



The mark of
responsible forestry

Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist

Adapted for:	Turkey
Date:	Oct-12
Version:	ST-FM-001-07 v1

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Index</u> Introduction Woodmark Generic Checklist</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Annexes</u></p> <p>1. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Turkey</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2a. Multilateral environmental agreements</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Turkey</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">3. CITES timber species</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4. Endangered species in Turkey</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">5a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">5b. ILO Conventions ratified in Turkey</p> <p>5c. ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work - Personal Protective Equipment</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6. Stakeholder issues relating to standard</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">7a. Pesticides</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">7b. Highly Hazardous Chemicals (see Annex 7b for references)</p> <p>8. Categories of High Conservation Value Forests (Proforest toolkit)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GLOSSARY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Woodmark Standard Adaptation Process</p>

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Introduction

Scope

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

Purpose

This checklist has been designed to comply with FSC-STD-20-002 (v3.0; 2009) Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards. This checklist presents the Soil Association Woodmark Forestry Standard. The checklist has been designed for use:

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

Layout of the standard:

The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship (FSC-STD-01-001 (v4.0; 2002)). The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles. The principle itself is written across the top of each section in a grey shaded rows. Beneath each FSC principle the Standard lists each of the FSC criteria. The criteria are also in grey shaded rows, stretching across the first two columns of the table.

The Woodmark Standard

Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The **first** column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark 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:

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 = 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 systematic[1], *or*

affect a wide area, *or*

are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.

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

2. Minor Non-Compliance. The most important 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.

[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.

Example of Inspector's completed checklist

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
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 indicators.	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: royalties must be paid to the local forest department administration on annual basis (see regulation FD 4.511a 1989)	√
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
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
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

Annotations in the image:

- FSC Principle** points to the top header of the table.
- Score (for criterion 5.1)** points to the 'Overall Score for Certification' cell for criterion 5.1, which contains the score '3'.
- Regional Guidance** points to the 'Regional Guidance' comment for indicator 5.1.3.
- Inspectors mark (for indicator 5.2.1)** points to the '√' score for indicator 5.2.1.
- Verifiers** points to the 'VERIFIER(S)' column.
- Inspectors Comments** points to the 'COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE' column.
- FSC Criterion** points to the 'FSC Criterion 5.1' header row.
- Soil Association Woodmark Indicator** points to the 'SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS' column.

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.

Woodmark Generic Checklist (ST-FM-001-07; Oct 2012)

FSC ref	Audit	Criteria/Norm	Verifiers	Comments and regional guidance	Score	CAR
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Adapted Standard version:
2012: Turkey DRAFT
Adapted Standard date:
01.07.2012
Number of changes since the previous audit:
The Woodmark Generic standard (ST-FM-001-07) was first adapted for use in Turkey during 2012. This process took into account the SCS FM Interim Standard for Turkey (see blue text in italics).

Scoring summary for each FSC Principle			
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.	0	
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.	0	
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 recognized and respected.	0	
FSC PRINCIPLE #4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS' AND WORKERS RIGHTS	Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities	0	
FSC PRINCIPLE #5 BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST	Forest management operations shall encourage efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits	0	
FSC 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 integrity of the forest.	0	
FSC PRINCIPLE #7 MANAGEMENT PLAN	A management plan - appropriate to the size and scale 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.	0	
FSC PRINCIPLE #8 MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT	Monitoring shall be conducted - appropriate to the size 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.	0	
FSC PRINCIPLE #9 MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS	Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forest. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.	0	
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 need for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.	0	

SECTION A: FSC TRADEMARK USE			
FSC-STD-50-001	Requirements for use of the use of the FSC trademarks by certificate holders		no
A1. Have all on product trademark designs been approved by Woodmark?			n/a
MA	n/a no trademark use to date.	Woodmark logo has records all proposed uses of the FSC Trademarks which have been submitted and records whether or not they were approved.	n/a
S1			
S2			
S3			
S4			
A2. Have all promotional trademark designs been approved by Woodmark?			n/a
MA	n/a no trademark use to date.	Woodmark logo has records all proposed uses of the FSC Trademarks which have been submitted and records whether or not they were approved.	n/a
S1			
S2			
S3			
S4			

EK 1 GENEL KONTROL LİSTESİ ST-FM-001a-07 Genel Standart Kontrol Listesi

FSC ref	Audit	Criteria/Norm	Verifiers	Comment	Score	CAR
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Değerlendirme Standartı:
2012: Türkiye TASLAK
Değerlendirme Standartın tarihi:
12 Temmuz 2012
Değerlendirme Standartı ile önceki versiyon arasındaki farklılıklar:
Woodmark Genel Standartı (ST-FM-001-07) Türkiye'de kullanılmak üzere ilk kez 2012 yılında uyarlanmıştır. Bu süreçte Türkiye'ye yönelik Geçici SCS FM Standardı dikkate alınmıştır (italik yazılmış mavi metne bakınız).

