		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
8.3.1 Forest products that are to sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest. This may be achieved through physical marking of the timber, a system of paper control, daily or weekly production records, or a combination of these and similar techniques.  <i>Produsele forestiere ce se comercializează ca provenind din pădurile certificate trebuie să fie clar identificabile ca provenind din aceste păduri (marcarea fizica a lemnului, documente de transport, înregistrarea zilnică sau săptămânală a producției, combinații ale acestor metode, sau tehnici similare)</i>	Procedure documented	In the case of joint forest management and chain of custody evaluations the point of sale <b>MUST</b> be explicitly identified and recorded by the inspector:  In cazul gestiunii asociatiilor forestiere si a evaluarilor lantului de custodie, punctul de vanzare <b>TREBUIE</b> sa fie identificat si inregistrat in mod explicit de catre inspector:	
8.3.2 The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.  <i>Unitatea de management păstrează controlul asupra lanțului de custodie la</i>	Procedure documented	The inspector <b>MUST</b> describe and evaluate the system for controlling the chain of custody of products to the point of sale identified above.	

<i>valorificarea produselor lemnoase până la punctul de vânzare.</i>		<b>Inspectorul TREBUIE sa descrie si sa evalueze sistemul de control al lantului de custodie, de la produs pana la punctul de vanzare identificat mai sus.</b>	
<p>8.3.3 Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The source of the certified timber</li> <li>- the date of sale</li> <li>- the quantity of certified timber sold</li> <li>- the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold</li> <li>- the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber</li> <li>- certificate code</li> <li>- correspond to details on delivery documents</li> </ul> <p><i>Facturile eliberate la vânzarea de material lemnos provenit din păduri certificate vor menționa:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>proveniența lemnului</i></li> <li>- <i>data vânzării</i></li> <li>- <i>cantitatea de lemn certificat vândut</i></li> <li>- <i>specie, dimensiuni, calitate</i></li> <li>- <i>punctul din care cumpărătorul preia controlul lanțului de custodie asupra lemnului certificat</i></li> </ul>	Records		
<b>FSC Criterion 8.4</b> <b>The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.</b> 8.4 Rezultatele monitoringului vor fi incorporate la implementarea și revizuirea planurilor de management		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
8.4.1 There is a system that demonstrates how the results of monitoring are incorporated into the revision of management plans.  <i>Există evidențe care demonstrează cum sunt incorporate rezultatele monitorizării în planurile de management</i>	Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager		
8.4.2 There is evidence to demonstrate that proposed changes to	Management plan		

management are implemented.  <i>Exista dovezi ca care demonstreaza ca propunerile de modificari ale managementului sunt implementate in practica</i>	Discussion with manager		
<b>FSC Criterion 8.5</b> <b>While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.</b> 8.5 Cu respectarea confidențialității informației, unitatea de management forestier va face publică o serie de rezultate ale monitoringului, inclusiv lista indicatorilor din paragraful 8.2		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
8.5.1 Forest managers agree to make a the results and/or a summary of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.  <i>Managerii forestieri sunt de acord sa faca disponibile la cerere rezultatele si/ sau rezumatele programelor de monitorizare celor interesati cu respectarea normelor de comerciale de confidentialitate</i>	Monitoring summary		

## PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

**High Conservation Value Forests are those** that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :
  - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
  - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
- d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in co-operation with such local communities).

### PRINCIPIUL # 9 MENȚINEREA PĂDURILOR DE MARE VALOARE CONSERVATIVĂ

*Managementul acestor suprafețe va urmări menținerea cel puțin la actualul nivel, sau chiar ameliorarea caracteristicilor ce definesc aceste păduri. Luarea deciziilor privind managementul în aceste zone se va face cu maxim de precauție.*

*Pădurile cu mare valoare conservativă sunt acelea care dețin unul sau mai multe dintre atributele următoare:*

- a) păduri care conțin următoarele aspecte de valoare globală, regională sau națională:
  - ✓ concentrații ale unor valori privind biodiversitatea (endemite, specii aflate în pericol, refugii ale unor specii, etc)
  - ✓ peisaje forestiere de mari dimensiuni, unde populațiile viabile ale speciilor spontane există în forma lor naturală de distribuție și densitate.
- b) păduri care conține ecosisteme rare, amenințate, sau aflate în pericol
- c) păduri care oferă servicii vitale în cazuri critice (protecția bazinelor hidrografice, protecția contra eroziunii, etc)
- d) păduri esențiale pentru îndeplinirea necesităților de bază ale comunităților locale (subzistență, hrană) sau critice pentru păstrarea identității culturale ale comunităților (zone importante sub aspect cultural, ecologic, economic, religios, identificate în cooperare cu comunitățile din zonă)

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORM (NORME)	VERIFIER(S) (VERIFICATOR/I)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)	Score punct aj
<b>FSC Criteria 9.1</b> <b>Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.</b> 9.1 Evaluarea caracteristicilor ce definesc aceste zone speciale se va face în concordanță cu tipul managementului forestier aplicat.			<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>

