



Woodmark

Splošni standard in kontrolni seznam

Generic Standard and Checklist

Prilagojen za: <i>Adapted for:</i>	Slovenija Slovenia
Datum: <i>Date:</i>	May 2014
Verzija: <i>Version:</i>	4.2 (based on ST-FM-001-07)

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Okvir

Woodmark splošni standard je bil pripravljen za evalvacijo FSC gospodarjenih gozdov v svetovnem merilu, za katere ne obstajajo FSC akreditirani nacionalni standardi.

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.

Namen

Kontrolni seznam je bil pripravljen v skladu s FSC-STD-20-002 (v3.0; 2009) Zgradba in vsebina gozdnih upraviteljskih standardov (Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards).

Kontrolni seznam predstavlja Soil Association Woodmark gozdarski standard. Kontrolni seznam je bil pripravljen kot:

- osnova za pripravo regionalno specifičnih standardov, prioritarno za evalvacijo gozdov
- osnova za samoevalvacijo gozdnih upravljavcev ali lastnikov
- osnova za Woodmark območni obisk
- osnova za Woodmark evalvacijo

Purpose

This checklist has been designed to comply with FSC-STD-20-002 (v3.0; 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*

Vsebina standarda:

FSC načela in merila upravljanja z gozdovi (FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship)

Standard je bil pripravljen v skladu s FSC načeli in merili upravljanja z gozdovi (FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship FSC-STD-01-001 (v4.0; 2002).

Standard je razdeljen na 10 delov, od katerih vsak ustreza enemu FSC načelu. Samo načelo je napisano na začetku vsakega dela v sivo osenčenih vrsticah.

Pod vsakim FSC načelom so v standardu našeta FSC merila. Tudi merila so napisana v sivo osenčenih vrsticah v prvih dveh stolpcih tabele.

Layout of the standard:

The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria of 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.

Woodmark standarda : Vsaka stran tabele je razdeljena v štiri stolpce.

Prvi stolpec vsebuje vsa Soil Association Woodmark vodila za podano FSC merilo. Primer: pod FSC merilom 1.1 so tri Woodmark vodila, oštevilčena z 1.1.1, 1.1.2 in 1.1.3. Woodmark vodila pojasnjujejo, kaj mora lastnik/upravljavec storiti, da bi dosegel popolno skladnost s FSC merilom. Sekcija spodaj, v kateri so podani rezultati, pojasnjuje, kaj se zgodi, če upravljavec izpolnjuje le nekatera vodila, če samo delno izpolnjuje vodila, ali pa meni, da so vodila neprimerna ali neuporabna.

Drugi stolpec navaja potrdila. Potrdila so dokazni elementi, ki jih lahko preglednik uporabi, da dokaže skladnost z Woodmark vodili. Potrdilo je lahko v obliki dokumenta, kot je npr. napisano pravilo ali ustrezna karta. Preglednik lahko skladnost z vodili ugotovi tudi z razgovorom z upravljavcem gozdov, z gozdnimi delavci ali z drugimi osebami v gozdnem podjetju. Skladnost z vodili se lahko ugotavlja tudi s terenskim ogledom gozda. Za gozdnega upravljavca ni nujno, da razpolaga z vsemi omenjenimi dokumenti – naštetih potrdila so samo primeri. Če določen dokument ne obstaja, bo preglednik poskušal najti drug način, s katerim bo potrdil skladnost z merili.

Vsebina tretjega stolpca je lahko različna in je odvisna od namena uporabe splošnega standarda.

- Ko se standard uporablja kot osnova za **razvoj regionalnega standarda**, se tretji stolpec uporablja za beleženje lokalnih in regionalnih informacij in komentarjev, ki bodo v pomoč pri oblikovanju standarda za določeno regijo in okoliščine, v katerih se bo uporabljal. Primer: FSC merilo 2.2 se nanaša na skupnosti z zakonito ali običajno pravico do posesti. Stolpec z lokalnimi smernicami za prvo Woodmark vodilo zahteva informacijo o lokalnih skupnostih, ki imajo običajne ali služnostne pravice. Ta informacija bo zabeležena pred glavnim pregledom in bo služila za oblikovanje regionalne verzije standarda za specifično gozdno evalvacijo. Deli standarda se med tem procesom lahko modificirajo, npr. tam, kjer obstaja regionalno soglasno mnenje, kaj predstavlja v določenem primeru dobro gospodarjenje z gozdom. Edino, kar se v procesu oblikovanja regionalnega standarda ne more spremeniti, so FSC načela in merila – ta lahko spremeni samo FSC.
- Dodatni in pomembni vidik regionalizacije je, da imajo deležniki in upravljavci gozdov možnost oblikovati pripombe na standard še pred evalvacijskim obiskom. Pripombe upravljavcev gozdov se bodo preučile istočasno kot pripombe ostalih strokovnih svetovalcev.
- Ko se standard uporablja za **samoocenjevanje** upravljavca ali lastnika gozdov, se lahko tretji stolpec uporablja za beleženje gozdarjevih pripomb ali vprašanj. To so lahko tudi opombe, kje se nahaja ustrezna dokumentacija, ali pa opomnik za upravljavca, kako se doseže skladnost z določenim vodilom. Upravljavci gozdov lahko vsebino tretjega stolpca uporabi tudi kot osnovo za svoje pripombe in vprašanja za Woodmark, npr. ko hoče razčistiti, kaj pomeni vsebina posameznega vodila.
- Tretji stolpec lahko preglednik uporablja tudi med **pre-evalvacijo ali predhodnim obiskom**. V tem primeru bo preglednik v tretji stolpec zapisoval opažanja in zapiske o vseh vidikih standarda, ki jih lastnik ali upravljavci gozda ne izpolnjujeta. Glavne pomanjkljivosti bodo nato povzete v pre-evalvacijskem poročilu za lastnika ali upravljavca gozda. Preglednik si bo med obiskom tudi prizadeval zabeležiti čim več lokalnih informacij, ki bodo pomagale pri pravilni regionalizaciji standarda za potrebe obiska, ko se bo opravljala glavni pregled.

- Tretji stolpec nazadnje uporablja preglednik tudi med **glavno evalvacijo** za zapisovanje opazovanj in pripomb. Preglednik bo sestavil zapisnik o opažanjih z namenom, da bo preveril posamezno Woodmark vodilo v smislu pomanjkljivosti, ali pa bo zabeležil kakšno drugo informacijo, ki se nanaša na pregled.

Četrty stolpec se uporablja samo za glavno evalvacijo. Namenjen je ocenjevanju, ki ga izvede preglednik za vsako Woodmark vodilo in vsako FSC merilo. Ocenjevalni sistem je opisan spodaj:

The Woodmark Standard: Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The first column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark indicators for a given FSC Criterion. For example, beneath FSC criterion 1.1 there are three Woodmark indicators, numbered 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3. The Woodmark indicators 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 indicators but not others, only partially meets the indicators, or feels that the indicator 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 indicators are met. Sometimes the verifier is a document, such as a written policy or a map; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator by talking to the forest manager, to workers, or to other people involved with the forest enterprise; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator 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 indicator 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 indicator 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 indicator.*
- *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 indicator, 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 indicator, and each FSC Criterion. The scoring system is described below:

Ocenjevalni sistem

Woodmark certifikacijski sistem temelji na beleženju dejanskih opazovanj preglednika in na preglednikovi profesionalni presoji, ali je stanje skladno z vsakim Woodmark vodilom in FSC merilom. Woodmark kljub temu ne vztraja na popolnosti. Le malo upravljavcev gozdov bo lahko stalno dosegalo vsa merila.

Za vsako Woodmark vodilo vpiše preglednik v četrti stolpec ustrezni simbol (glej ključ spodaj):

Y ali 3 = vodilo je izpolnjeno,
N ali x = vodilo ni izpolnjeno ali
NA = vodilo v danih okoliščinah ni uporabno.

Te ocene nimajo neposrednega vpliva na uspeh certifikacije, prikazale pa bodo splošni nivo skladnosti ali neskladnosti z vodili.

Naslednji korak je za končno odločitev pomembnejši. Za vsako FSC merilo preglednik priporoči oceno od 1 do 5, in sicer na naslednji osnovi:

1. Velika neskladnost. Izvajanje merila kot celote ne predstavlja dobrega upravljanja z gozdnimi viri. Prisotni so dokazi o slabem upravljanju, ali pa obstaja velika verjetnost, da se bodo pojavile težave, če se ne bodo izvedli ustrezni izboljševalni ukrepi.

Neskladnost se smatra za veliko, če:

ima, ali pa bo verjetno imela (sama ali v kombinaciji z drugimi neskladji pri ostalih kazalcih) za posledico temeljno neskladje z relevantnim FSC merilom v gozdnogospodarski enoti ali enotah v okviru evalvacije, *ali*

se razteza skozi dolgo časovno obdobje, *ali*

je ponavljajoča ali sistematična¹, *ali*

prizadene širše območje, *ali*

ni odpravljena oz. upravljavec gozdov nanjo ni ustrezno reagiral, ko je bila ugotovljena.

Velika neskladnost ima običajno za rezultat predpogoj ali glavni pogoj.

2. Majhna neskladnost. Najpomembnejša vodila in merila so izpolnjena, vendar obstajajo elementi, ki bi se morali izboljšati, da bi se dolgoročno zagotovilo dobro gospodarjenje.

Neskladnost se lahko smatra za manjšo, če:

pomeni začasen spodrslijaj, *ali*

če je izredna ali nesistematična, *ali*

če so njene posledice časovno in prostorsko omejene *in*

je bil izveden takojšnji ukrep, ki zagotavlja, da se neskladnost ne bo ponavljala *in*

nima za posledico temeljnega neskladja z relevantnim FSC merilom.

¹ Certifikacijski organ ugotavlja, ali je število in vpliv več malih neskladij, ki so bila ugotovljena med ogledi, zadostno, da nakazuje "sistematično" napako (npr. napako v sistemu gospodarjenja). Če se to ugotovi, lahko ponavljajoče navedbe manjših neskladij utemeljujejo prisotnost večjega neskladja.

Majhna neskladnost ima običajno za rezultat pogoj ali priporočilo.

3. Skladnost. Ocena 3 je tista, ki se pričakuje od dobro vodenega podjetja glede na velikost, vrsto in kompleksnost kandidata. Doseganje te ocene pomeni dobro upravljanje z gozdom.

4. Odličnost. Ocena 4 predstavlja posebej visok nivo izvrševanja za določeno merilo. Ocena 4 se lahko podeli v primerih, ko je gozdnogospodarsko podjetje moralo premagati določene ovire, da je lahko doseglo trenutni kvalitetni nivo, ali pa je bilo ocenjeno kot posebej uspešno pri zadovoljevanju nekaterih aspektov merila, ne pa pri vseh.

5. Odličnost. Z oceno 5 je nagrajeno izjemno izvrševanje določenega merila. Ocena 5 priznava izstopajočo odličnost pri doseganju meril za inovativno ali vrhunsko gospodarjenje. Z oceno 5 se lahko nagradi tehnični, socialni ali okoljevarstveni aspekt gospodarjenja z gozdovi.

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 indicator 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 indicators consistently.

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

*Y or 3= Indicator has been met,
N or x = Indicator has not been met or
NA = the Indicator 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 systematic², 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.

¹ 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.

2. *Minor Non-Compliance. The most important indicators 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.*
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.*

Adaptation Process:

Generičnega standarda "Soil Association Woodmark" in popisnega lista za Slovenijo. Standardi so bili modificirani v času vrednotenja zaradi skladnosti z regionalnimi posebnostmi in zaradi upoštevanja obstoječih regionalnih standardov. Kopija standarda je na voljo na www.soilassociation.org/woodmark

The Soil Association Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist for Slovenia modified to meet regional conditions and take account of existing regional standards. A copy of the standard is available at www.soilassociation.org/woodmark

Example of Inspector's completed checklist

FSC Principle

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 INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 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	Regional Guidance: <i>royalties must be paid to the local forest department administration on annual basis (see regulation FD 4.511a 1989)</i>	√
FSC Criterion 5.2 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 indicators)	Sales information Discussion with local community	Clear management commitment for encouraging local processors with written strategy, several local companies already supplied with timber.	√
FSC Criterion 5.3 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

FSC Criterion

Soil Association Woodmark Indicator

Score (for criterion 5.1)

Regional Guidance

Inspectors mark (for indicator 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	
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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. 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.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements. Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora spoštovati vse nacionalne in lokalne zakone in administrativne zahteve		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Ni utemeljenih izrazitih izjav o neskladju z nacionalno in lokalno zakonodajo in administrativnimi zahtevami, ki se nanašajo na gospodarjenje z gozdom.	Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties No evidence of non compliance from audit Forest management policies and procedures demonstrate compliance with relevant requirements	Regional Guidance: note relevant laws and administrative requirements: Regional Guidance: note appropriate regulatory authorities	
1.1.2 Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements. Upravljavci gozda kažejo poznavanje ustreznih pravil stroke, smernic in sporazumov.	Discussion with forest managers		
1.1.3 There is no evidence of non-compliance with relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements. Obstaja usklajenost z duhom vseh ustreznih pravil stroke, smernic in sporazumov	Discussion with forest managers Forest management policies and procedures		

FSC Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid. Potrebno je plačevati vse veljavne takse, koncesnine, davke in druge pristojbine.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.2.1 Forest managers provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid. Upravljavci gozda lahko dokažejo plačilo vseh veljavnih taks, koncesnin, davkov in drugih ustreznih pristojbin.	Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment	Regional guidance: note applicable fees, royalties, charges	
FSC Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected. V državah podpisnicah je potrebno spoštovati vse zavezujoče mednarodne sporazume, kot so CITES, Konvencija ILO, ITTA in Konvencija o biotski raznolikosti		Overall Score for Certification	
1.3.1 Forest managers respect CITES provisions. Upravljavci gozda se zavedajo vključenosti Konvencije o mednarodni trgovini z ogroženimi vrstami (CITES) v regiji in uvajajo ustrezno kontrolo za zagotovitev spoštovanja njenih določil.	Discussion with forest managers Species on CITES list are protected (see Annex 3) Export licences are available as required	Regional Guidance: note local species on CITES appendices 1 and 2	
1.3.2 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that ILO provisions appropriate to their region are respected. 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. Upravljavci gozda se zavedajo vključenosti Konvencij ILO, ki so uporabne v njihovi regiji in uvajajo ustrezno kontrolo za zagotovitev spoštovanja njihovih določil. Sprejetje ILO konvencij 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, in ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970 je minimalna zahteva za certificiranje.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures See Annex 5 for further information on ILO conventions	Regional Guidance: note applicable ILO conventions Note that a number of ILO conventions are addressed under principles 3, 4, 7	