Puanlama Özeti			
FSC İLKE #1: KANUNLARA VE FSC İLKELERİNE UYGUNLUK	Orman yönetimi balağında ilkinin geçerli tüm kanunlarına, ilkinin taraf olduğu uluslararası antlaşmalar ve anlaşmalarla ilgili hükümler ve tüm FSC ilke ve Kriterlerine uyuyor.	0	
FSC İLKE #2: MÜLKİYET VE KULLANIM HAKLARI VE SORUMLULUKLAR	Ormanlık alanlar ve orman kaynaklarına ilişkin uzun vadeli mülkiyet ve kullanım hakları açık ve net bir şekilde tanımlanmış, belgelenmiş ve yasal olarak belirlenmiştir.	0	
FSC İLKE #3: YEREL HALKIN HAKLARI	Yerel halkın kendi topraklarına, bölge ve kaynaklarına sahip olma, bu toprakları kullanma ve yönetmeye ilişkin yasal ve alışagelmiş haklarına saygı duyuluyor ve bu hakları tutuyor.	0	
FSC PRENSİBİ #4: TOPLULUK İLİŞKİLERİ VE İŞÇİ HAKLARI	Orman yönetimi faaliyetlerinde, orman işçilerinin ve yerel toplulukların uzun süreli sosyal ve ekonomik refahı korumak ve iyileştirmektedir.	0	
FSC PRENSİBİ #5: ORMANDAN SAĞLANAN FAYDALAR	Orman yönetimi operasyonlarında, ormanın sağlıklı ve çeşitli ürün ve hizmetlerini verimli bir şekilde kullanılmasını ve böylece, eklenmiş değerini artırarak sağlanmasını ve geniş bir yelpazede çevresel ve sosyal faydalar sağlanmasını teşvik etmektedir.	0	
FSC İLKE #6: ÇEVRESEL ETKİ	Orman yönetimi biyolojik çeşitliliği ve çeşitlilikle ilgili değerleri, su kaynaklarını, toprakları ve orman ve basamak ekosistemleri ve peyzajları koruyacak ve böylece, ormanın ekolojik işlevlerini ve bütünlüğünü sürdürmektedir.	0	
FSC İLKE #7: YÖNETİM PLANI	Operasyonların ölçeğine ve yapılarına uygun olarak kapsamlı, bir yönetim planı yazılacak, uygulanacak ve güncel tutulacaktır. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated. Uzun vadeli yönetim amaçları ve bu amaçlara ulaşma yöntemleri açıkça belirtilmektedir.	0	
FSC İLKE #8: İZLEME VE DEĞERLENDİRME	Orman durumu, orman ürünlerinin verimini, koruma ve yönetim stratejisi, yönetim faaliyetleri ve bu faaliyetlerin sosyal ve çevresel etkilerini değerlendirilmek amacıyla, orman yönetiminin ölçeğine ve yapılarına uygun bir izleme faaliyetini sürdürmektedir.	0	
FSC İLKE #9: YÜKSEK KORUMA DEĞERLİ ORMANLARIN MUHAFAZASI	Yüksek koruma değerli ormanlarda yürütülen yönetim faaliyetlerinde, bu ormanları tanımlayan özellikler muhafaza edilmiş ve geliştirilmiştir. Yüksek koruma değerli ormanlara ilişkin kararlar her zaman tedbirlik yaklaşımı bağlamında değerlendirilmektedir.	0	
FSC İLKE #10: PLANTASYONLAR	Plantasyonlar 1-9 maddesi ilke ve Kriterlere ve ilke 10 ile ilişkili olarak uygun şekilde planlanacak ve yönetilecektir. Plantasyonlar bir dizi sosyal ve ekonomik fayda sağlayabilir ve doğanın orman izlemi ihtiyaçlarına karşılık gelmesine katkıda bulunabilirken, diğer ormanlara eşdeğer olmayan ve bu ormanların yönetim, bakılmaları azaltılması ve destekleme açısından katkı da sağlamaktadır.	0	