<p>9.1.1 Forest managers are able to provide a definition of High Conservation Value Forest for their region.</p> <p><i>Managerii pot da o definitie a conceptului de Paduri cu Valoare Ridicata de Conservare (PVRC) pentru reginea respectiva</i></p>	Results of assessment	<p><b>Regional Guidance: please note whether you know of any forests or areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: notati daca cunoasteti orice paduri sau suprafete forestiere in zona pe care le considerati ca fiind Paduri cu Valoare Ridicata de Conservare, in conformitate cu definitia de mai sus.</b></p>	
<p>9.1.2 Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control.</p> <p><i>Managerii au evaluat prezenta padurilor cu valoare ridicata de conservare in suprafata gospodarita.</i></p>	Maps		
<p>9.1.3 Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.</p> <p><i>Aceste zone sunt marcate pe hartă.</i></p>	Maps		
<p><b>FSC Criteria 9.2</b>  <b>The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</b>            9.2 Procesul de consultare în vederea certificării se va axa pe identificarea atributelor de conservare și posibilităților de protejare rezultate din aceasta.</p>		Overall Score for Certification Punctaj general pentru Certificare	
<p>9.2.1 Forest managers shall consult with relevant stakeholders on the identification of High Conservation Values and management options for any High Conservation attributes identified.</p> <p><i>Managerii forestieri trebuie sa se consulte cu factorii interesati relevanti privind identificarea padurilor cu valoare ridicata de conservare si optiunile de management pentru fiecare atribut de conservare identificat.</i></p>	Discussion with forest managers Stakeholder consultation	<p>[The certification inspectors will place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and the options for their maintenance]</p> <p><b>Regional Guidance: Please note the main options that you would consider appropriate to the High Conservation Value Forests that you</b></p>	

		<p><b>mentioned in 9.1 above.</b></p> <p>[Inspectorii de certificare vor pune accent pe attributele de conservare identificate si pe optiunile pentru intretinerea acestora]</p> <p><b>Ghid: notati principalele optiuni pe care le considerati ca fiind specifice Padurilor cu Valoare Ridicata de Conservare, mentionate in 9.1 de mai sus.</b></p>	
<p><b>FSC Criteria 9.3</b></p> <p><b>The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.</b></p> <p>9.3 Planul de management va include și implementa măsuri specifice de menținere și/sau ameliorare a atributelor de conservare, stabilite cu maximă precauție.</p> <p>Aceste măsuri vor fi incluse în mod specific în rezumatul public al planului de management.</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b></p> <p><b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>9.3.1 Specific protection measures are implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes.</p> <p><i>Sunt elaborate și implementate măsuri specifice de protecție pentru arealele identificate ca având o valoare ridicată de conservare.</i></p>	<p>Protection measures documented and justified</p> <p>Evidence of implementation</p>		
<p>9.3.2 The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach.</p> <p><i>Masurile de protectie identificate includ principiul precautiei</i></p>			
<p>9.3.3 The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan.</p> <p><i>Masurile de protectie identificate sunt incluse in planul de management disponibil public.</i></p>			
<p><b>FSC Criteria 9.4</b></p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b></p>	

<b>Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</b> 9.4 Va fi elaborat un monitoring anual pentru evaluarea eficacității măsurilor luate în vederea menținerii sau ameliorării atributelor de conservare.		<b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
9.4.1 A programme of at least annual monitoring appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes implemented.  <i>Este elaborat și implementat un program de monitorizare, cu o frecvență cel puțin anuală, corelat cu importanța și vulnerabilitatea atributelor de conservare</i>	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		

#### FSC PRINCIPLE # 10: PLANTATIONS

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 – 9 and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

##### PRINCIPLE # 10 PLANTAȚIILE

*Planificarea și managementul plantațiilor se va face în concordanță cu principiile și criteriile 1-9, precum și cu principiul 10. Plantațiile asigură o multitudine de beneficii sociale și economice și contribuie la satisfacerea necesităților de produse forestiere dar, totodată, trebuie să se integreze în managementul pădurilor naturale, să asigure reducerea presiunii asupra acestora și să promoveze refacerea și conservarea lor.*

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK NORMS (NORME)	VERIFIER(S) (VERIFICATOR/I)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE (COMENTARII si INDRUMARI REGIONALE)	Score punct aj
<b>FSC Criterion 10.1</b> <b>The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.</b> 10.1 Obiectivele de management ale plantațiilor, inclusiv conservarea si refacerea padurilor naturale vor fi explicit transcrise in planurile de amenajare si implementate in practica forestiera		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
10.1.1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the management plan objectives for the plantation.  <i>Conservarea si restaurarea padurii sunt explicit incluse in obiectivele</i>	Management plan or supporting documents		

<i>planului de management al plantatiei .</i>			
10.1.2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are implemented.  <i>Strategiile si procedurile de atingere a acestor obiective sunt implementate</i>	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit		
<b>FSC Criterion 10.2a</b> <b>The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests.</b> 10.2a Proiectarea si amenajarea plantatiilor vor avea in vedere protejarea, refacerea si conservarea padurilor naturale, fara a creste presiunea asupra acestora;		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
10.2.1 Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest  <i>Managementul plantatiilor este proiectat astfel incat sa duca la mentinerea sau imbunatatirea caracteristicilor padurilor naturale din vecinatate.</i>	Management plan or supporting documents Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point	<b>Regional Guidance: note requirements of local authorities and forest grant schemes</b> See norms of Principle 6, especially 6.3, 6.9 and see 10.9 below.  <b>Ghid: notati cerintele autoritatilor locale si ale suprafetelor forestiere</b> Vezi indicatorii Principiului 6, in special 6.3, 6.9 si vezi, de asemenea 10.9 de mai jos	
<b>FSC Criterion 10.2b</b> <b>Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation.</b> 10.2b La proiectarea lucrarilor de plantatii se vor avea in vedere existenta potecilor pentru vanat, protejarea malurilor apelor curgatoare precum si crearea unui mozaic de arborete de diverse varste si perioade de rotatie ale acestora conform cu planurile de management.		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
10.2.2 Policies and procedures are implemented which ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a mosaic of stand ages and rotations are creayed and maintained;</li> <li>- wildlife corridors are provided;</li> <li>- where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamsid es or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas;</li> </ul>	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection		