<p>1.3.3 No child labour is used Delo otrok ni prisotno.</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 138 & 182, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate 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>1.3.4 National minimum wage provisions are adhered to. Upoštevanje se državnih predpisov o minimalnem zagarovljenem dohodku.</p>			
<p>1.3.5 There is no forced labour or debt bondage. Prisilno ali suženjsko delo ni prisotno.</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 28 & 105, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate</p>		
<p>1.3.6 Forest managers ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected. Upravljalci gozda se zavedajo vključenosti ITTA v njihovi regiji in uvajajo ustrezno kontrolo za zagotovitev spoštovanja njenih določil.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: is country signatory to ITTA?</p>	
<p>1.3.7 Forest managers ensure that provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region are respected. Upravljalci gozda se zavedajo vključenosti Konvencije o biotski raznolikosti, ustrezni za njihovo regijo in uvajajo ustrezne kontrole za nadzor upoštevanja njenih določil.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: note implications of Convention on Biological Diversity in the region</p>	
<p>1.3.8 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected. Upravljalci gozda izvajajo ustrezni nadzor, s katerim se zagotavlja, da se spoštujejo ostali mednarodni sporazumi.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: note any other applicable international agreements</p>	

FSC Criterion 1.4 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. Neskladja med zakoni, pravilniki in FSC načeli in kriteriji bodo za potrebe certificiranja ocenjevali, od primera do primera, izdajatelji certifikata in druge vpletene, oziroma prizadete strani		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Upravljavci gozda so prepoznali nasprotja med zakoni, predpisi in FSC Načeli in Kriteriji in na to opozorijo ekipo inšpektorjev.	Discussion with forest managers Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties		
FSC Criterion 1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities. Gozdno-gospodarska področja je potrebno zaščititi pred nedovoljenimi sečnjami, naselitvami in drugimi nezakonitimi aktivnostmi.		Overall Score for Certification	
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). Gozdno-gospodarska enota je zaščitena pred sečnjami in drugimi aktivnostmi izven nadzora upravljavcev gozda ali lokalnega prebivalstva s pravico uporabe (t.j. naseljevanje, nedovoljeni poseki, krivolov).	Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities.		
1.5.2 Systems to identify and prevent unauthorised activities are in place. Vzpostavljen je sistem za nadzor in preprečevanje nezakonitih aktivnosti.	Systems documented		
1.5.3 Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest. Upravljavci so izvedli vse razumne ukrepe za zaustavitev nedovoljene ali nezakonite izrabe gozda.	Discussion with managers		
FSC Criterion 1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria. Upravljavci gozda morajo pokazati dolgoročno zavezanost k spoštovanju FSC Načel in Kriterijev		Overall Score for Certification	

1.6.1 Forest managers shall provide a documented statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria. Upravljalci gozda morajo dati izjavo o svoji dolgoročni zavezanosti k spoštovanju FSC Načel in Kriterijev	Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria		
1.6.2 Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation. Upravljalci gozdov morajo navesti vsa zemljišča, s katerimi upravljajo in ki ne sodijo v okvir certifikacijske evalvacije.	Discussion with managers Written declaration and list of sites if applicable	Note need to evaluate against FSC policies on Partial Certification and Excision	

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. FSC NAČELO #2: PRAVICA DO POSESTI IN UPORABE TER ODGOVORNOSTI Dolgoročna pravica do posesti in pravice uporabe zemljišč in gozdnih virov bodo jasno določene, dokumentirane in pravno utemeljene.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated. Potrebno je predložiti jasen dokaz o dolgoročni pravici uporabe zmljišča (t.j. listina o lastništvu, običajne pravice, najemne pogodbe)		Overall Score for Certification	
2.1.1 Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute. Navedeno je ime in pravni status subjekta, ki upravlja z gozdom	Absence of significant disputes In the case of a dispute legal documents such as title deeds, lease agreement, or other appropriate documentation are available for inspection.	Note need to evaluate forest use rights and record these here.	
2.1.2 A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries. Na voljo je karta z jasno označenimi zakonskimi mejami.	Maps		

<p>2.1.3 Land is dedicated to long term forest management. Zemljišče je namenjeno za dolgoročno gospodarjenje z gozdom.</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. Skupnosti imajo nedvomen, zanesljiv, verodostojen in uradno priznan dokaz, potrjen s strani samih skupnosti, o skupni lasti in nadzoru zemljišč, ki si jih običajno lastijo ali jih kako drugače naseljujejo in uporabljajo.</p>	<p>ILO Convention 169 Art 14-17 Interviews with local community representatives and indigenous peoples Maps demonstrating extent of titled lands or recognised territories Records in land cadasters and/or forestry departments</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 2.2 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. Lokalne skupnosti z zakonsko ali običajno pravico do posesti ali uporabe zemljišča bodo vzdrževale nadzor nad aktivnostmi v gozdu do te mere, ki je potrebna za zaščito njihovih pravic ali virov, razen če nadzora prostovoljno ne prepustijo drugim službam.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>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. Vse zakonske ali običajne pravice do posesti ali uporabniške pravice lokalnih skupnosti so jasno dokumentirane in kartirane s strani upravljavca gozda</p>	<p>Discussion with managers Consultation with local community Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc.</p>	<p>Regional guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:</p>	

<p>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.</p> <p>Vse zakonske ali običajne pravice do posesti ali uporabniške pravice vseh lokalnih skupnosti so priznane in spoštovane v gozno-gospodarskih načrtih in v praksi</p>	<p>Discussion with managers</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Evidence in management plans and practices</p>		
<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>Lokalne skupnosti izvajajo nadzor nad aktivnostmi v gozdu v takšnem obsegu, ki ščiti njihove pravice in vire.</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>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.</p>	

<p>FSC Criterion 2.3 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. Potrebno je uporabiti ustrezne mehanizme za razreševanje sporov glede pravice do posesti in uporabniških pravic. Okoliščine in status vseh nerešenih sporov se bodo v postopku certifikacijske evalvacije izrecno upoštevale. Spori večjih razsežnosti, ki bodo vključevali večje število interesov, bodo diskvalificirali postopek certificiranja.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</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. Obstajajo ustrezni mehanizmi za reševanje sporov glede pravice do posesti in uporabniških pravic med upravljavci gozda in lokalno skupnostjo</p>	<p>Consultation with local community representatives</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Please mention any mechanisms exist in the area concerned:</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. Mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights. V primeru kakršnegakoli spora se spoštujejo obstoječi mehanizmi za reševanje sporov glede pravice do posesti in uporabniških pravic med lokalnimi skupnostmi in upravljavci gozda</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. Obstajajo politika gospodarjenja in delovni postopki, ki zahtevajo, da se v primeru spora ali nestrinjanja med lokalno skupnostjo in upravljavcem gozda glede zemljiških pravic, gozdarske aktivnosti, ki omejujejo bodoče uživanje takšnih pravic, zaustavijo do rešitve spora</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. Izvajajo se vsi razumni napor za zagotovitev dostopa do gozdnih virov vsem lokalnim skupnostim, ki nimajo zakonskih ali običajnih pravic, če takšen dostop ne omejuje doseganja ciljev gospodarjenja.</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements Documents– records of fora for participation/ meetings Court records Community consultation</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights:</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 Ni dokazov o nerešenih sporih večjih razsežnosti, ki bi vključevali pomembno število interesov glede pravice do posesti ali uporabniških pravic</p>	<p>Community consultation</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights:</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.			
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.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
<p>FSC Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies. Avtohtono prebivalstvo nadzira gospodarjenje z gozdom na svojih zemljiščih in teritorijih, razen če za to prostovoljno ne pooblasti drugih služb.</p>		<p>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.</p>	
<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. Upravljavec gozda dokumentira identiteto, lokacijo in populacijo vseh avtohtonih in tradicionalnih narodov, vključno z migratornimi skupinami, ki žive v bližini področja gospodarjenja.</p>	<p>Documentation No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest managers</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area: Regional Guidance: Note that in some countries there are legal requirements in relation to defining indigenous peoples.</p>	
<p>3.1.2 All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped. Vse zahteve po zemljiščih, teritorijih ali običajnih pravicah znotraj področja gospodarjenja so dokumentirane in jasno kartirane.</p>	<p>Maps Consultation with community representatives</p>		
<p>3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal Skupnosti, o katerih je govora, so se same identificirale kot avtohtone ali plemenske.</p>	<p>ILO Convention 169 Article 1 (2)</p>		
<p>3.1.4 Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in indicator 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. Nikakršni gozdno-gospodarski postopki na področjih, kartiranih</p>	<p>ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2) Consultation with local community representatives</p>		

<p>v normativu 3.1.2 zgoraj se ne odvijajo brez jasnega dokaza o prostovoljni in zavestni privolitvi avtohtonega in tradicionalnega prebivalstva, ki uveljavljajo pravico do zemljišč, teritorija ali običajnih pravic.</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>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples. Pred začetkom kakršnikoli gozdarskih del pod zunanjo upravo v bližini zemljišč avtohtonega prebivalstva je potrebno pod nadzorom skupnosti fizično razmejiti vse potencialne skupne meje zemljišč skupnosti.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Pred začetkom kakršnikoli gozdarskih del pod zunanjo upravo v bližini zemljišč avtohtonega prebivalstva je potrebno pod nadzorom skupnosti fizično razmejiti vse potencialne skupne meje zemljišč skupnosti.</p>	<p>Field inspection Community consultation</p>		
<p>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).</p> <p>Gozdno-gospodarski postopek mora imeti dokumentirane vse</p>	<p>Documented policies and procedures No evidence of such activities Community consultation</p>	<p>Guidance: Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples.</p>	

potencialne grožnje, neposredne ali posredne, za vire ali pravice takšnega avtohtonega prebivalstva (motenje vodnih virov ali divjadi).			
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. Gozdno-gospodarski postopki morajo imeti ustrezne dokumentirane politike in postopke, ki preprečujejo vsakršne zlorabe oziroma neposredno ali posredno ogrožanje virov ali pravic takšnega avtohtonega prebivalstva.	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation		
3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted Zagotovljen je tradicionalni dostop za eksistenčne uporabnike in tradicionalne dejavnosti.	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		
FSC Criterion 3.3 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. Mesta posebnega kulturnega, ekološkega, gospodarskega ali religioznega pomena za avtohtono prebivalstvo je potrebno jasno določiti v sodelovanju s tem prebivalstvom, upravljavci gozda pa jih morajo priznati in zaščititi.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Pred začetkom gozdno-gospodarskih aktivnosti je potrebno dokumentirati in realizirati politike in postopke za identifikacijo, beleženje in kartiranje področij z arheološkim, religioznim, zgodovinskim ali drugim kulturnim pomenom.	Documented policies and procedures Records Maps	Regional Guidance: please note any known sites or types of site of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity within the management area:	
3.3.2 The policies and procedures include the involvement of	Records of involvement		

Indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas. Politike in postopki vključujejo sodelovanje avtohtonega prebivalstva pri identifikaciji takšnih področij.	Consultation with Indigenous peoples' representatives		
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. Politike in postopki za identifikacijo in zaščito takšnih mest med potekom gospodarskih aktivnosti (t.j. sečnja, gradnja cest, itd.) so dokumentirane in se izvajajo.	Procedure documented Employees informed		
3.3.4 Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented. Politike in postopki za ustrezno zaščito ali upravljanje prepoznanih mest so dokumentirane in se izvajajo.	Documented policies and procedures Management planning documents	Regional Guidance: please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites.	
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. Vsi načrti za zaščito in upravljanje takšnih mest so predmet popolnega zavestnega soglasja odgovarjajočih predstavnikov avtohtonega prebivalstva.			
FSC Criterion 3.4 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. Avtohtono prebivalstvo je upravičeno do nadomestila za uporabo njihovih tradicionalnih znanj v zvezi z izrabo gozdnih vrst ali sistemov gospodarjenja pri aktivnostih v gozdu. Za takšno nadomestilo se je potrebno formalno dogovoriti po prostovoljnem in zavestnem pristanku pred začetkom aktivnosti v gozdu.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Upravljalci so zabeležili vse znane primere uporabe tradicionalnih znanj (t.j. v zvezi z izrabo gozdnih vrst ali sistemov gospodarjenja) pri delih v gozdu.	Records	Regional Guidance: please note any known applications of traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in the area:	
3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of such applications,	Records		

including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise. Lokalne skupnosti so obveščene o takšnih primerih uporabe, vključno s potencialnimi komercialnimi koristmi za gozdno-gospodarsko podjetje.	Discussion with local community representatives		
3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements. Lokalne skupnosti prejmejo pošteno nadomestilo za vsako takšno uporabo, v skladu s predhodnim sporazumom	Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment		

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. ODNOSI V SKUPNOSTI IN PRAVICE DELAVCEV Gozdno-gospodarske aktivnosti bodo vzdrževale ali pospeševale dolgoročno ekonomsko blagostanje gozdnih delavcev in lokalnih skupnosti.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services. Skupnosti znotraj gozdno-gospodarskega področja ali ob njem je potrebno dati priložnost za zaposlovanje, izobraževanje in druge usluge.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities. Izvedeni so vsi razumni napor za zaposlovanje delavcev iz lokalnih skupnosti, preden se iščejo delavci z drugih področij. Po potrebi je izvedeno tudi izobraževanje	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		

<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). Izvedeni so vsi razumni napor, v skladu z velikostjo, tipom in lokacijo gozno-gospodarskega podjetja, za zagotovitev dostopa do osnovnih uslug članom lokalne skupnosti (t.j. zdravstvo in izobraževanje).</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>Regional Guidance: Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned:</p> <p>Please mention any relevant laws and regulations</p>	
<p>4.1.3 Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security Delavci niso diskriminirani v smislu zaposlovanja, napredovanja, odpuščanja, nagrajevanja in z zaposlitvijo povezane socialne varnosti.</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 100 & 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. Plače ali dohodki pogodbenih delavcev so najmanj tako visoki kot tisti v primerljivih poklicih v isti regiji in v nobenem primeru niso nižji kot je zajamčena najnižja plača.</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>		
<p>FSC Criterion 4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families. Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora spoštovati ali presegati vse ustrezne zakone in/ali predpise, ki zadevajo zdravje in varnost zaposlenih in njihovih družin.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>4.2.1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations. Upravljalci so seznanjeni z ustreznimi zdravstvenimi in varnostnimi smernicami in predpisi.</p>	<p>Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: please note all relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations</p>	