KISIM A: FSC MARKASININ KULLANIMI			
FSC-STD-50-001	FSC markalarının belge sahipleri tarafından kullanımına ilişkin gereklilikler		no
A1. Ürün üzerindeki markaların tasarımlarının tümü Woodmark tarafından onaylandı mı?			n/a/yok
MA	n/a no trademark use to date.	Woodmark logo has records all proposed uses of the FSC Trademarks which have been submitted and records whether or not they were approved.	n/a/yok
S1			
S2			
S3			
S4			
A2. Tüm tanıtıcı markaların tasarımları Woodmark tarafından onaylandı mı?			n/a/yok
MA	n/a no trademark use to date.	Woodmark logo has records all proposed uses of the FSC Trademarks which have been submitted and records whether or not they were approved.	n/a/yok
S1			
S2			
S3			
S4			

1	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.			0	
1.1	Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.				
	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.	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	Note relevant laws and administrative requirements and appropriate regulatory authorities		
	PA				
	MA				
	S1				
	S2				
	S3				
	S4				
	1.1.1 In large scale organisations, contracts are awarded through a transparent process on the basis of clear criteria; justification for final selections is documented.	Interviews with contractors, Policies and procedures of the external organisation. Documentation on contracting of services.			
	PA				
	MA				
	S1				
	S2				
	S3				
	S4				
	1.1.2 Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers			
	PA				
	MA				
	S1				
	S2				
	S3				
	S4				
	1.1.3 There is no evidence of non-compliance with any relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers Forest management policies and procedures			
	PA				
	MA				
	S1				
	S2				
	S3				
	S4				
1.2	All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.				
1.2.1	Forest managers can provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid.	Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment	Note applicable fees, royalties, charges		
	PA				
	MA				
	S1				
	S2				
	S3				
	S4				
	1.2.2 Provision has been made to meet the costs of future fees.	Specific provisions in financial planning and long-term budgets.			
	PA				
	MA				
	S1				
	S2				
	S3				
	S4				
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.				

1	FSC İLK #1: KANUNLARA VE FSC İLKLERİNE UYGUNLUK Orman yönetimi bulunduğu ilheimin geçerli tüm kanunlarına, ilheimin taraf olduđu uluslararası antlaşmalara ve antlaşmalara saygı gösterir ve tüm FSC İlke ve Kriterlerine uyar.			0	
1.1	Orman yönetimi ulusal ve yerel tüm kanunlara ve idari gerekliliklere uyar.				
	1.1.1 Orman yönetimiyle ilgili ulusal ve yerel kanunlara ve idari gerekliliklere uygunsuzluk iddialarına ilişkin herhangi bir kanıt bulunmamaktadır.	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 Düzenleyici otoriteler ve ilgili diğer taraflarla mülakatlar Orman yönetimi uygunsuzlukla ilgili herhangi bir kanıt yok Orman yönetimi politikaları ve prosedürleri ilgili gerekliliklere uyulduğuna göstermektedir.	Note relevant laws and administrative requirements and appropriate regulatory authorities		
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	1.1.1 In large scale organisations, contracts are awarded through a transparent process on the basis of clear criteria; justification for final selections is documented.	Interviews with contractors, Policies and procedures of the external organisation. Documentation on contracting of services. Müşahidelerle görüşmeler. Diğer taraflarla mülakatlar Orman yönetimi uygunsuzlukla ilgili herhangi bir kanıt yok Orman yönetimi politikaları ve prosedürleri ilgili gerekliliklere uyulduğuna göstermektedir.			
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	1.1.2 Orman yöneticisi ilgili uygulamaları ilkelere, kılavuz ya da antlaşmalara yönelik farkındalık gösterir.	Discussion with forest managers Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme			
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	1.1.3 İlgili uygulamaları ilkelere, kılavuz ya da antlaşmalara uygunsuzluk olduğuna dair herhangi bir kanıt yoktur.	Discussion with forest managers Forest management policies and procedures Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Orman yönetimi politikaları ve prosedürleri			
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1.2	Geçerli ve yasal olarak tayin edilmiş tüm ücretler, telif hakları, vergiler ve diğer harçlar ödenir.				
1.2.1	Orman yöneticileri geçerli ücretler, telif hakları, vergiler ve diğer harçların ödendiğine dair kanıt sunabilirler.	Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment Interview with and information supplied by regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders Mülakatlar Orman yöneticileriyle ilgili kanıt yoktur Düzenleyici otoriteler ve diğer taraflarla görüşme ve onları sorulmuş bilgiler	Note applicable fees, royalties, charges		
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	S4				
	1.2.2 Gelecekteki ücretleri karşılamak için maddeler hazırlanmıştır.	Specific provisions in financial planning and long-term budgets. Mali planlama ve uzun vadeli bütçelerde belirli hükümler.			
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1.3	İmza ülkelerinde, CITES, ILO Sözleşmeleri, İTTA ve Biyolojik Çeşitlilik Sözleşmesi gibi bağlayıcı tüm uluslararası antlaşmaların hükümlerine uyulur.				