<p>(see 6.2 and 6.3 for other norms)</p> <p><i>Se aplica Politici si proceduri care sa asigure ca:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- este realizat si mentinut un mozaic de arborete de diverse varste si perioade de rotatie ;</li> <li>- este asigurata existenta coridoarelor pentru vanat;</li> <li>- unde exista coridoare de vegetatie naturala pe malul apelor curgatoare sau in rigole, acestea sunt protejate de activitati de plantare si exploatare si transformate in zone de protectie riverane;</li> </ul> <p><i>(vezi 6.2 si 6.3 pentru alti indicatori)</i></p>			
<p><b>FSC Criterion 10.2c</b>  <b>The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.</b>  10.2c De asemenea, dimensiunile si modul de amplasare a plantatiilor vor tine cont de caracterul arboretelor naturale aflate in zona respectiva;</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b>  <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>10.2.3 Both general sitting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.</p> <p><i>Atat amplasarea cat si amenajarea interna a plantatiilor sunt in armonie cu peisajul din zona.</i></p>	<p>Planning procedures Field inspection</p>		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 10.3</b>  <b>Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.</b>  10.3 Este de preferat a se promoveze diversitatea compozitionala a arboretelor, in scopul asigurarii viabilitatii economice, ecologice si sociale. Aceasta diversitate se refera la marimea si amplasarea unitatilor de management in cadrul teritoriului, numarul speciilor si structura lor genetica, clasele de structura si varsta</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b>  <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>10.3.1 Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability.</p> <p><i>Amenajamentul include evaluarea stabilitatii din punct de vedere</i></p>	<p>Management plan or supporting documents</p>		

<i>economic, ecologic si social.</i>			
10.3.2 Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape.  <i>Managementul promoveaza diversitatea din punct de vedere al suprafetei si distributiei plantatiilor in cadrul peisajului.</i>	Landscape design plans Field inspection		
10.3.3 Management makes provision for the use of a variety of tree species and provenances or other plants.  <i>Modul de gospodarire prevede utilizarea unei varietati de specii si proveniente de arbori si alte plante.</i>	Evidence of consideration given to use of species valued by local people Species/provenance lists		
10.3.4 Management makes provision for age and structural diversity of plantation in the landscape.  <i>Managementul prevede diversificarea in teritoriu a plantatiilor din punct de vedere al grupelor de varsta si structurii.</i>	Evidence of restructuring in even aged plantations Age structure evaluation Field inspection		
<b>FSC Criterion 10.4</b> <b>The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.</b> 10.4 Speciile de plantat vor fi alese in functie de gradul lor de adaptare la mediul specific si la obiectivele de management. In scopul cresterii diversitatii biologice, in cazul instalarii unei plantatii sau a refacerii ecosistemelor degradate, speciile native sunt de preferat in comparatie cu speciile exotice. Acestea din urma vor fi folosite doar in cazul in care performantele lor sunt superioare celor ale speciilor autohtone si vor fi atent monitorizate pentru a se detecta toate cazurile de uscare anormala, boli, atacuri de insecte si impacte ecologice defavorabile		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
10.4.1 There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen for the plantation, which takes into account the objectives of the plantation, and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites.  <i>Exista o justificare clara privind alegerea speciilor si genotipurilor</i>	Justification of species used		

<p>arborilor din cadrul plantatiei, care ia in considerare obiectivele plantatiei, precum si climatul, aspectele geologice si de sol din amplasament.</p>			
<p>10.4.2 Where an exotic species has been selected this choice must be explicitly justified. The best alternative native species must have been identified, and reasons be given for its rejection.</p> <p><i>La selectarea unei specii exotice trebuie justificata in mod explicit alegerea acesteia. Trebuie identificata cea mai buna alternativa din cadrul speciilor native, si specificate motivele pentru care aceasta alternativa a fost respinsa.</i></p>	Record of assessment		
<p>10.4.3 Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area. Invasive exotics are not planted.</p> <p><i>Inainte de plantarea oricarei specii exotice, trebuie realizata o evaluare a riscului ca aceasta sa devina invaziva in zonele invecinate. Speciile exotice cu caracter invaziv nu sunt plantate.</i></p>	Record of assessment	<p><b>Regional Guidance: list well known invasive species of area</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: listati speciile invazive cunoscute din zona respectiva</b></p>	
<p>10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted.</p> <p><i>Speciile exotice cu caracter invaziv nu sunt plantate.</i></p>			
<p>See 8.2b for monitoring norms</p> <p><i>Vezi 8.2b pentru norme de monitorizare</i></p>			
<p><b>FSC Criterion 10.5</b>  <b>A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.</b>          10.5 O parte a suprafetei de management forestier –in functie de marimea plantatiei- va fi tratata astfel incat sa se refaca vegetatia naturala specifica zonei</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b>  <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p>	
<p>10.5.1 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to enhance its natural characteristics and with biodiversity as a major objective.</p> <p><i>In concordanta cu Criteriul 6.2b, cel putin 10% din suprafata plantatiei trebuie administrata in asa fel incat caracteristicile naturale sa fie imbunatatite si sa aiba ca obiectiv major biodiversitatea.</i></p>	<p>Maps          Field inspection          Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration</p>	<p><b>Regional Guidance: note relevant laws/guidelines and forest grant scheme requirements</b></p> <p><b>Ghid: notati legislatia/reglementarile relevante si cerintele privind suprafetele forestiere</b></p>	