<p>4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.</p> <p>Upravljavci so ocenili tveganje za delavce na različnih nalogah in opremi in izvajajo vse potrebne ukrepe za zmanjšanje ali odpravo takšnih tveganj.</p>	<p>Written assessments of risk</p> <p>Discussions with Managers</p>		
<p>4.2.3 Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.</p> <p>Izvaja se izobraževanje s področja varnosti, ki je primerno nalogam, ki jih delavci opravljajo in opremi, ki jo uporabljajo</p>	<p>Training procedure documented</p> <p>Training records</p> <p>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>Delavci so oskrbljeni z zaščitno opremo, primerno njihovim delovnim nalogam. Oprema, ki jo uporabljajo, je v skladu z ILO navodili o varnosti pri delu v gozdarstvu.</p>	<p>Safety equipment available and in good condition</p> <p>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>Upravljavci izvajajo vse razumne ukrepe za to, da delavci uporabljajo razpoložljivo zaščitno opremo.</p>	<p>Manager's job descriptions</p> <p>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>Upravljavci beležijo vse nesreče pri delu in smrtne nesreče delavcev in vzroke zanje, beležijo ukrepe za preprečevanje podobnih nesreč v prihodnosti in izvajajo takšne preventivne ukrepe.</p>	<p>Records</p> <p>Discussions with managers</p> <p>Evidence that preventative actions implemented</p>		
<p>4.2.7 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.</p> <p>Zagotovljene so odškodnine v primeru nesreče.</p>	<p>Compensation protocol documented</p> <p>Records of payments kept</p>		
<p>4.2.8 Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.</p> <p>Zdravstveni in varnostni ukrepi so usklajeni z minimalnimi nacionalnimi zahtevami.</p>	<p>No evidence of non compliance</p> <p>As appropriate:</p> <p>Safety procedures and manuals</p>		
<p>4.2.9 Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of</p>		

<p>and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry</p> <p>Kjer delavci prebivajo v začasnih delovnih bivališčih, morajo minimalne razmere za nastanitev in prehranjevanje izpolnjevati zahteve ILO pravilnika postopkov o varnosti in zaščiti pri delu v gozdarstvu.</p>	<p>Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation</p> <p>Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions and community representatives</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 4.3</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Zagotovljene so pravice delavcev do organiziranja in pogajanja s svojimi delodajalci, tako kot to določata Konvenciji 87 in 98 Mednarodne delavske organizacije (ILO).</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>4.3.1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87.</p> <p>Tis Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.</p> <p>Pogoji dela so v skladu s Konvencijo 87 Mednarodne delavske organizacije (glejte Prilogo 2).</p> <p>Ta Konvencija govori o pravicah delavcev do: svobode zbiranja in zaščite pravice do organiziranja</p>	<p>Copies of ILO convention 87</p> <p>Discussions with manager</p> <p>Written conditions of employment</p> <p>Contracts</p> <p>Collective agreements</p> <p>No evidence of non-compliance</p>		
<p>4.3.2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98</p> <p>This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.</p> <p>Pogoji dela so v skladu s Konvencijo 98 Mednarodne delavske organizacije (glejte Prilogo 2)</p> <p>Ta Konvencija govori o pravicah delavcev do: organiziranja in kolektivnih pogajanj.</p>	<p>Copies of ILO convention 98</p> <p>Discussions with manager</p> <p>Written conditions of employment</p> <p>Contracts</p> <p>Collective agreements</p> <p>No evidence of non-compliance</p>		

FSC Criterion 4.4 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. Gospodarski plani in aktivnosti morajo vsebovati rezultate ocene socialnega vpliva. Potrebno je vzdrževati razgovore z ljudmi in skupinami, ki so zaradi gospodarskih aktivnosti neposredno prizadeti.	Overall Score for Certification	
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifies affected groups - includes consultation with affected groups - identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups - specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts - provides for regular contact with affected groups to monitor effectiveness of measures. <p>Upravljalci so izdelali in izvajajo oceno socialnega vpliva glede na velikost in intenzivnost njihovih aktivnosti, ki:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identificira prizadete skupine - vključuje pogovore s prizadetimi skupinami - identificira glavne vplive aktivnosti na te skupine - navaja ukrepe za izboljšanje identificiranih negativnih vplivov - skrbi za redne stike s prizadetimi skupinami zaradi nadzora učinkovitosti ukrepov 	<p>Records</p>	
<p>4.4.2 Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions. Rezultati ocene socialnih vplivov so vključeni v upravljalске odločitve</p>	<p>ILO Convention 169, or equivalent national legislation and agreements Management plan or supporting documents</p>	
<p>4.4.3 Forest managers implement a system for ongoing consultation with local people and interest groups (both men and women). Upravljalci gozdov se nenehno posvetujejo z lokalnim prebivalstvom in zainteresiranimi skupinami (tako z moškimi kot z ženskami).</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p>	

<p>FSC Criterion 4.5 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. Uvedeni bodo ustrezni mehanizmi za reševanje pritožb in za zagotavljanje poštenih nadomestil v primeru izgube ali škode, ki bi vplivale na zakonske ali običajne pravice, lastnino, vire ali preživljanje lokalnega prebivalstva. Sprejeti bodo ukrepi za preprečevanje takšnih izgub ali škod.</p>	<p>Regular communication will generate trust through transparency of actions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions</p>		
<p>4.5.1 Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented. Dokumentirani in uvedeni so ustrezni mehanizmi za reševanje pritožb.</p>	<p>Documented mechanism for resolving grievances Use of mechanism recorded Statutory procedures if applicable</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to resolve grievances of this nature in the region concerned:</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. Obstajajo in se izvajajo ustrezni mehanizmi za zagotavljanje poštenega nadomestila lokalnemu prebivalstvu, kjer so bile oškodovane njihove zakonske ali običajne pravice, lastnina, viri ali preživljanje.</p>	<p>Documented procedure for deciding compensation Statutory procedures if applicable</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to provide compensation of this nature in the region concerned:</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. Nenamerna škoda na prvotnih in tradicionalnih virih na (ali v bližini) prvotnih in tradicionalnih zemljiščih se mora nadomestiti skladno s sporazumom z avtohtonimi in tradicionalnimi skupnostmi.</p>	<p>Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage 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. Obstajajo mehanizmi za reševanje sporov s posvetovanjem, katerih namen je doseči sporazum ali dogovor, s katerim se preprečuje nastanek škode na lastnini, virih, pravicah in eksistenci.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Documented procedures 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. KORISTI IZ GOZDA Gozdno-gospodarske aktivnosti bodo vzpodbujale učinkovito rabo mnogoštevlnih gozdnih proizvodov in uslug za zagotovitev ekonomske upravičenosti in širokega razpona okoljevarstvenih in socialnih koristi.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 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. Gospodarjenje z gozdom si mora prizadevati za ekonomsko upravičenost ob upoštevanju celotnih okoljevarstvenih, socialnih in operativnih stroškov proizvodnje in zagotavljanju investicij, ki so potrebne za vzdrževanje ekološke produktivnosti gozda.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Obstaja delovni načrt in proračun gozdno-gospodarskega podjetja, ki prikazuje pričakovane stroške in prihodek vsaj za tekoče poslovno leto.	Annual budget		
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6). Prihodki, napovedani v letnem proračunu so v skladu s pričakovanim obsegom sečnje gozdnih proizvodov.	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 indicators, Napovedani prihodki v letnem proračunu so v skladu z vrednostjo proizvodov, primerljivo z regionalnimi ali nacionalnimi normativi	Product values stated in annual budget		
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required. Letni proračun po potrebi vsebuje ceno za les na panju, zakupnine ali rente.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: please provide information about regional requirements with respect to royalties or other fee payments	

<p>5.1.5 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.</p> <p>Letni proračun navaja vse stroške, povezane z uvajanjem socialnih ali okoljevarstvenih zavez, navedenih v Načelih 4 in 6.</p>	<p>Annual budget</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products. Gozdno-gospodarske in marketinške aktivnosti morajo vzpodbujati optimalno izrabo in lokalno predelavo raznovrstnih gozdnih proizvodov.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations. (see 5.4 below for related indicators)</p> <p>Upravljavci gozda dajejo del svoje proizvodnje na razpolago lokalnim podjetjem, kot so manjši obrati ali predelovalne kapacitete, razen če za to ne obstajajo višji razlogi, ki to preprečujejo. (glejte 5.4 spodaj za podobne normative)</p>	<p>Sales information Discussion with local community Note if there are any over-riding reasons preventing this.</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources. Pri gospodarjenju z gozdom je potrebno kar najbolj zmanjšati količino odpadka, ki je povezan z aktivnostmi, povezanimi s sečnjo in predelavo na mestu in se izogibati povzročanju škode na drugih gozdnih virih.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>5.3.1 There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.</p> <p>Med sečnjo in po sečnji na drevesih v preostalem sestoju ni prekomerne poškodovanosti.</p>	<p>Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees.</p>		

5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling in order to minimise waste Spravilo in predelava se opravita takoj po sečnji, tako da se zmanjša lesni odpadki.	Site inspection - No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing		
5.3.3 The choice of on-site processing machinery includes an evaluation of the need to minimise timber waste and site damage. Mehanizacija na sečišču se izbere tako, da se upošteva tudi potreba po minimalnem lesnem odpadku.	Evaluation of machinery use and purchases		
FSC Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product. Gospodarjenje z gozdom si mora prizadevati za močno in raznoliko lokalno gospodarstvo in se izogibati odvisnosti od enega samega gozdnega proizvoda.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.4.1 There is an evaluation of the range of the forest's potential products and services, including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation. Obstaja evalvacija o obsegu možnih gozdnih proizvodov in uslug, ki vsebuje tudi "manj znane" drevesne vrste, ne-lesne gozdne proizvode in možnosti za rekreacijo v gozdu.	Research papers/reports Local survey results Discussion with managers		
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). Upravljalci se zavedajo vloge teh proizvodov in uslug v lokalni ekonomiji (bodisi kot trgovsko blago ali za obstoj).	Discussion with managers		
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. Upravljalci so ocenili možnost izrabe manj znanih vrst in ne-lesnih proizvodov s strani lokalnih podjetij za njihov račun.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments		
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. Upravljalci vzpodbujajo izrabo manj znanih vrst in ne-lesnih proizvodov s strani lokalnih podjetij tam, kjer to ne ogroža drugih upravljaljskih ciljev.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments Existing local enterprises		

FSC Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries. Gozdno-gospodarske aktivnosti bodo priznavale, vzdrževale in, kjer je ustrezno, povečevale vrednost koristi gozda in virov, kot so razvodja in ribištvo.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.5.1 Forest managers have evaluated the role and impact of the forest within the watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for indicators with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries) Upravljavci gozda so iz vrednotili vlogo in vpliv gozda znotraj povodja (glej kriterij 6.5b za normative v zvezi z vzdrževanjem vodnih virov in ribištva).	Discussion with managers Management planning documents		
5.5.2 Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for indicators with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries) Upravljavci gozda razpolagajo s podatki o ribištvu nad, v in pod gozdnim razvodjem. (glej kriterij 6.5b za normative v zvezi z vzdrževanjem vodnih virov in ribištva)	Discussion with managers Management planning documents		
5.5.3 Management plans and operations include maintenance and enhancement of watershed and fishery values identified. Gozdnogospodarski načrti in aktivnosti vsebujejo varovanje in pospeševanje povodij in ugotovljenih ribiških dobrin.			
FSC Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained. Izkoriščanje gozdnih proizvodov ne sme preseči nivoja, ki se trajno vzdržuje.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.6.1 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated. Gozdno-gojitveni sistem, na katerem temelji gospodarjenje, je jasno izdelan.	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. Pričakovani obseg sečnje na letni ravni in dolgoročno (za več kot eno obhodnjo) je jasno izkazan.	Management plan and/or associated documentation		
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. Pričakovani obseg sečnje je jasno upravičen v smislu trajno uravnoveženega donosa gozdnih proizvodov, na čemer je zasnovan gospodarski načrt.	Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models		
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. Vsa predvidevanja glede obnove, rasti, viškov, distribucije glavnih komercialnih vrst po kvaliteti in številu so jasna in v skladu z najboljšimi možnimi podatki za lokacijo iz relevantnih raziskav in / ali popisov.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		
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. Pričakovani dolgoročni obseg sečnje ne presega lokalnih ali regijskih pričakovanj uravnoveženega donosa, pri čemer se upoštevajo vsi izvedeni gozdno-gojitveni posegi.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		

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.