	1.3.1 Forest managers respect CITES provisions.	Discussion with forest managers Species on CITES list are protected (see Annex 2) Export licenses are available as required.	Note local species on CITES appendix 1 and 2		
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	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.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures See Annex 5 for further information on ILO conventions	Note applicable ILO conventions (and that a number of ILO conventions are addressed under principles 3, 4, 7)		
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	1.3.3i Persons under 15 years are not employed in any forestry work	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives. Observation in the work place. ILO Conventions 138 & 182, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with users and their labour organisations or unions. Records of labour inspectorate site inspection.	National legislation may set higher minimum ages, but these ages are defined as ILO Convention 138 article 2. 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.		
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	1.3.3ii Persons under 18 years should not be employed at night or to carry out heavy work or hazardous operations e.g. Pesticide application.	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives. Observation in the work place. ILO Conventions 138 & 182, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with users and their labour organisations or unions. Records of labour inspectorate site inspection.	Where children and young persons are to be removed from employment in order to comply with this requirement, Criterion 4.4 on social impact assessment & mitigation will apply. Organisations are expected to carry out a social impact assessment of the displacement of children from the workplace and effectively mitigate that impact e.g. provide suitable alternative sources of family income to ensure the children have access to adequate educational facilities.		
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	1.3.4 National minimum wage provisions are adhered to.				
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	1.3.5 There is no forced labour or debt bondage.	ILO Conventions 29 & 105, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions. Records of labour inspectorate			
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	1.3.6 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate	Country signature to ITTA?		
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	1.3.1 Orman yöneticileri CITES'in hükümlerine uyur.				
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	1.3.2 Orman yöneticileri, bölgeleri için geçerli ILO hükümlerine uyulmasını sağlamak için gerekli kontrolleri yaparlar. Aşağıdaki ILO sözleşmelerinin uygulanması belgelendirme için temel gerekliliktir: 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, Ormançılıkta İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliğine İlişkin ILO Uygulama Esasları, Tavsiye 135, Asgari Ücreti Sabitleme Tavsiyesi, 1970.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures See Annex 5 for further information on ILO conventions Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Politikalar ve prosedürler ILO sözleşmelerine ilişkin daha fazla bilgi için EK 5'ye bakınız	Note applicable ILO conventions (and that a number of ILO conventions are addressed under principles 3, 4, 7)		
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	1.3.3i 15 yaşından küçükler herhangi bir ormancılık işinde çalışamaz	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives. Observation in the work place. 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. Orman yöneticileri, işçiler ve iş Sendikası temsilcileriyle görüşmeler ile birlikte yapılır. 138 ve 182 sayılı ILO Sözleşmeleri, 1998 yılı ILO Bildirgesi ve 2. Asgari Ücreti Sabitleme Tavsiyesi ile ilgili durumları ya da sendikaların ile görüşme ile Talih Kararlı Kayıtları tabii detayları	National legislation may set higher minimum ages, but these ages are defined as ILO Convention 138 article 2. 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.		
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	1.3.3ii 18 yaşından küçükler gece işlerinde ya da ağır işler veya zararlı ilaçlama gibi tehlikeli çalışmalar için istihdam edilmemelidir.	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives. Observation in the work place. 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.	Where children and young persons are to be removed from employment in order to comply with this requirement, Criterion 4.4 on social impact assessment & mitigation will apply. Organisations are expected to carry out a social impact assessment of the displacement of children from the workplace and effectively mitigate that impact e.g. provide suitable alternative sources of family income to ensure the children have access to adequate educational facilities.		
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	1.3.4 Ulusal asgari ücret hükümlerine bağlı kalmır.				