<p>10.5.2 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 5% of the area of the plantation should be managed to restore the area ultimately to a natural forest cover.</p> <p><i>In concordanta cu Criteriul 6.2b, cel putin 5% din suprafata plantatiei trebuie administrata astfel incat sa se refaca in timp vegetatia naturala.</i></p>	<p>Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration</p>	<p><b>Any deviation from this requirement will need to be supported by a full justification and rationale. Consultation may be carried out specifically in relation to this requirement.</b></p> <p><b>Orice deviatie de la aceasta cerinta va trebui sa fie insotita o justificare completa si rationala. Vor fi realizate consultari specifice referitor la aceasta cerinta.</b></p>	
<p><b>FSC Criterion 10.6</b> <b>Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.</b></p> <p>10.6 Se vor lua masuri pentru ameliorarea sau cel putin mentinerea structurii, fertilitatii si activitatii biologice a solului. Tehnicile de exploatare si volumul de masa lemnoasa recoltat, activitatile de constructii si intretinere de drumuri forestiere precum si speciile de plante folosite nu trebuie sa duca la destructurarea solului sau la efecte adverse privind calitatea si cantitatea apei din rauri, sau devierea cursurilor de apa</p>		<p><b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b></p> <p><b>All provisions in 6.5 apply</b> <b>Se vor aplica toate dispozitiile din 6.5</b></p>	
<p>10.6.1 Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents</p> <p><i>Mijloacele de protectie a solului sunt detaliate in mod explicit in amenajamente sau in documentele justificative.</i></p>	<p>Management plan or supporting documents</p>		
<p>10.6.2 Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.</p> <p><i>Planurile si procedurile de reimpadurire in urma exploatarei sunt proiectate astfel incat sa se evite expunerea solului ramas fara protectia vegetatiei si sa se asigure refacerea vegetatiei forestiere cat mai rapid posibil</i></p>	<p>Procedure documented Field inspection</p>		
<p>10.6.3 There is no evidence of site degradation in the field.</p>	<p>Site visit.</p>		

See also 6.5b and 6.5c  <i>Nu exista in teren indicii privind degradarea zonei. Vezi, de asemenea 6.5b si 6.5c</i>			
<b>FSC Criterion 10.7</b> <b>Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.</b> 10.7 Se vor lua masuri pentru prevenirea si combaterea atacurilor de daunatori, a bolilor, focurilor si aparitiei de specii invadante. Combaterea integrata va fi principala forma de lupta contra agentilor patogeni, cu accent pe prevenire si metode de control biologic, evitandu-se pe cat posibil utilizarea substantelor chimice si a fertilizantilor. In managementul plantatiilor se vor face toate eforturile pentru inlaturarea pesticidelor si fertilizantilor, inclusiv in pepiniere. Utilizarea substantelor chimice este de asemenea precizata in criteriile 6.6 si 6.7.		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
10.7.1 There is a documented integrated pest management strategy.  (see 6.6a, b and c for further norms related to chemical use)  <i>Exista o strategie integrata de management a daunatorilor .</i>  <i>(vezi 6.6a, b si c pentru indicatori suplimentari legati de utilizarea substantelor chimice)</i>	Documents	<b>Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to pest control</b>  <b>Ghid: notati legislatia si reglementarile referitoare la protectia padurii impotriva daunatorilor</b>	
10.7.2 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented (see 7.1f).  <i>Necesitatea gestionarii si controlului incendiilor a fost evaluata si documentata.</i> <i>(vezi 7.1f)</i>	Documents		
10.7.3 Measures are taken to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.  <i>Au fost luate masuri privind controlul si eradicarea speciilor de plante</i>	Documents Field inspection		

<i>exotice invazive.</i>			
10.7.4 There is a strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in plantations and nurseries.  <i>Exista o strategie privind minimizarea utilizarii pesticidelor si fertilizatorilor in plantatii si pepiniere.</i>	Documents Field inspection		
<b>FSC Criterion 10.8</b> <b>Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.</b> 10.8 In functie de amploarea si diversitatea operatiunilor, monitoringul plantatiilor va include evaluari regulate asupra impactului ecologic si economic (regenerari naturale, efecte asupra resurselor de apa si fertilitatii solului, impactul asupra nivelului de trai al comunitatilor) precum si a celorlalte aspecte prevazute in principiile 8, 6 si 4. Se vor introduce specii noi pe scara larga doar in situatia in care experienta locala a dovedit ca acestea sunt bine adaptate la mediu, nu sunt invadante si nu au un impact ecologic negativ asupra ecosistemului. Se va acorda atentie speciala aspectelor sociale referitoare la achizitiile de terenuri pentru plantatii, in special protejarea drepturilor privind proprietatea si modul de utilizare a terenurilor		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
10.8.1 There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience.  <i>Nu se se planteza pe scara larga specii care nu au demonstrat, pe baza de experimente locale sau a experientei existente, ca sunt adecvate zonei</i>	Records of assessments Management plan or supporting documents		
10.8.2 Plantations are not established on sites of important or sensitive ecosystems; areas of high or unique biological diversity; planned conservation or protection areas or where there are possible adverse effects on an important water catchment's area.  <i>Plantatiile nu sunt infiintate pe terenuri cu ecosisteme importante sau</i>	Planning procedure Consultation with local biologists		

<i>sensibile; zone cu diversitate biologică ridicată sau unică; zone planificate pentru conservare sau arii protejate sau unde este posibil să existe efecte adverse asupra bazinelor hidrografice importante</i>			
<p>10.8.3 All new plantations or new plantings greater than 5 000 ha are subject to a formal environmental and social impact assessment.</p> <p>(See Criterion 4.4 for related norms)</p> <p><i>Toate plantațiile noi sau cele care se întind pe o suprafață mai mare de 5 000 ha fac obiectul studiului de evaluare a impactului de mediu și social.</i></p> <p><i>(Vezi Criteriul 4.4 pentru norme suplimentare)</i></p>	<p>Social impact assessment</p> <p>Environmental impact assessment</p>		
<p><b>FSC Criterion 10.9</b>  <b>Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion.</b></p> <p>10.9 Plantațiile înființate în suprafețe ce au fost acoperite de vegetație forestieră naturală după luna noiembrie 1994, nu vor putea fi certificate. Certificarea va fi acordată doar în situațiile în care managerul sau detinatorul terenului dovedește faptul că nu este responsabil în mod direct sau indirect pentru astfel de conversii</p>		<b>Overall Score for Certification</b> <b>Punctaj general pentru Certificare</b>	
<p>10.9.1 The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1<sup>st</sup> 1994 (but see 6.10 and 10.9), unless there is clear evidence that the current owner(s) and manager(s) were not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion.</p> <p><i>Plantația nu este înființată pe suprafețe care a fost transformate din vegetație forestieră naturală după 1 noiembrie 1994 (dar vezi 6.10 și 10.9), cu excepția cazului în care există o evidență clară că actualul/actualii proprietar(i) sau manager(i) nu a(u) fost în mod direct sau indirect responsabil(i) de conversie.</i></p>	<p>Evidence of previous land use</p> <p>Date of planting</p>	<p>For further guidance refer to:  FSC-ADV-30-602  Conversion of plantation to non forest land  FSC-ADV-31-001  Interpretation of criterion 10.9  FSC-ADV-20-007  Certification of forest remnants (inc agricultural use)</p> <p>Pentru viitorul ghid consulta:  FSC-ADV-30-602  Conversia plantației la teren neimpadurit</p>	