OKOLJEVARSTVENI VPLIV

Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora ohranjati biotsko raznolikost in njene spremljajoče vrednote, vodne vire, zemljo in edinstvene in občutljive ekosisteme in pokrajine ter s tem ohranjati ekološke funkcije in integriteto gozda.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
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FSC Criterion 6.1 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 Potrebno je izdelati oceno okoljskih vplivov v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo gospodarjenja in v skladu z edinstvenostjo prizadetih virov ter jo ustrezno vključiti v sisteme gospodarjenja. Ocena mora vključevati stopnjo pomembnosti pokrajine in vplive objektov za proizvodnjo. Okoljske vplive je potrebno oceniti pred pričetkom del, ki lahko vplivajo na pokrajino.		Information from descriptions of forest resources detailed in 7.1b should be used in assessments of impacts Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards detailed in 7.1f	
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"> - is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management - takes account of landscape level considerations - is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources Naveden je sistem, ki zagotavlja, da bo ustrezna ocena okoljskih vplivov izdelana pred začetkom kakršnikoli aktivnost, motečih za okolje. Sistem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - odgovarja obsegu in intenzivnosti gospodarjenja - upošteva značilnosti pokrajine - je ustrezen glede na edinstvenost prizadetih virov 	Documented system Records of results of assessment	Regional Guidance: Please identify any regional guidelines or legislation with respect to requirements for environmental impact assessment	
6.1.2 There is a system to ensure that results of the assessment of impacts are taken account of in subsequent operations. Obstaja sistem, ki zagotavlja, da se rezultati ocene vplivov upoštevajo v prihodnjih aktivnostih	Documented system Records of results of assessment		
FSC Criterion 6.2a Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Potrebno je zaščititi redke in ogrožene vrste in njihove habitate (t.j. področja gnezdenja in hranjenja).		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.1 The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species	Discussion with forest managers	Regional Guidance: please note any	

<p>and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information.</p> <p>Na podlagi najboljših razpoložljivih podatkov je bila napravljena ocena morebitne prisotnosti redkih in ogroženih vrst in njihovih habitatov (t.j. področja gnezdenja in hranjenja).</p>	<p>Records</p> <p>Consultation with local biologists</p>	<p>particular rare, threatened or endangered species that are likely to be relevant in the region</p>	
<p>6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.</p> <p>Področja, kjer se nahajajo ali se verjetno nahajajo takšne vrste, so prepoznana in označena na kartah.</p>	<p>Maps</p>		
<p>6.2.3 Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats.</p> <p>Učinkoviti postopki so dokumentirani in se izvajajo za zaščito takšnih vrst in njihovih habitatov.</p>	<p>Management plan and/or supporting documents</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.2b</p> <p>Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p> <p>Potrebno je ustanoviti varovana in zaščiteni področja, v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo gospodarjenja in edinstvenostjo prizadetih virov.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.2.4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.</p> <p>Področja regionalnega pomena za biotsko raznolikost so prepoznana na kartah in zaščiteni pred sečnjo in drugimi motečimi aktivnostmi.</p>	<p>Maps</p> <p>Consultation with local biologists</p> <p>Field visit</p>		
<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>Vsaj 10% gozdne površine je določeno za varovano področje, prepoznano na kartah in se upravlja v smislu biotske raznolikosti kot glavnega cilja.</p>	<p>Maps</p> <p>Field visit</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: note statutory requirements for protected areas</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>Vsaj polovica te površine (t.j. 5% celotne gozdne površine) je določena za zaščiteni področje, označeno na kartah. Ta površina je zaščiteni</p>	<p>Maps</p> <p>Field visit</p>		

pred komercialno sečnjo.			
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 Izbira varovanih in zaščiteneh področij je upravičena zaradi njihove pomembnosti pri povečevanju prispevka pri ohranjanju in pospeševanju biotske raznolikosti.	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
6.2.8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area. Zaščiteno področje vključuje primere vseh obstoječih ekosistemov znotraj gozdne površine.	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
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 streambanks with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested. Gibanje ključnih rastlinskih in živalskih vrst med rezervatom in področjem sečnje se vzpodbuja z ohranjanjem koridorjev neposekanega gozda, ki temelji na tokovih s povezavami preko obronkov in prelazov, ki povezujejo vse večje predele gozda, kjer se sečnja ne bo odvijala.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.2c Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled. Potrebno je nadzirati nedovoljen lov, ribolov, postavljanje pasti in nabiranje.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.10 Systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented. Ukrepi za nadzor nad lovom, ribolovom, postavljanjem pasti in nabiranjem rastlin ali živali so dokumentirani.	Documents Management plan		
6.2.11 Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species. Izvajajo se vsi razumni ukrepi za preprečevanje lova zaščiteneh vrst ali nastavljanja pasti.	Discussions with forest managers		

FSC Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. Ekološke funkcije in vrednosti morajo ostati nedotaknjene, oziroma jih je potrebno izboljšati ali ponovno vzpostaviti, vključno z: a) regeneracijo in sukcesijo gozda b) genetsko raznolikostjo ter raznolikostjo vrst in ekosistemov c) naravnimi cikli, ki vplivajo na produktivnost gozdnega ekosistema.	Overall Score for Certification		
6.3.1 The silvicultural system adopted is appropriate to the ecology of the forest. Sprejeti gozdnogojitveni sistem ustreza ekologiji gozda.	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. Preučeni so bili sistemi manjših golosekov in selektivne sečnje, ki ustvarijo različne starostne razrede.	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. Gozdarske aktivnosti morajo, če je to v skladu z gozdno-gojitvenim sistemom, težiti k mešanim oddelkom, ki se razlikujejo po velikosti, obliki, vrstah in datumu sajenja in sečnje, skladno s pokrajino.	As above		
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). Obseg sečnje je sorazmeren z naravno dinamiko gozdenga tipa in dotične površine (razen v primeru jasnih gozdno-gojitvenih razlogov).	Historical evidence if available Management plan and/or supporting documentation		
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. Gospodarjenje z gozdno površino kot celoto je zasnovano tako, da	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Best available scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		

zagotavlja uspešno pomlajevanje celotnega razpona drevesnih vrst na gozdni površini v obdobju obhodnje.			
6.3.6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity. Selektivna sečnja in režimi redčenja so zasnovani za ohranjanje raznolikosti genotipa.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
6.3.7 Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths. Biotska raznolikost se redno vzdržuje z ohranjanjem marginalnih habitatov t.j. vegetacije ob vodotokih, vegetacije na skalnih mestih, močvirjih in goljavah.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection		
6.3.8 Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained. Stoječi in padli odmrli drevesni habitati se obdržijo, skladno z lokalno situacijo.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection		

FSC Criterion 6.4 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. Reprezentativne vzorce obstoječih ekosistemov v pokrajini je potrebno zaščititi v njihovem naravnem stanju in jih označiti na kartah, ustrezno obsegu in intenzivnosti aktivnosti in edinstvenosti prizadetih virov.		Overall Score for Certification	
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) Reprezentativne vzorce obstoječih ekosistemov v pokrajini je potrebno zaščititi v njihovem naravnem stanju in jih označiti na kartah, ustrezno obsegu in intenzivnosti aktivnosti in edinstvenosti prizadetih virov. (glejte tudi 6.2.8)	Management plans Maps Survey Site inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.5a Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; Pripraviti in uvesti je potrebno pisne smernice za: nadzor erozij, minimiziranje škode med gradnjo cest in vse druge tehnične motnje;		Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.1 There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance. Obstajajo pisne politike in postopki za gradnjo novih cest in vzdrževanje cest.	Policies and Procedures	Regional Guidance: where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted.	
6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following norms for the design and building of new roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of alterations to the natural features will occur - Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes - Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage 	Documents Field inspection of roads		

<p>channels and streamsides is minimised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas - Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion - Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion <p>2 Politike in postopki vključujejo naslednje normative za projektiranje in gradnjo novih cest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nove ceste se načrtujejo vnaprej na topografskih kartah, ki prikazujejo obstoječe vodotoke - ceste so prilagojene topografiji, tako da prihaja do minimalnih sprememb naravnih lastnosti - kjerkoli je to mogoče, se ceste vmestijo na naravne police, hrbte ali ravna pobočja - izogibati se je potrebno gradnji cest v strmih, ozkih dolinah, na zdrsljivih ali drugih nestabilnih terenih, ob naravnih drenažnih kanalih in vodotokih - ceste se ne smejo graditi skozi okoljsko občutljiva področja - Nasipe in zaseke je potrebno stabilizirati zaradi preprečitve erozije - Za zmanjšanje erozije se projektirajo odvodni jarki in prepusti 			
<p>6.5.3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion. Upravljalci strojev so opravili ustrezno izobraževanje in se zavedajo zahtev v zvezi z zaščito vodnih virov.</p>	<p>Training records Discussion with machinery operators</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.5b Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources. Pripraviti in uvesti je potrebno pisne smernice za: zaščito vodnih virov.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.5.4 Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following norms with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised 	<p>Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream - Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible - Culverts are designed so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish - Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed. <p>Politike in postopki za projektiranje in gradnjo novih cest vključujejo naslednje normative, ki zadevajo zaščito vodnih virov in so naslednje:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prečkanja vodotokov so načrtovana in označena na ustreznih kartah pred začetkom del - Število prečkanj vodotokov naj bo čim manjše - Cesta prečka vodotok pod pravim kotom glede na vodotok - Ceste na dnu dolin in vlake naj bodo čim bolj oddaljene od vodotokov - Propusti se projektirajo tako, da ne ogrožajo migracij rib, ustvarjajo brzic ali korit, ki niso primerne za ribe- Odtočni kanali niso speljani v naravne vodne vire. <p>Kjer je to neizogibno, je potrebno namestiti pregrade za mulj in jih redno prazniti.</p>			
<p>6.5.5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed. Nove ceste se ne gradijo na vodotokih. Obstoječe ceste na vodotokih se zaprejo in zgradijo se nadomestne ceste.</p>	Field inspection		
<p>6.5.6 Buffer zones in which harvesting is limited are established around permanent watercourses. Zaščitne cone ob katerih je gospodarjenje omejeno se določijo okrog stalnih vodotokov.</p>	Field Inspection		
<p>6.5.7 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources. Ni dokazov o zamuljenju ali drugih vrstah škode na vodnih virih.</p>	Site inspection		

6.5c Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting, Pripraviti in uvesti je potrebno pisne smernice za: minimiziranje škode za gozd po sečnji.	Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.8 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction. Obstajajo pisne politike in postopki za minimiziranje škode v gozdu med sečnjo in spravilom	Procedure documented	
6.5.9 Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land - Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings - Lop and top shall not be pushed into streams - Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated - The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land - Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings - Lop and top shall not be pushed into streams - Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated - The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate 	Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites	
6.5.10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off. Tehnike sečnje so določene tako, da v kar največji meri preprečijo erozijo in posipanje.	Procedure documented	
6.5.11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.	Procedure documented Field inspection	

Metode sečnje in spravila so zasnovane tako, da v kar največji meri preprečijo škodo na preostalih drevesih in podmladku.			
6.5.12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration. Novi stroji za sečnjo in spravilo so izbrani ob upoštevanju potrebe po povzročanju minimalne škode na tleh, preostalih drevesih in podmladku.	Evaluation of new machinery purchases		
6.5.13 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods. Delavci se ustrezno izobražujejo s področja metod sečnje in spravila.	Training records		
FSC Criterion 6.6 a 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. Sistemi gospodarjenja morajo vzpodbujati razvoj in uporabo okolju prijaznih, ne-kemičnih metod zatiranja škodljivcev in se izogibati uporabi kemijskih pesticidov.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available. Na voljo so dokumentirane strategije kontrole škodljivcev, bolezni in plevelov.	Documentation	Regional Guidance: note laws and guideline referring to forest pest control	
6.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include: a) Name of the product b) Location of the site treated; c) Area of the site treated; d) Method of application; e) Date chemical use started; f) Date chemical use finished; g) Total quantity of the chemical used; Uvedeni so postopki za spremljanje vsakršne uporabe sintetičnih kemikalij s strani gozdno-gospodarskega podjetja Zapisi o uporabi kemikalij vsebujejo: 4.4 Ime izdelka 4.5 Lokacijo tretiranega mesta	Records	Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use	

4.6 Površino tretiranega mesta 4.7 Način uporabe 4.8 Datum začetka uporabe kemikalije 4.9 Datum prenehanja uporabe kemikalije 4.10 Skupno količino uporabljenih kemikalij			
6.6.3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims. Kemikalije se uporabljajo le, ko je to absolutno potrebno za doseganje zastavljenih gospodarskih ciljev.	Discussion with managers		
6.6.4 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. Uveden je postopek za beleženje najprimernejše ne-kemijske alternative, ki je bila preučena in zavržena pred uporabo sintetične kemikalije, skupaj z utemeljitvijo razlogov za uporabo kemične in ne-kemijske alternative.	Documented procedure Records		
6.6.5 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations. Kemikalije se uporabljajo le v minimalnih učinkovitih količinah, pri čemer se strogo upoštevajo kontrole in pravila.	Records Field observations		
FSC Criterion 6.6b 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. Prepovedana je uporaba pesticidov tipov 1A in 1B Svetovne zdravstvene organizacije in kloriranih ogljikovodikovih pesticidov, trajnih, strupenih pesticidov ali tistih, katerih derivati ostanejo biološko aktivni in se kopičijo v prehranbeni verigi, kot tudi vseh tistih pesticidov, katerih uporaba je prepovedana z mednarodnimi sporazumi.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.7 The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is prohibited. Uporaba in shranjevanje teh kemikalij je na certificiranih enotah prepovedana	Documents Site inspection	Regional Guidance: note chemicals banned within country	

<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>Uporaba in shranjevanje sredstev za tretiranje semen in sadik na bazi živosrebrnih, organofosfatnih in organoklorovih preparatov (vključno Gamma HCH, Lindane in BHC) ali drugih dolgotrajnih kemikalij, ki se lahko kopičijo v prehrambenih verigah ali ekosistemu, je prepovedana.</p>			
<p>6.6.9 Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC (Annex 7) shall not be used unless derogation has been approved by FSC. Kemične snovi, ki jih FSC (Prlogo 7) vršča med zelo nevarne, se ne smejo uporabljati, razen če je uporabo odobril FSC.</p>	<p>Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Nursery production procedures / manuals</p>	<p>Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-601 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests FSC-GUI-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation</p>	
<p>FSC Criterion 6.6c If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks. V primeru uporabe kemikalij je potrebno poskrbeti za ustrezno opremo in izobraževanje zaradi zmanjševanja tveganja ogrožanja zdravja in okolja</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.6.10 Training and relevant equipment are provided to all operators. Poskrbljeno je za ustrezno izobraževanje in opremo za vse delavce.</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. Rezervoarji z gorivom in skladišča so locirani tako, da razlitja zaradi poškodb, napak ali pretakanja goriva ne dosežejo vodnih virov.</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. Vso opremo za transport, shranjevanje in nanašanje kemikalij je potrebno vzdrževati v varnem in nepropustnem stanju.</p>	<p>Site inspection</p>		
<p>6.6.13 Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.</p>	<p>Documented procedure / manuals</p>		

Uporaba kemikalij v območju 10m od vodnih virov in 30m od zbiralnikov in jezer je prepovedana.			
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. Uporaba kemikalij je prepovedana, če se pričakuje veliko deževje, v času deževnega vremena, na zemlji, pokriti z zmrznjenim snegom ali na zemlji, ki je ožgana zaradi sušnega vremena.	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.15 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited. Namakanje s kemikalijami tretiranih sadik v jarkih ali vodotokih pred sajenjem je prepovedano.	Documented procedure / manuals		
FSC Criterion 6.7 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. Kemikalije, posode, tekoče in trdne neorganske odpadke, vključno z gorivi in olji, je potrebno odlagati na ekološko ustrezen način na sprejemljivih lokacijah.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Določena so bila posebna mesta za odlaganje kemikalij, posod, tekočih in trdnih neorganskih odpadkov na ekološko ustrezen način.	Site inspection		
6.7.2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal. Vzpostavljen je sistem odvoza odpadkov na za to ustrezna mesta	Discussion with managers Inspection		
6.7.3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying. Odpadki se ne odlagajo v vodotoke ali jezera, prav tako se jih ne zakopava.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		