		FSC-ADV-31-001 Interpretarea criteriiei 10.9 FSC-ADV-20-007 Certificarea deseurilor forestiere (inc utilizare agricola)	
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- GLOSSARY

### **Annex 1. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Romania**

- Work Code Law 53/2003
- Law 319/2006 for H&S
- Law 265/2006 – for the approval of Government Emergency Ordinance no. [195/2005](#) on environment protection;
- Law 46/2008 – Forestry Cod;
- Law 407/2006 – on hunting and hunting fund protection with modifications and additions brought by law no. 197 of July 2, 2007;
- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/ 2007 on the regime of the protected areas and the conservation of nature habitats, of wild flora and fauna;
- Government Decision no. 996/ 2008 – for the approval of the Norms regarding the sourcing, circulation and trading of wood material, the regime of wood material storage areas and of the equipment for round timber processing;
- **Technical norms in forestry, forest regulations and instructions:**
  - Technical norms for forest regeneration;
  - Technical norms for tending of stands;
  - Technical norms for treatment method selection and application;
  - Technical norms for the evaluation of the wood volume;
  - Technical norms for forest management;
  - Technical norms for forest protection;
  - Technical norms for carrying out the annual control of regenerations;
  - Norms for fire prevention and fighting within the forestry fund;
  - Norms on the determination of terms, ways and periods of logging in the forests and in the forestry vegetation outside the national forest fund;
  - Specific safety norms for forestry and game economy;
  - Regulations on the forest guarding;

### **Annex 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements**

- Habitats Directive, Bern 1979 (Legea 13/1993)
- Law 462/2001 includes also provisions of Habitats and Birds Directives
- Paris Convention (Law 187/1990)
- RAMSAR (Law 5/1991)
- Bonn Convention (Law 13/1998)
- European Landscape Convention (Law 451/2002)
- Kyoto protocol (Law 3/2001)
- Helsinki Resolutions – H1-H4
- Strasbourg Resolutions – S1-S6
- Convention on climatic changes (Law 451/2001)

## **Annex 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Romania**

### **Status and Trends of Biodiversity - Overview**

Romania lies at the geographic centre of Europe and possesses five of the ten biogeographic regions officially recognized by the European Union (alpine, continental, panonic, pontic, and steppe), making it the most biogeographically diverse country of the EU. It is also the only country of the EU to possess the steppe and pontic regions. The natural integrity of Romanian forest ecosystems is indicated by the presence of the full range of European forest fauna, including 40% of all European brown bears, 30% of wolves, and 25-30% of lynx. However, these forests face a serious challenge in the immediate future as approximately 30% of them are slated for restitution to families of former landowners, a measure that has been previously known to result in large-scale deforestation in favor of immediate economic gain. Agricultural lands cover some 30% of the country. Native steppe and steppe-associated wet meadows have been systematically converted to cropland and pastures. The extent of loss of steppe is not thoroughly documented, but less than 10% remains of some types of grassland and shallow marsh ecosystems that were once common in Romania, and there is an obvious trend of desertification on 20% of the total arable land. The new agriculture-dominated landscape and urban influences have negatively affected rivers and wetlands, which, combined with poaching and dredging, have contributed to significant losses in commercial fishing in recent years. Beluga landings are now only 20% of former levels and 17 of Romania's 211 fish species are endangered, including all native sturgeons. Romania's Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, home of Europe's second largest wetland, is the 22nd largest protected area in the world and the 3rd largest in Europe. It contains the greatest reed beds expanse worldwide and one of the world's largest wet habitat zones. The Danube Delta is the only delta in the world to have been declared as a UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserve.

### **National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan**

#### **Major features of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**

In order of priority, the biodiversity objectives established for Romania include: the development of the legislative framework and institutional capacity; the organization of the

national network of protected areas; the conservation of species with a high economic value; the integration of the NBSAP into national, sectoral and local strategies and policies; and the protection, conservation and restoration of biodiversity outside protected areas and biodiversity specific to agro-systems. Actions to be taken are divided into three possible timeframes, 1-5 years, 5-10 years and 5-20 years. Short-term actions include: the development and implementation of detailed management plans in 1-2 national parks or reserves; establishment of the national network of protected areas; reintroduction of key species extirpated from Romania; completion of a biodiversity inventory of the primary types of ecosystems; and conduction of various cost-benefit analyses.

[National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan \(English\)](#)

[National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan \(English\)](#)

[National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan GRID Arendal \(English\)](#)

## **Implementation of the Convention**

### **Measures Taken to Achieve the 2010 Target**

Reintroduction of extirpated species is being implemented, with the beavers now reaching population levels of 200-300 individuals and the alpine marmot now having around 450-500 individuals. Other protection projects fall under the Life Natura banner and include the in-situ conservation of the meadow viper and a program for the conservation of subterranean habitats for bats in the South-West Carpathians.

Conservation of forest genetic diversity is being addressed through a National Catalogue of forest seed reserves and a National Catalogue of basic genetic resources for reforestation. In addition, the management of forests in Romania gives first priority to natural regeneration to promote the best conservation of genetic diversity, followed by the use of local seeds for artificial regeneration. The basic principle applied in forest management is continuity, implying the maintenance or improvement of the goods and services offered by the forests. Logging and harvesting of forest products is quantified in a way that will not have long term impacts on the productive capacity and the protection of forests at the level of each management unit.

To offset the pressures of poverty, unemployment and changes in forest ownership on natural resource consumption, Romania has put in place measures such as the regulation of animal loads on pastures, fertilization and the addition of mixtures of perennial plant seeds, as well as limiting fish lands to 1/10 of the maximum exploitation level. In terms of forest resources, harvesting is approved only after an impact assessment has been conducted and if a forest area is changed to another use, a similar area in size and quality must be afforested. Forest degradation is addressed in all management plans through measures such as steep slope stabilization, reforestation and the choice of exploitation treatments.

Invasive species constitute a major problem in the Danube Delta and in some forest areas. Specific measures against invasive alien species in forests, such as the control of leaf eaters, are included in local forest management plans, but only when they have a heavy economic impact.

### **Initiatives in Protected Areas**

As of 2004, Romania had designated 963 protected areas, covering 7% of the country's area, but most are paper parks without an administration in place yet. Several Important Plant Areas already have international recognition, 5 from the Ramsar Convention and 5 are Biosphere Reserves. The National Development Plan 2007-2013 establishes a target to protect 15% of the country by the end of 2013 in order to comply with European Union requirements. Romania is also using the European bioregions in the establishment of the Natura 2000 protected areas network. Several large-scale projects are currently underway such as the Carpathian Mountains network of protected areas and the Green Danube Corridor.

### **Initiatives for Article 8(j)**

No specific programs are developed for the involvement of local communities in the decision-making process regarding specific genetic technologies, but an ordinance was approved which includes procedures for public consultation, allowing local communities and small farmers to express their points of view. There is also a legal procedure of notification for local communities concerning restrictive genetic techniques. Authorization of any activity with significant impact on biodiversity must be preceded by local community participation regarding the impact studies. In addition, the Council of Administration of a protected area must include representatives of the local communities.

**More information available here:** <http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=ro>

### Annex 3. CITES timber species

The species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need.

- Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
- Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
- Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade. Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure from changes to Appendices I and II, as each Party's is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it.

Please check the 'How CITES Works' section on the CITES website for more details ([www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org))

### Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Updated from the CITES website 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010 ([www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org))

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Distribution
<b><u>Appendix I:</u></b>		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		Argentina, Chile
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
<b><u>Appendix II:</u></b>		
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp. <sup>4</sup>	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Aniba roseodora</i> <sup>12</sup>		
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Vera, palo santo, ibiocaí	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> <sup>10</sup>	Brazilwood, Pau-Brasil, Pau de Pernambuco and Ibirapitanga	
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> <sup>4</sup>	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp. <sup>4</sup>	Ramin	Asia (all species)
<i>Guaiaacum</i> spp.	Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Central America, Caribbean
<i>Gyrinops</i> spp. <sup>4</sup>	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> <sup>4</sup>	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> <sup>5</sup>	Afromosia	Central and West Africa logs
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> <sup>4</sup>	Quira macaewood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i> <sup>4</sup>	African cherry	Africa and Madagascar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> <sup>7</sup>	Red Sandalwood	India
<i>Swietenia humilis</i> <sup>4</sup>	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> <sup>6</sup>	Big-leaf Mahogany	Neotropics

<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> <sup>5</sup>	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America
<i>Taxus chinensis</i> <sup>2</sup>	Chinese Yew	Asia
<i>T. cuspidate</i> <sup>2</sup>	Japanese Yew	Asia
<i>T. fuana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Tibetan Yew	Asia
<i>T. sumatrana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Sumatran Yew	Asia
<i>T. wallichiana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Himalayan Yew	Asia

### **Appendix 3:**

<i>Cedrela odorata</i> <sup>5</sup>	Cigarbox Cedar	Colombia, Guatemala and Peru
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> <sup>5</sup>	Cocobolo	Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> <sup>5</sup>		Guatemala
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	Costa Rica, Nicaragua
<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> <sup>1</sup>	Safan, Champak	Nepal
<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> <sup>1</sup>	Yellow Wood	Nepal
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> <sup>1</sup>	Tetracentrons	Nepal

### **What is controlled?**

- 1 All parts and derivatives except:
  - a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
  - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
  - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
  - d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of *Vanilla*
- 2 All parts and derivatives except:
  - a) seeds and pollen; and
  - b) finished products packaged and ready for retail
- 4 All parts and derivatives except:
  - a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae,) spores and pollen (including pollenia). Exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. Exported from Mexico or seeds of *Beccariophoenix madagascarensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi*.
  - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
  - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
  - d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Orchidaceae and of the family Cactaceae
  - e) stems, flowers and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus*
- 5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets
- 6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood
- 7 Logs, wood chips, powder and extracts
- 9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label
- 10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments
- 11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts
- 12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade).

**Soil Association Woodmark supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline:**

<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>	Pink Ivorywood
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<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood	
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Tulipwood	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian Rosewood, Sonokeling	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African Blackwood	
<i>Diospyros celebica</i>	Macassar Ebony	
<i>Diospyros crassiflora</i>	African Ebony	
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Sri Lankan Ebony	
<i>Diospyros muni</i>	Thai Ebony	
<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i>	Philippine Ebony	
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Utile, Sapele, African Mahogany	(All 11 spp.)
<i>Khaya</i>	African Mahogany	(All 7 spp.)

#### **Annex 4. Endangered species in Romania**

The list of endangered species is approved through: Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007 on the regime of the protected areas and the conservation of nature habitats, of wild flora and fauna.