<p>6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest. Ni dokazov o puščanju odpadkov v gozdu.</p>	<p>No evidence of inappropriate disposal</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.8 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. Uporabo bioloških sredstev za zatiranje je potrebno beležiti, minimizirati, nadzorovati in strogo kontrolirati vskladu z nacionalno zakonodajo in mednarodno sprejetimi znanstvenimi protokoli. Prepovedana je uporaba gensko spremenjenih organizmov.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.8.1 There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents. Uveden je postopek dokumentiranja in nadzora vsakršne uporabe bioloških sredstev za zatiranje.</p>	<p>Documented procedure Records</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: notes laws and guidelines on use of biological control agents</p>	
<p>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). Biološka sredstva za zatiranje se uporabljajo le, ko je to absolutno potrebno za doseganje zastavljenih gospodarskih ciljev, kot del integralnega sistema zatiranja škodljivcev (dovoljena je uporaba organizmov, ki se tu naravno pojavljajo).</p>	<p>Pest and disease control strategy</p>		
<p>6.8.3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise. Gozdno-gospodarsko podjetje ne uporablja gensko spremenjenih organizmov.</p>	<p>No evidence of GMO use</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts. Uporabo eksotičnih vrst je potrebno pazljivo in aktivno nadzorovati v izogib nasprotnim ekološkim učinkom.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>6.9.1 All use of exotic species is documented and justified.</p>	<p>Documents</p>		

Vsakršna uporaba eksotičnih vrst je dokumentirana in opravičena.			
6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts. Eksotične vrste se nadzoruje z namenom ocenitve potencialno škodljivih ekoloških vplivov.	Documents Site inspection		
6.9.3 In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented. V primerih, ko se zaznajo škodljivi ekološki vplivi, se izvedejo ustrezni obvladovalni ukrepi.	Documents Site inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.10 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 conservation benefits across the forest management unit. Konverzija gozda v plantažo ali ne-gozdno uporabo se ne bo izvršila, razen v okoliščinah, ko konverzija: a) zajema zelo omejen del gozno-gospodarske enote; in b) se ne izvede v visoko vrednih zaščitnih gozdnih področjih; in c) omogoča jasne, realne, dodatne, zajamčene koristi za dolgoročno zaščito znotraj gozno-gospodarske enote		Overall Score for Certification	
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 conservation benefits across the forest management unit. Konverzija gozda v plantažo ali ne-gozdno uporabo se ne bo izvršila, razen v okoliščinah, ko konverzija: a) zajema zelo omejen del gozno-gospodarske enote; in b) se ne izvede v visoko vrednih zaščitnih gozdnih področjih; in	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion		

c) omogoča jasne, realne, dodatne, zajamčene koristi za dolgoročno zaščito znotraj gozdno-gospodarske enote			
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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.			
NAČRT GOSPODARJENJA			
Načrt gospodarjenja - v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo aktivnosti - je potrebno napisati, izvajati in posodabljati. Dolgoročni cilji gospodarjenja in sredstva za njihovo doseganje so jasno navedeni.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 7.1a The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati: Cilje gospodarjenja		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.1 There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management Cilji gospodarjenja z gozdom so jasno navedeni.	Management plan	Regional Guidance: note requirements of regional authorities and forest grant schemes	
FSC Criterion 7.1b (i) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati opis gozdnih virov, s katerimi se gospodari in okoljevarstvene omejitve.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.2 There is a clear description of the area under management control. Področje pod gospodarskim nadzorom je jasno opisano.	Documents Maps		
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. Obstaja opis fizičnih vidikov gospodarskega območja (t.j topografija,	As above		

tla, geologija in vodni viri) v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo gospodarskega programa.			
7.1.4 There is a clear description of any areas under management control, which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons. Obstaja jasen opis vseh območij pod gospodarskim nadzorom, ki so iz katerihkoli razlogov izvzeti iz sečnje	As above		
7.1.5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps. Površine, na katerih se je sečnja vršila v preteklosti, so znane in so kot takšne označene na kartah	As above		
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. (see also Criterion 5.6) Obstaja ocena lesnega vira (inventarizacija), ki je dovolj precizna in detajlna, da opravičuje načrtovano sečnjo za celotno obhodnjo in, da prepričljivo dokazuje, da bo donos trajno enakomeren v naslednjih obhodnjah. (glejte tudi Kriterij 5.6)	Forest inventory		
FSC Criterion 7.1b (ii) 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. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati opis rabe zemljišča in lastniški status, socialno - ekonomske pogoje in profil sosednjih zemljišč.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.7 There is a description of the land use and ownership status. Obstaja opis rabe zemljišča in lastniškega statusa vključno s kratkim povzetkom prejšnje rabe in lastniškega statusa.	(and see 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)		
7.1.8 There is a description of the socio-economic context for			

management. Obstaja opis socialno-ekonomskih vsebin za gospodarjenje.			
7.1.9 There is a description of adjacent land use. Obstaja opis dodatne rabe tal.			
FSC Criterion 7.1c 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 Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati opis gozdno-gojitvenega in / ali drugega sistema gospodarjenja, ki temelji na ekologiji dotičnega gozda in podatkih, zbranih v inventarizacijah virov.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.10 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest. Gozdno-gojitveni načrt, na katerem temelji gospodarjenje je jasno naveden in upravičen v smislu ekologije gozda.	See 5.6.1 and 6.3.1		
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"> - identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; - selection criteria of trees for felling; - method of marking trees or area selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration; The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; - selection criteria of trees for felling; - method of marking trees or area selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration; Gospodarski predpisi in postopki, ki so potrebni za izvajanje gozdno-	Procedure documented Field Inspection (see 5.6)		

<p>gojitvenega sistema, so jasno navedeni, kot na primer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepoznavanje in markiranje dreves, ki bodo ohranjena za spravilo v bodoče, kot so semenska drevesa ali za ohranjanje biotske raznolikosti; - kriteriji izbire dreves za sečnjo; - metoda markiranja dreves ali področja, izbranega za sečnjo; - metoda zagotavljanja pomlajevanja; 			
<p>FSC Criterion 7.1d The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati podlage za obseg letnega poseka in izbiro vrst</p>			
<p>7.1.12 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.</p> <p>Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati podlage za obseg letnega poseka in izbiro vrst</p>	<p>See 5.6</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 7.1e The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati navodila za nadzor rasti gozda in dinamike.</p>			
<p>7.1.13 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.</p> <p>Postopki za nadzor pomlajevanja in rasti gozda so dokumentirani in se izvajajo.</p>	<p>Procedure documented See 8.2</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 7.1f The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati: Zaščito okolja, ki temelji na okoljevarstvenih ugotovitvah.</p>		<p>Safeguards should be based on environmental assessments detailed in 6.1</p>	
<p>7.1.14 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.</p>	<p>Discussions with manager Documents</p>		

Potreba po požarni varnosti in nadzoru je ustrezno ocenjena in dokumentirana.	Fire plan		
7.1.15 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented. Izvaja se zaščita okolja, ki temelji na okoljevarstvenih ugotovitvah.	Discussions with manager Documents		
FSC Criterion 7.1g The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati: Načrte za prepoznavanje in zaščito redkih, občutljivih in ogroženih vrst.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.16 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati: Načrte za prepoznavanje in zaščito redkih, občutljivih in ogroženih vrst.	See 6.2a		
FSC Criterion 7.1h The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. Načrt gospodarjenja in pomožni dokumenti morajo vsebovati: Karte, ki opisujejo bazo gozdnih virov, vključno z zaščitnimi področji, načrtovanimi gospodarskimi aktivnostmi in lastništvom zemljišča.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.17 There are maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas. Obstajajo karte, ki prikazujejo gozdne vire, vključno z zaščitnimi območji.	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b		
7.1.18 There are maps showing land ownership. They are accessible, clear and usable. Karte, ki prikazujejo lastništvo zemljišč, so dostopne, jasne in uporabne.	Maps		
7.1.19 There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).	Maps		

<p>Obstajajo karte, ki prikazujejo načrtovane gospodarske aktivnosti v krajšem (5-10 let) in daljšem (20 let in več) časovnem obdobju.</p>			
<p>FSC Criterion 7.2 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. Načrt gospodarjenja se občasno revidira, da se vanj vključijo rezultati nadzora ali novi znanstveni in tehnični podatki, kot tudi zato, da se prilagodi spremembam okoljevarstvenih, socialnih in gospodarskih okoliščin.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>7.2.1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.</p> <p>Deluje sistem rednega revidiranja in posodabljanja načrta gospodarjenja.</p>	<p>Management plan Discussions with managers</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>Upravljavci se zavedajo relevantnih raziskav, ki potekajo, oziroma se planirajo na območju, t.j. zadevajo gospodarjenje z gozdom, proizvodnjo lesa in biologijo / ekologijo.</p>	<p>Discussions with managers</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: note organisations involved in research in the area</p>	
<p>7.2.3 There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.</p> <p>Obstaja sistem za revizijo gospodarjenja glede na socialno-ekonomske razmere in trende.</p>	<p>Management Plan Social evaluation Discussions with managers</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>Obstajajo dokazi, da se pomembne ugotovitve takšnih raziskav, kot tudi rezultati nadzora s strani gozdno-gospodarskih podjetij, vključujejo v posodobljene politike, načrte in postopke.</p>	<p>Management plan Discussions with managers</p>		

FSC Criterion 7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan. Gozdni delavci bodo deležni ustreznega izobraževanja in nadzora za zagotovitev pravilnega izvrševanja načrta gospodarjenja.	Overall Score for Certification	
<p>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</p> <p>Upravljavci in nadzorniki morajo biti ustrezno izobraženi, usposobljeni in izkušeni, da lahko ustrezno načrtujejo in organizirajo gozdna dela in ostale elemente iz gozdnogospodarskih načrtov.</p>	<p>ILO Convention 142, Code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation.</p> <p>Skills certificates, records of training</p> <p>Field observation</p> <p>Interviews with workers or unions</p>	
<p>7.3.2 All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities.</p> <p>Vsi delavci se izobražujejo v skladu z njihovimi nalogami in odgovornostmi.</p>	<p>Training procedures documented</p> <p>Training records</p> <p>Employee consultation</p>	
<p>7.3.3 There are records of training provided to forest workers.</p> <p>Obstajajo podatki o vseh načinih izobraževanja gozdnih delavcev.</p>	<p>Training procedures documented</p> <p>Training records</p> <p>Employee consultation</p>	
<p>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</p> <p>Obstaja obsegu in intenzivnosti delovanja prilagojena politika šolanja, izobraževanja, usposabljanja, dopolnjevanja kadrov (na osnovi strokovnega znanja in izkušenj), zaposlovanja in napredovanja osebja na vseh nivojih.</p>	<p>Policy</p>	

FSC Criterion 7.4 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 Ob upoštevanju zaupnosti podatkov bodo upravljavci gozdov javno objavili povzetek osnovnih elementov načrta gospodarjenja, vključno s tistimi, ki jih navaja Kriterij 7.1 zgoraj		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>7.4.1 A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.</p> <p>[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]</p> <p>Povzetek gospodarskih aktivnosti je na voljo vsem zainteresiranim stranem, v skladu s sprejetimi normativi poslovne tajnosti. (Nota bene: Povzetek glavnih elementov načrta gospodarjenja, navedenih v Kriteriju 7.1 zgoraj bo vključen v javni povzetek ocene Soil Association v primeru podelitve certifikata).</p>	<p>Availability of information</p>		

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.

NADZOR IN OCENA

Nadzor se bo izvajal - v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo gospodarjenja - z namenom ocene stanja gozda, donosov gozdnih proizvodov, nadzorne verige in gospodarskih aktivnosti ter njihovega socialnega in ekološkega vpliva.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 8.1 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. Pogostost in intenzivnost nadzora bo določena glede na obseg in intenzivnost gozdno-gospodarskih aktivnosti kot tudi v skladu z relativno kompleksnostjo in krhkostjo prizadetega okolja. Postopki nadzora morajo biti dosledni in se morajo s časom ponavljati zaradi primerjave rezultatov in ocene spremembe.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.1.1 There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations. Obstaja učinkovit sistem nadzora vplivov gozdarskih aktivnosti.	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. Pogostost in stroški nadzora so v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo gozdno-gospodarskih aktivnosti kot tudi v skladu z relativno kompleksnostjo in krhkostjo prizadetega okolja.	As above Monitoring system justified		
8.1.3 Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change. Postopki nadzora so dosledni in se s časom ponavljajo zaradi primerjave rezultatov in ocene spremembe.	As above	<i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtained information e.g. fixed point photography.</i>	
8.1.4 Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form. Zapisi o nadzoru se vodijo na urejen, ažuren in dostopen način.	As above		

FSC Criterion 8.2 a Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested. Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora vključevati raziskovanje in zbiranje podatkov, ki so potrebni za nadzor: donos vseh gozdnih proizvodov, ki se izkoriščajo.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.1 Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded. Zabeleženi so donosi vseh gozdnih proizvodov, ki se izkoriščajo	Production records		
FSC Criterion 8.2 b Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora vključevati raziskovanje in zbiranje podatkov, ki so potrebni za nadzor: velikosti prirastka, pomlajevanja in stanja gozda.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Tam, kjer standardni prirastni modeli ali informacije o pomlajevanju komercialnih vrst niso znane, je vzpostavljen ustrezen program za zbiranje podatkov za bodoče gospodarjenje.	Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates A documented programme for collection of data		
8.2.3 The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed. Stanje gozda (prisotnost škodljivcev, dokazi o zbitju tal, eroziji, itd.) se redno spremlja in pregleduje.	Records of regular monitoring		
FSC Criterion 8.2 c Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora vključevati raziskovanje in zbiranje podatkov, ki so potrebni za nadzor: Sestava in opazovanje sprememb na rastlinju in živalstvu.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.4 Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance. Zaščitena področja (glejte 6.2) se redno nadzirajo z namenom, da ne bi	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		

prihajalo do poslabšanja ali motenj.			
<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>Upravljavci gozda skrbijo za reden nadzor nad vplivom gozdarskih aktivnosti na rastlinske in živalske vrste, (vrstna imena, pojavljanje, distribucija, zahteve habitata, biologija, ekologija, vedenje) v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo gospodarjenja ter redkostjo in občutljivostjo gozdnega ekosistema in v njemu prisotnih znanih vrst.</p>			
<p>FSC Criterion 8.2 d Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora vključevati raziskovanje in zbiranje podatkov, ki so potrebni za nadzor: ekoloških in socialnih vplivov sečnje in drugih aktivnosti.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</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>Potekajo redna srečanja s predstavniki lokalnih skupnosti, na katerih se zabeležijo vsi pomisleki v zvezi z vplivi (socialnimi ali ekološkimi).</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>Izvajajo se programi nadzora, ki zbirajo podatke, povezane z okoljskimi vplivi. Ti podatki se lahko nanašajo na: kvaliteto vode, sezonski pretok vode, ribjo populacijo, populacijo divjadi.</p>	<p>Documented procedures Monitoring data</p>		