The IUCN website can also be checked for up-to-date information on the conservation status of species in Romania <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>.

## **Annex 5a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions**

Following the FSC policy document “FSC certification and the ILO Conventions” ( **FSC-POL-30-401**: 2002), compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. Conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

1. Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in the country of operation (see Annex 5b).
2. Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO member countries, by virtue of their country’s ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified (those with a ‘\*’ in the list below)
3. FSC’s policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices, in all countries (including countries which are not ILO-members, and have not ratified the conventions).

### **List of ILO Conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices:**

**29\***     **Forced Labour Convention, 1930**  
**87\***     **Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948.**  
97       Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949.  
**98\***     **Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949.**  
**100\***    **Equal remuneration convention, 1951.**  
**105\***    **Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957.**  
**111\***    **Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958.**  
131      Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970.  
**138\***    **Minimum age convention, 1973.**  
141      Rural workers organizations convention, 1975.  
142      Human Resources Development Convention, 1975  
143      Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975  
155      Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981  
169      Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989  
**182\***    **Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999**  
ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.  
Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970



## Annex 5b. ILO Conventions ratified in Romania

Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO Conventions which have been ratified in the country of operation. The following ILO Conventions have been ratified in (Country / Region):

C1 Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919  
 C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919  
 C3 Maternity Protection Convention, 1919  
 C6 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919  
 C8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920  
 C9 Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920  
 C11 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921  
 C13 White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921  
 C14 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921  
 C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921  
 C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926  
 C24 Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927  
 C27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929  
 C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930  
 C68 Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946  
 C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947  
 C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948  
 C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948  
 C89 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948  
 C92 Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949  
 C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949  
 C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949  
 C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951  
 C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957  
 C108 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958  
 C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958  
 C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961  
 C117 Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962  
 C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964  
 C127 Maximum Weight Convention, 1967  
 C129 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969  
 C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970  
 C133 Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970  
 C134 Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970  
 C135 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971  
 C136 Benzene Convention, 1971  
 C137 Dock Work Convention, 1973  
 C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973  
 C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976  
 C147 Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 (and its Protocol)  
 C154 Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981  
 C163 Seafarers' Welfare Convention, 1987

## Annex 5c. ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE: 1998)

**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations**

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety	Safety	Close-	Gloves	Safety	Goggles	Visor	Ear

**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations (cont.)**

not be worn during fire-fighting. <sup>3</sup>Ear plugs and ear valves not generally suitable for forestry because of risk of infection. <sup>4</sup>For planting of chemically treated plants and for dipping of plants in chemicals see relevant section of Chapter 13. <sup>5</sup>When planting spiny seedlings or chemically treated plants. <sup>6</sup>When noise level at work position exceeds 85dB(A). <sup>7</sup>Chain-saw boots with protective guarding at front vamp and instep. <sup>8</sup>Cut-resistant material incorporated in the back of the left hand. <sup>9</sup>When falling branches are likely to cause injury. <sup>10</sup>When pruning to a height exceeding 2.5 m. <sup>11</sup>Felling includes debranching and crosscutting. <sup>12</sup>When using a handsaw. <sup>13</sup>When extracting near unstable trees or branchwood. <sup>14</sup>Only if manipulating logs; gloves with heavy-duty palm if handling wire choker rope or tether line. <sup>15</sup>Highly visible colours. <sup>16</sup>With chin strap. <sup>17</sup>For required tree-climbing equipment see Chapter 15 of this code. <sup>18</sup>Climbing helmets are preferable: if they are not available, safety helmets with chin straps may be used.

## Annex 6. Stakeholder issues relating to standard

During the process of adapting the Woodmark Generic Standard for use in Romania stakeholders did not sustain disagreement with any of the indicators proposed or any other aspect of the standard. The standard is publicly available via our website ([www.soilassociation.org/woodmark](http://www.soilassociation.org/woodmark)) and remains open for comment.

## Annex 7. Pesticides

### FSC – Definitions and interpretations

FSC has adopted the following definitions of the terms ‘pest’ and ‘pesticide’, approved by the FSC Board of Directors in December 2005:

**Pest:** Organisms, which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals or the desired yields or profits. Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms.

**Pesticide:** (including fungicide and herbicide) Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvacides, fungicides and herbicides).

Chemicals listed on the next page are classed as “highly hazardous” and should not be used. The list is based **Annex 1 and 2 from FSC Guidance Document (FSC-GUI-001: May 2007) on Implementation of the FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-601: December 2005). Chemicals within Class IA of WHO’s Extremely hazardous technical grade active ingredients in pesticides are indicated with a “\*” and those within Class IB are indicated with “\*\*”.**

The FSC board committee may approve temporary exceptions. Revised lists will be published and circulated when necessary.

See [www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org) – for chemicals policy updates.