FSC Criterion 8.2 e Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management. Gospodarjenje z gozdom mora vključevati raziskovanje in zbiranje podatkov, ki so potrebni za nadzor: stroškov, produktivnosti in učinkovitosti gospodarjenja z gozdom.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.8 There are clear financial accounts for the forest enterprise. Gozdarsko podjetje vodi jasno računovodstvo.	Accounts (see also 5.1)		
8.2.9 There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise. Obstaja evalvacija produktivnosti in učinkovitosti gozdnogospodarskega podjetja.	Accounts Annual review Discussion with forest managers		
FSC Criterion 8.3 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." Upravljavac gozda bo poskrbel za dokumentacijo, ki bo organizacijam za nadzor in certificiranje omogočila sledenje vsakega gozdnega proizvoda od njegovega začetka v procesu, ki se imenuje "nadzorna veriga".		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Gozdni proizvodi, ki se prodajajo kot certificirani, so lahko prepoznavni kot proizvodi, ki izvirajo iz ocenjenega gozda. To lahko dosežemo s fizičnim markiranjem lesa, s sistemom pisne kontrole, dnevnega ali tedenskega beleženja proizvodnje oziroma s kombinacijo teh in podobnih tehnik.	Procedure documented	In the case of joint forest management and chain of custody evaluations the point of sale MUST be explicitly identified and recorded by the inspector:	
8.3.2 The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale. Gozdno-gospodarsko podjetje vzdržuje kontrolo nadzorne verige	Procedure documented	The inspector MUST describe and evaluate the system for controlling the chain of custody of products to the point of sale identified above.	

lesa vse do mesta prodaje.			
<p>8.3.3 Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The source of the certified timber - the date of sale - the quantity of certified timber sold - the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold - the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber - certificate code - correspond to details on delivery documents <p>Računi, izdani za certificiran les vsebujejo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Izvor certificiranega lesa - Datum prodaje - Količino prodanega certificiranega lesa - Specifikacije (vrste, dimenzije, kvaliteto) prodanega certificiranega lesa - Točko, kjer bo kupec prevzel nadzor nad nadzorno verigo za certificiran les. 	Records		
<p>FSC Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan. Rezultati nadzora bodo vključeni v izvajanje in revizijo načrta gospodarjenja.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>8.4.1 There is a system that demonstrates how the results of monitoring are incorporated into the revision of management plans.</p> <p>Obstaja dokaz, ki prikazuje, kako je potrebno rezultate nadzora vključiti v revidirane načrte gospodarjenja.</p>	<p>Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager</p>		
<p>8.4.2 There is evidence to demonstrate that proposed changes to management are implemented</p> <p>Obstaja dokaz, ki potrjuje, da so bile predlagane spremembe v gospodarjenju izvršene.</p>			

FSC Criterion 8.5 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. Ob upoštevanju zaupnosti podatkov mora upravljavec javnosti predstaviti povzetek rezultatov kazalcev nadzora, vključno s tistimi, ki jih navaja Kriterij 8.2		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Upravljavci soglašajo, da bodo rezultati programov nadzora na voljo vsem zainteresiranim stranem, na njihovo zahtevo, v skladu s sprejetimi normami in poslovno zaupnostjo.	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.

FSC NAČELO 9: VZDRŽEVANJE GOZDOV VISOKE OHRANITVENE VREDNOSTI

Gospodarske aktivnosti v gozdovih visoke ohranitvene vrednosti bodo ohranjale ali povečevale znake, ki določajo takšen gozd. Odločitve v zvezi z gozdom visoke ohranitvene vrednosti se morajo vedno sprejemati s previdnim pristopom.

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).

Gozdovi visoke ohranitvene vrednosti so tisti z eno ali več naslednjih karakteristik:

- a) gozdna področja z globalno, regionalno ali nacionalno pomembno:
 - koncentracijo biotskih raznolikosti (t.j. endemizmov, ogroženih vrst, zavetišč); in / ali
 - velikimi gozdnimi pokrajinami, znotraj gozdno-gospodarske enote oziroma, znotraj katerih se nahaja gozdno- gospodarska enota, kjer se nahajajo zdrave populacije večine, če ne vseh avtohtonih vrst v svojih naravnih oblikah distribucije in razširjenosti
- b) gozdna področja, ki se nahajajo v ali pa vsebujejo redke, občutljive ali ogrožene ekosisteme
- c) gozdna področja, kjer narava zagotavlja zaščito v kritičnih situacijah (t.j. zaščita pred razlitjem voda, kontrola erozije)
- d) gozdne površine, ki so bistvene za zadovoljevanje osnovnih potreb lokalnih skupnosti (t.j. preživetje, zdravje) in / ali so bistvene za ohranjanje tradicionalne kulturne identitete lokalnih skupnosti (področja kulturnega, ekološkega ali religioznega pomena v sodelovanju s temi lokalnimi skupnostmi).

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criteria 9.1 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. Izdelana bo ocena prisotnosti znakov, značilnih za gozd visoke ohranitvene vrednosti, v skladu z obsegom in intenzivnostjo gospodarjenja.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.1.1 Forest managers are able to provide a definition of High Conservation Value Forest for their region.	Results of assessment	Regional Guidance: please note whether you know of any forests or	

Upravljalci gozdov so zmožni podati definicijo gozdov visoke ohranitvene vrednosti.		areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above	
9.1.2 Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control. Upravljalci gozdov so ocenili, ali so v območju, ki ga upravljajo, prisotni gozdovi visoke ohranitvene vrednosti.			
9.1.3 Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps. Področja, ki so prepoznana kot gozdovi visoke ohranitvene vrednosti, so označena na kartah.	Maps		
FSC Criteria 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof. Svetovalni del postopka certificiranja mora dati poudarek prepoznanim karakteristikam ohranitve in možnostim za njihovo vzdrževanje.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Upravljalci gozdov naj se z relevantnimi deležniki posvetujejo o identifikaciji visoke ohranitvene vrednosti in možnem gospodarjenju za vsak odkrit visoko ohranitveni znak.	Discussion with forest managers Stakeholder consultation	[The certification inspectors will place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and the options for their maintenance] Regional Guidance: Please note the main options that you would consider appropriate to the High Conservation Value Forests that you mentioned in 9.1 above.	
FSC Criteria 9.3 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. Načrt gospodarjenja mora vključevati in biti podlaga za izvajanje ustreznih ukrepov, ki zagotavljajo vzdrževanje in / ali rast ustreznih ohranitvenih karakteristik s skladu s pazljivim pristopom. Ti ukrepi bodo posebej navedeni v javno dostopnem povzetku načrta gospodarjenja.		Overall Score for Certification	

9.3.1 Specific protection measures are implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes. Na področjih z ugotovljeno visoko ohranitveno vrednostjo in/ali znakom se izvajajo posebni zaščitni ukrepi.	Protection measures documented and justified Evidence of implementation		
9.3.2 The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach. Za ugotavljanje varovalnih ukrepov je značilen previdnostni pristop.			
9.3.3 The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan. Ugotovljeni varovalni ukrepi so vključeni v gozdnogospodarski načrt, ki je dostopen javnosti.			
FSC Criteria 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes. Izvajal se bo letni nadzor zaradi ugotavljanja učinkovitosti izvajanih ukrepov za vzdrževanje in pospeševanje ustreznih ohranitvenih karakteristik.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.4.1 A programme of at least annual monitoring appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes implemented. Izvaja se program najmanj letnega spremljanja, ki ustreza velikosti in ranljivosti ohranitvenega atributa.	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.

NASADI

Nasade je potrebno načrtovati in upravljati v skladu s Načeli in Kriteriji 1 –9 ter Načelom 10 in njegovimi Kriteriji. Medtem ko nasadi lahko dajo vrsto družbenih in ekonomskih koristi in lahko prispevajo k zadovoljevanju svetovnih potreb po gozdnih proizvodih, morajo služiti kot dopolnilni način gospodarjenja z gozdovi, za zmanjševanje pritiskov na gozdove in za pospeševanje obnove in zaščite naravnih gozdov.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 10.1 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		Overall Score for Certification	

implementation of the plan. Cilj gospodarjenja z nasadom, vključno s cilji zaščite in obnove naravnega gozda, mora biti eksplicitno naveden v gospodarskem načrtu in jasno izražen pri izvajanju načrta.			
10.1.1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the management plan objectives for the plantation. Cilji načrta za gospodarjenje z nasadi jasno vključujejo tudi zaščito naravnega gozda in njegovo obnovo.	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.1.2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are implemented. Strategije in postopki za doseganje teh ciljev so jasno dokumentirani v načrtu gospodarjenja in se učinkovito izvajajo.	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit		
FSC Criterion 10.2a The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Z načrtovanjem in vmestitvijo nasada je potrebno pospeševati zaščito, obnovo in ohranjanje naravnih gozdov in ne povečevati pritisk na naravne gozdove.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.1 Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest Gospodarjenje z nasadom na zemljišču, kjer je bil pred tem naravni gozd je zasnovano tako, da se vzdržujejo ali pospešujejo preostale zanačilnosti prejšnjega naravnega gozda.	Management plan or supporting documents Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point	Regional Guidance: note requirements of local authorities and forest grant schemes See indicators of Principle 6, especially 6.3, 6.9 and see 10.9 below.	
FSC Criterion 10.2b 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. Pri postavitvi nasada je potrebno uporabiti koridorje za divjad, področja vodotokov in sestave različnih starosti in obdobjih obhodnje, v skladu z obsegom aktivnosti.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.2 Policies and procedures are implemented which ensure that: - a mosaic of stand ages and rotations are created and maintained; - wildlife corridors are provided; - where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamside or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas;	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection		

<p>(see 6.2 and 6.3 for other indicators) Izvajajo se politike in postopki, ki zagotavljajo, da:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - se osnuje in vzdržuje mozaik različno starih gozdnih sestojev; - so zagotovljeni koridorji za prehod prostoživečih živali; - se tam, kjer obstajajo koridorji naravne vegetacije ob vodotokih ali ob izlivih, ne izvajata sadnja in sečnja - to naj bo območje za zaščito vodotokov; <p>(glej tudi 6.2 in 6.3 za ostala vodila).</p>			
<p>FSC Criterion 10.2c The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape. Obseg in postavitev sklopov nasadov morata biti v skladu z vzorci gozdnih sestavov, ki jih najdemo v naravni pokrajini.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>10.2.3 Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area. Tako splošna vmestitev, kot notranja zasnova nasadov sta skladna s pokrajino območja.</p>	<p>Planning procedures Field inspection</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 10.3 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. Pri sestavi nasadov je potrebno dajati prednost raznovrstnosti, s čimer se povečuje ekonomska, ekološka in socialna stabilnost. Takšna raznovrstnost lahko vključuje velikost in prostorsko porazdeljenost gospodarskih enot v pokrajini, število in genetsko sestavo vrst, starostne razrede in strukture.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>10.3.1 Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability. Upravljavski načrti vsebujejo evaluacijo ekonomske, ekološke in socialne stabilnosti.</p>	<p>Management plan or supporting documents</p>		
<p>10.3.2 Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape. Upravljavci pospešujejo različno velike nasade in njihovo ustrezno razporeditev v pokrajini.</p>	<p>Landscape design plans Field inspection</p>		
<p>10.3.3 Management makes provision for the use of a variety of tree</p>	<p>Evidence of consideration given to</p>		

species and provenances or other plants. Upravljavci poskrbijo za izkoriščanje različnih drevesnih vrst, njihovih provenienc in ostalih rastlin.	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. Upravljavci poskrbijo za starostno in strukturno različne nasade v pokrajini.	Evidence of restructuring in even aged plantations Age structure evaluation Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.4 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. Izbira vrst za sajenje mora temeljiti na njihovi splošni primernosti za rastišče in njihovi ustreznosti za doseganje ciljev gospodarjenja. Zaradi pospeševanja ohranjanja biotske raznolikosti je potrebno pri snovanju nasadov in obnovi degradiranih ekosistemov dajati prednost avtohtonim vrstam pred eksotičnimi. Eksotične vrste, ki se uporabijo le takrat, ko je njihov prispevek večji od prispevka avtohtonih vrst, je potrebno skrbno nadzorovati zaradi zaznavanja nenavadnega odmiranja, bolezni, pojava insektov in nasprotnih ekoloških učinkov.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Obstaja jasna utemeljitev za izbiro vrst in genotipov, izbranih za nasad, ki upošteva cilje nasada, podnebje, geologijo in sestavo tal na rastišču.	Justification of species used		
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. Tam, kjer so izbrane eksotične vrste, je potrebno takšno izbiro jasno utemeljiti. Potrebno je identificirati najboljše možne avtohtone vrste in razloge za njihovo zavrnitev.	Record of assessment		
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	Record of assessment	Regional Guidance: list well known invasive species of area	