## Name of chemical

2-(2,4-DP), dma salt (= dichlorprop, dma salt)	DDT	Furathiocarb **	Pentachlorophenol **
2,4,5-T	Deltamethrin	Gamma-HCH, lindane	Permethrin
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Demeton-S-methyl	Heptachlor	Phenylmercury acetate *
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol**	Diazinon**	Heptenophos **	Phorate *
Acrolein**	Dicamba, dma salt	Hexachlorobenzene *	Phosphamidon *
Aldicarb*	Dichlorvos**	Hexazinone	Propaquizafop
Aldrin	Dicofol	Hydramethylnon	Propetamphos
Allyl alcohol **	Dicrotophos**	Isoxaben	Propyzamide
Alpha-cypermethrin	Dieldrin	Isoxathion **	Quintozone
Aluminium phosphide	Dienochlor	Lamba-cyhalothrin	Simazine
Amitrole	Difenacoum*	Lead arsenate **	Sodium arsenite **
Atrazine	Difethialone*	Mancozeb	Sodium cyanide **
Azinphos-ethyl**	Diflubenzuron	Mecarbam **	Sodium fluoroacetate *
Azinphos-methyl**	Dimethoate	Mercuric chloride *	Sodium fluoroacetate, 1080
Benomyl	Dinoterb **	Mercuric oxide **	Strychnine **
Blasticidin-S**	Diphacinone*	Metam sodium	Sulfluramid
Brodifacoum*	Diquat dibromide	Metasystox	Sulfotep *
Bromadiolone*	Disulfoton*	Methamidophos **	Tebufenozide
Bromethalin*	Diuron	Methidathion **	Tebupirimfos *
Butocarboxim**	DNOC **	Methiocarb **	Tefluthrin **
Butoxycarboxim**	Edifenphos**	Methomyl **	Terbufos *
Cadusafos**	Endosulfan	Methoxychlor	Terbumeton
Calcium arsenate**	Endrin	Methylarsonic acid (monosodium methanearsenate, MSMA)	Terbutylazine
Calcium cyanide*	EPN *	Methylbromide	Terbutryn
Captafol*	Epoxiconazole	Mevinphos*	Thallium sulfate
Carbaryl	Esfenvalerate	Mirex	Thiodicarb
Carbofuran*	Ethiofencarb **	Monocrotophos **	Thiofanox
Carbosulfan	Ethion	Naled	Thiometon
Chlordane	Ethoprophos *	Nicotine **	Toxaphene (Camphechlor)
Chlorethoxyfos*	Famphur **	Omethoate **	Triadimenol
Chlorfenvinphos**	Fenamiphos **	Oryzalin	Triazophos
Chlormephos	Fenitrothion	Oxamyl **	Trifluralin
Chlorophacinone*	Fipronil	Oxydemeton-methyl **	Vamidothion
Chlorothalonil	Flocoumafen *	Oxyfluorfen	Warfarin
Chlorpyrifos	Fluazifop-butyl	Paraquat	Zeta-cypermethrin
Coumaphos**	Flucythrinate **	Parathion *	Zinc phosphide
Coumatetralyl**	Flufenoxuron	Parathion-methyl	
Cyfluthrin	Fluoroacetamide **	Paris green **	
Cypermethrin	Formetanate **	Pendimethalin	

## Annex 8. Categories of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF: Proforest toolkit)

A High Conservation Value area is the area of natural habitat required to maintain or enhance a High Conservation Value. A HCV area may be part of a larger habitat, for example a riparian zone protecting a stream that is the sole supply of drinking water to a community or a patch of a rare limestone-loving forest within a larger forest area.

Elsewhere, the HCV area may be the whole of a habitat, for example a large forest management unit, when that forest contains several threatened or endangered species that range throughout the forest. Any habitat type – boreal, temperate or tropical, natural or modified by humans, can potentially be designated an HCV area, because HCV designation relies solely on the presence of High Conservation Values within the habitat. The Proforest Toolkit proposes the following categories: (see [www.hcvnetwork.org](http://www.hcvnetwork.org) for further information).

**HCVF 1. Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).**

*For example, the presence of several globally threatened bird species within a Kenyan montane forest.*

**HCVF 2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.**

*For example, a large tract of Mesoamerican flooded grasslands and gallery forests with healthy populations of Hyacinth Macaw, Jaguar, Maned Wolf, and Giant Otter, as well as most smaller species.*

**HCVF 3. Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.**

*For example, patches of a regionally rare type of freshwater swamp in an Australian coastal district.*

**HCVF 4. Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).**

*For example, forest on steep slopes with avalanche risk above a town in the European Alps.*

**HCVF 5. Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).**

*For example, key hunting or foraging areas for communities living at subsistence level in a Cambodian lowland forest mosaic.*

**HCVF 6. Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).**

*For example, sacred burial grounds within a forest management area in Canada.*

## GLOSSARY

Words in this document are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by forest managers and certifiers. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

**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. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

**Biological diversity values:** The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

**Biological control agents:** Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

**Chain of custody:** The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

**Chemicals:** The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

**Criterion (pl. Criteria):** A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled.

**Customary rights:** Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

**Ecosystem:** A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

**Endangered species:** Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Exotic species:** An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

**Forest integrity:** The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

**Forest management/manager:** The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.

**Genetically modified organisms:** Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

**High Conservation Value Forests:** High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- e) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :

- concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
  - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- f) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
  - g) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
  - h) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

**Indigenous lands and territories:** The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. (Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Part VI)

**Indigenous peoples:** "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).

**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.

**Local laws:** Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

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

**Native species:** A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

**Natural cycles:** Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

**Natural Forest:** Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management.

**Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs):** All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

**Other forest types:** Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship.

**Plantation:** Forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

**Principle:** An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship.

**Silviculture:** The art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfill the objectives of the owner. This may, or may not, include timber production.

**Succession:** Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

**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).

**Threatened species:** Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Use rights:** Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

Woodmark Standard Adaptation Process		
FSC-Ref	FSC-STD-20-003 (v3.0)	
Woodmark procedure	PP-FM-001 Adaptation of Generic Standard	
Summary	In countries where there is no FSC-endorsed national standard Woodmark has adapted the Woodmark Generic Forestry Standard for the region/ country.	
Amendments		
Date	Details	Author /Approved
Oct 2010 (v3.0)	Page 1: SA Woodmark and FSC logo updated Page 2: References to superseded FSC docs updated Page 4 and 7: References to 'recommendations' replaced with 'observations' Page 52 onwards: Annexes added and numbering re-structured. New index for annexes added with this table for recording amendments. Footer updated to ST-FM-001-07 Oct 2010	LC/MR
April 2012 (v3.1)	Comments and Regional Guidance highlighted in yellow	CL/OI
	<i>(e.g. Consultation carried out (including FSC-NI and other stakeholders)</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Woodmark Generic Standard adapted and published on web)</i>	
Review:		