surrounding area. Invasive exotics are not planted. Pred zasaditvijo katerekoli eksotične vrste je potrebno izvesti oceno tveganja, da takšna vrsta postane invazivna na sosednjem območju. Invazivne eksotične vrste se ne sadijo.			
10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted. Invazivne tuje vrste se ne sadijo.			
See 8.2b for monitoring indicators Za nadzorna navodila glej 8.2b.			
FSC Criterion 10.5 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. Z delom celotnega gozdno-gospodarskega področja, glede na obseg nasada, ki je določen z regionalnimi standardi, je potrebno gospodariti tako, da se obnavlja naravni gozd.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. V skladu s Kriterijem 6.2b je potrebno vsaj z 10% dela nasada gospodariti tako, da se vzpodbujajo naravne značilnosti z biotsko raznolikostjo kot glavnim ciljem.	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	Regional Guidance: note relevant laws/guidelines and forest grant scheme requirements	
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. V skladu s kriterijem 6.2b je potrebno vsaj 5% področja nasada upravljati tako, da je površina na koncu znova pokrita z naravnim gozdom.	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	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.	
FSC Criterion 10.6 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. Potrebno je izvajati ukrepe za vzdrževanje ali izboljšanje strukture tal, plodnosti in biološke aktivnosti. Tehnike in obseg sečnje, gradnja in vzdrževanje cest in vlak ter izbira vrst ne bodo dolgoročno vplivali na poslabšanje tal oziroma imeli nasprotnih učinkov na kvaliteto vode, količino vode v vodotokih ali		Overall Score for Certification All provisions in 6.5 apply	

pomembna odstopanja od vzorcev odvodnjavanja.			
10.6.1 Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents Načini zaščite tal so podrobno navedeni v gozdnogospodarskih načrtih in spremljevalnih dokumentih.	Management plan or supporting documents		
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. Načrti in postopki za pogožditev po sečnji so izdelani tako, da se karseda zmanjša izpostavljenost golih tal in zato, da se drevesa kar najhitreje ponovno zarastejo.	Procedure documented Field inspection		
10.6.3 There is no evidence of site degradation in the field. Degradacija rastišč na terenu ni razvidna.	Site visit.		
See also 6.5b and 6.5c Glejte 6.5b in 6.5c			
FSC Criterion 10.7 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. Potrebno je izvajati ukrepe za preprečevanje in zmanjševanje pojavov škodljivcev, bolezni, požarov in vnosa invazivnih rastlin. Integriran nadzor nad škodljivci predstavlja bistveni del načrta gospodarjenja, s prednostnim poudarkom na preventivi in bioloških metodah nadzora pred uporabo kemičnih pesticidov in gnojil. Pri gospodarjenju z nasadom je potrebno usmeriti vse napore za odmik od uporabe kemičnih pesticidov in gnojil, vključno z njihovo uporabo v drevesnicah. Uporabo kemikalij obravnavata Kriterija 6.6 in 6.7.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.7.1 There is a documented integrated pest management strategy. (see 6.6a, b and c for further indicators related to chemical use) Obstaja dokumentirana integrirana strategija nadzora nad škodljivci. (glejte 6.6a, d in c za dodatne normative v zvezi z uporabo kemikalij)	Documents	Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to pest control	
10.7.2 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated	Documents		

and is documented (see 7.1f). Potreba po požarno-varnostnem nadzoru je ustrezno ocenjena in dokumentirana (glejte 7.1f)			
10.7.3 Measures are taken to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants. Izvajajo se ukrepi za nadzor in zatiranje eksotičnih invazivnih rastlin.	Documents Field inspection		
10.7.4 There is a strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in plantations and nurseries. Obstaja strategija, ki minimalizira uporabo kemičnih pesticidov in gnojil v nasadih in drevesnicah.	Documents Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.8 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. Skladno z obsegom in raznolikostjo aktivnosti mora nadzor nasadov vključevati redno oceno potencialnih ekoloških in socialnih vplivov na rastišče in njegovo okolico (t.j. naravna regeneracija, vplivi na vodne vire in plodnost tal in vplivi na lokalno in socialno dobrobit) poleg elementov, navedenih v načelih 8, 6 in 4. Nobena vrsta se ne sme saditi v večjem obsegu, dokler lokalni poskusi in/ali izkušnje ne pokažejo, da je ekološko dobro prilagojena rastišču, da ni invazivna in nima pomembnih negativnih ekoloških vplivov na druge ekosisteme. Posebno pozornost je potrebno nameniti socialnim posledicam pridobivanja zemljišč za nasade, posebej zaščiti lokalnih pravic do lastništva, uporabe ali dostopa.		Overall Score for Certification	
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. Ni večjega obsega sajenja vrst, ki se na podlagi lokalnih poizkusov ali izkušenj niso pokazale kot ustrezne za rastišče.	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	Planning procedure Consultation with local biologists		

<p>adverse effects on an important water catchment area.</p> <p>Nasadi se ne načrtujejo na rastiščih s pomembnimi ali občutljivimi ekosistemi; področjih z visoko ali edinstveno biotsko raznolikostjo; načrtovanim zaščitnim področjem ali tam, kjer so možni nasprotni učinki na pomembnih področjih z vodnimi zajetji.</p>			
<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 indicators)</p> <p>Vsi novi nasadi ali nove zasaditve, večje od 5 000 ha so predmet formalne ocene okoljskih in socialnih vplivov. (glejte Kriterij 4.4 za ustrezne normative)</p>	<p>Social impact assessment Environmental impact assessment</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 10.9 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.</p> <p>Nasadi, osnovani na področjih, preoblikovanih iz naravnega gozda po novembru 1994 se običajno ne bodo kvalificirali za certificiranje. Certificiranje se lahko dovoli v okoliščinah, ko je certifikacijskemu organu predloženih dovolj dokazov, da upravljavec / lastnik ni neposredno ali posredno odgovoren za takšno pretvorbo.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>10.9.1 The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1st 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>Nasad ni osnovan na zemljišču, preoblikovanem iz naravnega gozda po 1. novembru 1994 (vendar glejte 6.10 in 10.9), razen če ne obstaja jasen dokaz, da sedanji lastnik(i) in upravljavec(ci) ni neposredno ali posredno odgovoren za preoblikovanje.</p>	<p>Evidence of previous land use 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>	

SECTION 11: FSC TRADEMARK USE		Overall Score for Certification	
FSC-STD-40-201 FSC On product labelling requirements FSC-STD-50-201 FSC requirements for the promotional use of the FSC trademarks			
11.1.1 Have all on product trademark designs been approved by Woodmark? List the on-product label approvals by product group e.g. label for use as log tag approved 5.5.09 Ali je Woodmark odobril vse oblike blagovne znamke, ki se pojavlja na proizvodih? Naštejte vse odobrene etikete na proizvodih po skupinah proizvodov, npr. ploščice za označevanje hlodov, odobrene 5.5.09.			
11,2 Promotional trademark use		Overall Score for Certification	
11.2.1 Certificate holders promoting FSC certified forests shall indicate the certified forest area as defined by the scope of the FSC certificate. Imetniki certifikata naj z namenom promocije FSC certificiranih gozdov označijo območje certificiranih gozdov v obsegu, ki ga definira FSC certifikat.			
11.1.2 Have all promotional trademark designs been approved by Woodmark? List the promotional trademark approvals e.g. website approved 15.4.09, invoice template approved 4.2.09 Ali je Woodmark odobril vse oblike blagovne znamke, ki se uporabljajo za promocijske namene? Naštejte vse odobrene oblike blagovne znamke za propromocijske namene, npr. spletna stran odobrena 15.4.09; šablona za predračun odobrena 4.2.09.			

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 - 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements
 - 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Slovenia
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 - 5a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions
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 8. Categories of High Conservation Value Forests (Proforest toolkit)
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- GLOSSARY

Annex 1. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Slovenia

- Zakon o gozdovih / Act on Forests (1993) (NB – this is currently being revised)
http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r00/predpis_ZAKO270.html
- Zakon o divjadi in lovstvu / Wild Game and Hunting Act (2004)
http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r00/predpis_ZAKO3780.html
- Zakon o sladkovodnem ribištvu / Freshwater Fishery Act (2006)
http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r00/predpis_ZAKO3600.html
- Financial Interventions in Agriculture and in the Production and Provision of Food Act;
(Ur. l. RS št. 5/91);
- Organisation and Working Areas of the Ministries Act (OGRS No. 71/94);
- Farmland Act (OGRS Nos. 55/96 and 31/98);
- Farmland and Forests Fund of Slovenia Act (OGRS Nos. 10/93, 1/96 and 23/96);
- Veterinary Activity Act (OGRS Nos. 82/94, 21/95 and 16/96);
- Protection of Farmers' Livelihood Act (OGSRS Nos. 13/92 and 7/92);
- Wine and Other Grape and Wine Products Act (OGRS No. 70/97);
- Health Protection of Plants Act (OGRS No. 82/94);
- Lipica Studfarm Act (OGRS No. 29/96);
- Measures for Ensuring the Production, Processing and Supply of Milk and Dairy Products Act
(OGSRS No. 42/89 and OGRS No. 14/90);
- Forest Reproductive Material Act (OGSRS No. 58/02);
- Agricultural seeds and propagating material Act (OGSRS
Nos. 58/02, 45/04, 86/04);
- Cultivation of Cannabis Sativa Act (OGRS 34/98);
- Protection, Breeding and Hunting of Deer and the Management of Hunting Grounds Act (OGSRS
Nos. 25/76 and 29/86);
- Marine Fishing Act (OGSRS Nos. 25/76, 29/86 and 47/87);
- Inheritance of Agricultural Businesses Act (OGSRS Nos. 15/76 and 23/78, and OGRS 70/95);
- Measures in Animal Husbandry Act (OGSRS Nos. 17/78 and 29/86);
- Special Levies on the Import of Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs Act (OGRS No. 29/93);
- National Forest Development Programme (OGRS No. 14/96);
- Freshwater Fishing Act (OGSRS Nos. 25/76 and 42/86);
- Cooperatives Act (OGRS Nos. 13/92 and 7/93).

See Ministry for Agriculture Forest and Food:

(http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/legislation_and_documents/)

Annex 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements

- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Agenda 21 and the Statement of Forest Principles
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- United Nations Forum on Forests
- ITTA
- The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- The Bonn Treaty
- The Bern Treaty
- The Washington (CITES) Treaty

Annex 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Slovenia

Status and Trends of Biodiversity

The Karst areas (carbonate rocks) cover over 40 % of Slovenia. Approximately 10% of ferns and higher plants and 56% of vertebrates are endangered, including 64% of the 81 species of indigenous freshwater fish. The most threatened habitat types are wetlands in general, coastal and marine habitats, standing and running waters, subterranean habitats and dry and humid grasslands. At least nine breeds of indigenous domestic animals have been given the status of an endangered population. In-situ conservation, performed by leaving an area to natural processes, is restricted to small areas in Slovenia, with most biodiversity conservation goals achieved through sustainable land use, such as low-intensity farming in Kozjansko Park. Besides agriculture, forestry is the principal land use activity affecting biodiversity and is of enormous economic importance.

Number and Extent of Protected Areas: Slovenia has established 47 National, Regional and Landscape Parks as well as Nature Reserves and Natural Monuments, which together account for 11.41% (Oct. 2006) of its total land area. Slovenia also has three marine protected areas, one World Heritage Site (Škocjanske jame), two MAB areas (Karst, the Julian Alps) and three Ramsar sites (Sečoveljske soline, Škocjanske jame, Cerknjiško jezero z okolico).

Percentage of Forest Cover: Forests in Slovenia cover 1, 213,424 ha and other wooded land 44,000 ha. This accounts for 59.8% of the country's surface area

Implementation of the Convention

Measures Taken to Achieve the 2010 Target

One of the main measures taken for the conservation of biodiversity in Slovenia is the sustainable use of resources. This is addressed through a variety of initiatives, including agri-environmental measures within the Rural Development Plan 2007-13, which aims to popularize farming practices that protect human health, ensure sustainable use of natural resources and preserve the biodiversity and characteristic

features of the Slovenian landscapes. There is also the Action Plan for development of organic farming in Slovenia by 2015 that was adopted in 2006 and the National Forestry Programme which is being renewed. In addition to the Nature Conservation Act, regulations on the protection of endangered wild flora and fauna were amended in 2004 in order to transpose the Birds and Habitats Directives in Slovenia's legal system. According to these Directives, species found in Slovenia, including all native bird species, have to be maintained in the favorable conservation status. Because the country has many caves in karst areas, a Cave Protection Act was also adopted in 2004. The protection of autochthonous inland water fish species is addressed in management procedures and a five-year action plan is in preparation. Specific programmes on repopulation of certain threatened fish species are being prepared. Special measures have been taken to protect mountain species due to collection pressures on butterflies and beetles, all of which are now protected above the tree line.

All commercial activities including export, import, sale, offer for sale etc. are prohibited for nationally protected species as well as for European or internationally protected species. In the past two years, Slovenia has built up a rather strict spatial land use planning policy, which contributes to decreased degradation of natural habitats and has specific measures for the protection of biodiversity. Municipal spatial development strategies are also being prepared. A legal system of Environmental Impact Assessments is fully in place and is being well implemented. Since 2004, an additional system of impact assessments was put in place for protected areas and Natura 2000 sites.

Initiatives in Protected Areas

In April 2004, 35.5 % of the territory was proposed to be included in the Natura 2000 ecological network. Based on this proposal, an additional 5 % of the Slovenian territory is to be protected by 2008 and 10 % by 2014. The under-representation of aquatic and marine ecosystems in protected areas was addressed through the creation of the Strunjanske Soline Landscape Park and the proposal to include a number of marine and inland water ecosystems in the Natura 2000 network.

Initiatives for Article 8(j)

Smallholder farmers are involved through programmes of organic farming co-existence and through Natura 2000 public awareness programmes, but these activities are not directly related to GURTS. There are also programmes supporting traditional farming in protected areas.

Information taken from <http://www.cbd.int/countries/>

See Government Action Plan at (<http://www.mop.gov.si/>)

Extracts from The 3rd National Report:

General measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are available. All the main framework laws have been adopted. The National Strategy for Spatial Planning (Ur. L³. RS 76/2004) has been adopted, the National Strategy for Development and the National Environmental Programme have been approved by the Slovenian government in June 2005 and, the latter is to be adopted by the parliament in 2005. According to these documents operational action plans will be prepared and implemented in the coming four year period. Additionally some by-laws are still to be finalized.

New obstacles appeared with a new legislation on land use planning. Local communities have got the right to determine the future use of land, thus changing forestland into urban, industrial or agricultural

use. This problem is arising mostly in lowland areas with little share of forests and preserved rare forest ecosystems and habitats.

Forests are considered as ecosystems throughout the national legislation (Forest Act 1993), their functions being permanent (sustainable) and optimal. Minister's Rules adopted in 2000 prescribed detailed measures to be applied in forests to preserve the biological balance of the ecosystem. Structural elements of forest ecosystems are being monitored regularly through the system of forest management planning.

Sustainability of forests and their functions is one of the main principles of Slovenian forestry.

One of the fundamental long-term objectives of forest management, set by the Forest Development Programme of Slovenia in 1995, is:

1. Conservation and sustainable development of forests with regard to their biodiversity and all their ecological, social and production functions

The objective includes:

- conservation and enhancement of ecological stability of forest ecosystems, and their sustainable and close-to-nature treatment;
- conservation and establishment of the diversity of flora and fauna, protection of rare or endangered forest species and ecosystems, and conservation and establishment of a proper living environment for all indigenous wildlife species;
- conservation and enhancement of the protective role of forests, such as protection against erosion, violent winds, noise, and avalanches, improvement of water conditions, mitigation of climatic extremes, and the contribution of forests to the quality of air;
- development of forests and activities directed at using the forest for recreation, tourism, education, instruction, and research;
- enhancement of the aesthetic function of the forest;
- increase in the utilisation of forest site potential and improvement of forest stand quality and use of wood;
- utilisation of non-wood forest goods in a manner which is not harmful to the forest;
- development of an environmentally-sound and humane timber production technology with the emphasis on work safety;
- Maintenance and further development of a forest road network adapted to a multiple-purpose forest use.

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)

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Updated from the CITES website 10th August 2010 (www.cites.org)

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Distribution
<u>Appendix I:</u>		
<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
<u>Appendix II:</u>		
<i>Aquilaria spp.</i> ⁴	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Aniba roseodora</i> ¹²		
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Vera, palo santo, ibiocaí	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> ¹⁰	Brazilwood, Pau-Brasil, Pau de Pernambuco and Ibirapitanga	
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> ⁴	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonystylus spp.</i> ⁴	Ramin	Asia (all species)
<i>Guaiacum spp.</i>	Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Central America, Caribbean
<i>Gynerops spp.</i> ⁴	Agarwood	Asia (all species)

<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> ⁴	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> ⁵	Afrormosia	Central and West Africa logs
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> ⁴	Quira macawood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i> ⁴	African cherry	Africa and Madagascar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> ⁷	Red Sandalwood	India
<i>Swietenia humilis</i> ⁴	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> ⁶	Big-leaf Mahogany	Neotropics
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> ⁵	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America
<i>Taxus: chinensis</i> ²	Chinese Yew	Asia
<i>T. cuspidate</i> ²	Japanese Yew	Asia
<i>T. fuana</i> ²	Tibetan Yew	Asia
<i>T. sumatrana</i> ²	Sumatran Yew	Asia
<i>T. wallichiana</i> ²	Himalayan Yew	Asia

Appendix 3:

<i>Cedrela odorata</i> ⁵	Cigarbox Cedar	Colombia, Guatemala and Peru
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> ⁵	Cocobolo	Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> ⁵		Guatemala
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	Costa Rica, Nicaragua
<i>Magnolia liliifera var. obovata</i> ¹	Safan, Champak	Nepal
<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> ¹	Yellow Wood	Nepal
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> ¹	Tetracentrons	Nepal
<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>	Yucatan Rosewood, Panama Rosewood, Nicaraguan Rosewood	Nicaragua
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	Manchurian Ash	Russia
<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	Mongolian Oak	Russia

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	
<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 Slovenia

The following list of endangered species found in Slovenia was sourced from <http://www.earthsendangered.com>

Species Name	Scientific Name	Group
<u>Acanthocyclops hypogeus</u>	<i>Acanthocyclops hypogeus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Adriatic Sturgeon</u>	<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	Fishes
<u>Alona sketi</u>	<i>Alona sketi</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Alpine Shrew</u>	<i>Sorex alpinus</i>	Mammals
<u>Angel Shark</u>	<i>Squatina squatina</i>	Fishes
<u>Angular Rough Shark</u>	<i>Oxynotus centrina</i>	Fishes
<u>Basking Shark</u>	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Fishes
<u>Bechstein's Bat</u>	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Mammals
<u>Black-tailed Godwit</u>	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Birds
<u>Blackchin Guitarfish</u>	<i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i>	Fishes

<u>Blue Skate</u>	<i>Dipturus batis</i>	Fishes
<u>Bottlenose Skate</u>	<i>Rostroraja alba</i>	Fishes
<u>Broad-fingered Crayfish</u>	<i>Astacus astacus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Calconiscellus gotscheensis</u>	<i>Calconiscellus gotscheensis</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Cape Shark</u>	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Fishes
<u>Carinurella paradoxa</u>	<i>Carinurella paradoxa</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Ceuthonectes rouchi</u>	<i>Ceuthonectes rouchi</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Chirocephalus croaticus</u>	<i>Chirocephalus croaticus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Common Bentwing Bat</u>	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Mammals
<u>Common Guitarfish</u>	<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	Fishes
<u>Corncrake</u>	<i>Crex crex</i>	Birds
<u>Danube Salmon</u>	<i>Hucho hucho</i>	Fishes
<u>Dusky Grouper</u>	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	Fishes
<u>Egyptian Vulture</u> 	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Birds
<u>Elaphoidella kieferi</u>	<i>Elaphoidella kieferi</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Elaphoidella jeanneli</u>	<i>Elaphoidella jeanneli</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Elaphoidella franci</u>	<i>Elaphoidella franci</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Eurasian Curlew</u>	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Birds
<u>Eurasian Otter</u>	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Mammals
<u>Eurasian Peregrine Falcon</u> 	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinus</i>	Birds
<u>European Eel</u>	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Fishes
<u>European Mudminnow</u>	<i>Umbra krameri</i>	Fishes
<u>European Rabbit</u>	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Mammals
<u>European Roller</u>	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Birds
<u>Fabaeformiscandona aemonae</u>	<i>Fabaeformiscandona aemonae</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Ferruginous Duck</u>	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Birds
<u>Garden Dormouse</u>	<i>Eliomys quercinus</i>	Mammals
<u>Giant Butterfly Ray</u>	<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	Fishes
<u>Giant Noctule Bat</u>	<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>	Mammals
<u>Giant Sturgeon</u>	<i>Huso huso</i>	Fishes
<u>Great White Shark</u>	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Fishes
<u>Greater Spotted Eagle</u>	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Birds

<u>Haplophthalmus rhinoceros</u>	<i>Haplophthalmus rhinoceros</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Haplophthalmus abbreviatus</u>	<i>Haplophthalmus abbreviatus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Horvath's Rock Lizard</u>	<i>Iberolacerta horvathi</i>	Reptiles
<u>Italian Agile Frog</u>	<i>Rana latastei</i>	Amphibians
<u>Kocevje Subterranean Spider</u>	<i>Troglohyphantes spinipes</i>	Arachnids
<u>Kocevje Subterranean Spider</u>	<i>Troglohyphantes similis</i>	Arachnids
<u>Kocevje Subterranean Spider</u>	<i>Troglohyphantes gracilis</i>	Arachnids
<u>Liver-oil Shark</u>	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Fishes
<u>Long-fingered Bat</u>	<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	Mammals
<u>Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat</u>	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	Mammals
<u>Mehely's Horseshoe Bat</u>	<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i>	Mammals
<u>Metacyclops postojnae</u>	<i>Metacyclops postojnae</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Monolistra spinosissima</u>	<i>Monolistra spinosissima</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Monolistra calopyge</u>	<i>Monolistra calopyge</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Monolistra bolei</u>	<i>Monolistra bolei</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Moserius percoi</u>	<i>Moserius percoi</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Mountain Alcon Blue</u>	<i>Maculinea rebeli</i>	Insects
<u>Niphargobates orophobata</u>	<i>Niphargobates orophobata</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Niphargus stenopus</u>	<i>Niphargus stenopus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Niphargus spoeckeri</u>	<i>Niphargus spoeckeri</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Niphargus sphagnicolus</u>	<i>Niphargus sphagnicolus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Niphargus hadzii</u>	<i>Niphargus hadzii</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Niphargus aberrans</u>	<i>Niphargus aberrans</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Niphargus valachicus</u>	<i>Niphargus valachicus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Niphargus timavi</u>	<i>Niphargus timavi</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Nitocrella slovenica</u>	<i>Nitocrella slovenica</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Oceanic Whitetip Shark</u>	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Fishes
<u>Olm</u>	<i>Proteus anguinus</i>	Amphibians
<u>Paramorariopsis anae</u>	<i>Paramorariopsis anae</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Pontian Shemaya</u>	<i>Alburnus sarmaticus</i>	Fishes
<u>Proasellus parvulus</u>	<i>Proasellus parvulus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Proasellus slovenicus</u>	<i>Proasellus slovenicus</i>	Crustaceans

<u>Pseudocandona trigonelia</u>	<i>Pseudocandona trigonelia</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Pseudocandona pretneri</u>	<i>Pseudocandona pretneri</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Pseudocandona cavicola</u>	<i>Pseudocandona cavicola</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Pseudomoraria triglavensis</u>	<i>Pseudomoraria triglavensis</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Red Kite</u>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Birds
<u>Red Porgy</u>	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	Fishes
<u>Romanogobio benacensis</u>	<i>Romanogobio benacensis</i>	Fishes
<u>Smoothback Angel Shark</u>	<i>Squatina oculata</i>	Fishes
<u>Southern Damselfly</u>	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Insects
<u>Sterlet</u>	<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	Fishes
<u>Stone Crayfish</u>	<i>Austropotamobius torrentium</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Troglocaris anophthalmus</u>	<i>Troglocaris anophthalmus</i>	Crustaceans
<u>Western Barbastelle</u>	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Mammals
<u>White-clawed Crayfish</u>	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Crustaceans
<u>White-headed Duck</u>	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Birds
<u>Yelkouan Shearwater</u>	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	Birds

Note/Disclaimer: This list is made possible through a database keyword search/filtering process which may not be 100% accurate. Therefore, all endangered species of Slovenia may not be listed here. For a complete list of endangered species in Europe, browse the [Europe](#) endangered species list.

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 Slovenia**

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 Slovenia:

- [C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919](#)
- [C8 Unemployment Indemnity \(Shipwreck\) Convention, 1920](#)
- [C9 Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920](#)
- [C11 Right of Association \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C12 Workmen's Compensation \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C13 White Lead \(Painting\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C14 Weekly Rest \(Industry\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons \(Sea\) Convention, 1921](#)
- [C17 Workmen's Compensation \(Accidents\) Convention, 1925](#)
- [C18 Workmen's Compensation \(Occupational Diseases\) Convention, 1925](#)
- [C19 Equality of Treatment \(Accident Compensation\) Convention, 1925](#)
- [C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926](#)
- [C23 Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926](#)
- [C24 Sickness Insurance \(Industry\) Convention, 1927](#)
- [C25 Sickness Insurance \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1927](#)
- [C27 Marking of Weight \(Packages Transported by Vessels\) Convention, 1929](#)
- [C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930](#)
- [C32 Protection against Accidents \(Dockers\) Convention \(Revised\), 1932](#)
- [C48 Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935](#)
- [C53 Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936](#)
- [C56 Sickness Insurance \(Sea\) Convention, 1936](#)
- [C69 Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention 1946](#)
- [C73 Medical Examination \(Seafarers\) Convention, 1946](#)
- [C74 Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946](#)
- [C80 Final Articles Revision 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](#)
[C90 Night Work of Young Persons \(Industry\) Convention \(Revised\), 1948](#)
[C91 Paid Vacations \(Seafarers\) Convention \(Revised\), 1949](#)
[C92 Accommodation of Crews Convention \(Revised\), 1949](#)
[C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949](#)
[C97 Migration for Employment Convention \(Revised\), 1949](#)
[C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949](#)
[C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951](#)
[C102 Social Security \(Minimum Standards\) Convention, 1952](#)
[C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957](#)
[C106 Weekly Rest \(Commerce and Offices\) Convention, 1957](#)
[C108 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958](#)
[C111 Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958](#)
[C113 Medical Examination \(Fishermen\) Convention, 1959](#)
[C114 Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959](#)
[C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961](#)
[C119 Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963](#)
[C121 Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964](#)
[C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964](#)
[C126 Accommodation of Crews \(Fishermen\) Convention, 1966](#)
[C129 Labour Inspection \(Agriculture\) Convention, 1969](#)
[C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970](#)
[C132 Holidays with Pay Convention \(Revised\), 1970](#)
[C135 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971](#)
[C136 Benzene Convention, 1971](#)
[C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973](#)
[C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974](#)
[C140 Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974](#)
[C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975](#)
[C143 Migrant Workers \(Supplementary Provisions\) Convention, 1975](#)
[C147 Merchant Shipping \(Minimum Standards\) Convention, 1976 \(and its Protocol\)](#)
[C148 Working Environment \(Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration\) Convention, 1977](#)
[C149 Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977](#)
[C154 Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981](#)
[C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 \(and its Protocol\)](#)
[C156 Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981](#)
[C158 Termination of Employment Convention, 1982](#)
[C159 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment \(Disabled Persons\) Convention, 1983](#)
[C161 Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985](#)
[C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986](#)
[C173 Protection of Workers' Claims \(Employer's Insolvency\) Convention, 1992](#)
[C174 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993](#)
[C175 Part-Time Work Convention, 1994](#)
[C180 Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996](#)
[C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999](#)
[C183 Maternity Protection Convention, 2000](#)

(See <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm> for more information)

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 boots or shoes ¹	Safety trousers ²	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs ³
Operation								
<i>Planting⁴</i>								
Manual	✓			✓ ⁵				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ ⁶
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ ⁶
<i>Pesticide application</i>	To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique							
<i>Pruning*</i>								
Hand tools	✓ ⁹			✓	✓ ¹⁰	✓		
<i>Felling¹¹</i>								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ ¹²	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓		✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ ⁶
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			

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

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

Annex 6. Stakeholder issues relating to standard

No negative comments have been received concerning the contents of the adapted standard. The standard remains open for comment and is publicly available via the Soil Association Woodmark website www.soilassociation.org/woodmark.

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, larvaecides, 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 - 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 **	Quintozene
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 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	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' All: References to 'norm/s' replaced with 'indicators' Checklist updated to v6 of Generic Std Page 52 onwards: Annexes added and numbering re-structured. New index for annexes added with this table for recording amendments. Footer updated to Slovenia v4.0 Oct 2010	LC/MR
August 2011	Verifiers and guidance column updated and minor corrections to indicators according to v6 of Generic Std. Footer updated to Slovenia v4.1 August 2011	
May 2014	Added CITES species to Appendix 3	MDP / MR
	<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:		
	<i>(e.g. Further review / comments received: (list))</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Amendments to FSC policies/standards meaning amendments to adapted Standard required: (list))</i>	