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	1.3.5 Zorla çalıştırma ya da borç esareti yoktur.	ILO Conventions 29 & 105, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions. Records of labour inspectorate 29 ve 105 sayılı ILO Sözleşmeleri, 1998 yılı ILO Bildirgesi ve 2. Asgari Ücreti Sabitleme Tavsiyesi ile ilgili durumları ya da sendikaların ile görüşme ile Talih Kararlı Kayıtları tabii detayları			
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	1.3.6 Orman yöneticileri, bölgeleri için geçerli ITTA çıkarımlarının uyulmasını sağlamak için gerekli kontrolleri yaparlar.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Politikalar ve prosedürler İşçiler ve iş sendikaları ya da sendikaların ile görüşme ile Talih Kararlı Kayıtları	Country signature to ITTA? Not applicable to Turkey's forests. İlde ITTA'ya taraf mı? Çalıştırılan Ormanlar için gerekli bilgiler.		
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	1.3.7 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Note implications of Convention on Biological Diversity in the region (see Annex 2)		
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	1.3.7 Orman yöneticileri, bölgeleri için geçerli Biyolojik Çeşitlilik Sözleşmesi hükümlerine uyulmasını sağlamak için gerekli kontrolleri yaparlar.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Politikalar ve prosedürler	Note implications of Convention on Biological Diversity in the region (see Annex 2)		
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	1.3.8 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Note any other applicable international agreements in the region (see Annex 2)		
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	1.3.8 Orman yöneticileri, ilgili uluslararası diğer anlaşmalara uyulmasını sağlamak için gerekli kontrolleri yaparlar.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Politikalar ve prosedürler	Note any other applicable international agreements in the region (see Annex 2)		
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	1.3.9 Forest Managers are aware of the requirements and have implemented controls to ensure continuing compliance with UNCCD (United Nations Convention Combat to Desertification).	Interview with Forest Managers, regulatory authorities and other stakeholders. Review of policies, procedures and records. Orman yöneticileri, düzenleyici otoriteler ve diğer paydaşlarla görüşmeler. Politikalar, prosedürler ve kayıtların gözden geçirilmesi.			
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	1.3.9 Orman yöneticileri gerekliliklerin bilincinde olup Birleşmiş Milletler (İklimle İle Mücadele Sözleşmesi (UNCCD) sürekliliği uyguladığını temin etmek için gerekli kontrolleri yapmaktadır.	Interview with Forest Managers, regulatory authorities and other stakeholders. Review of policies, procedures and records. Orman yöneticileri, düzenleyici otoriteler ve diğer paydaşlarla görüşmeler. Politikalar, prosedürler ve kayıtların gözden geçirilmesi.			
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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.				
	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.	Discussion with forest managers Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties			
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1.4	Kanunlar, yönetmelikler, FSC İlkeleri ve Kriterleri, belgelenir ve kontrol edilir ve kanunla ilgili ya da komandan etkilenmiş taraflarca, durum bazında, belgelenir ve kontrol edilir.				
	1.4.1 Kanunlar, yönetmelikler, FSC İlkeleri ve Kriterleri arasındaki çakışmalar Orman yöneticileri tarafından tespit edilir, değerlendirilir ve denetim ekibinin dikkatine sunulur.	Discussion with forest managers Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties			
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1.5	Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.				
	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).	Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities.			
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1.5	Orman Yönetim alanları yasal olmayan kesim, iskan ve diğer onaysız faaliyetlerden korunmalıdır.				
	1.5.1 Orman yönetimi birimi kesim faaliyetlerine ve Orman yöneticileri ya da kullanıcıları tarafından kontrol edilmeyen diğer faaliyetlere karşı korunur (örneğin, iskan, yasadışı kesim ve avlanma).	Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities. Kanun sistemleri belgelenmiştir. İskan herhangi bir faaliyete ilişkin hiçbir kanıt yok.			
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	1.5.2 Systems to identify and prevent unauthorised activities are in place.	Systems documented			
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	1.5.2 İzinsiz faaliyetleri tespit etmek ve önlemek için gerekli sistemler mevcuttur.	Systems documented Sistemler belgelenmiştir			
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	1.5.2i Permanent communication and cooperation with local authorities and gendarme and police.	Interviews with local managers and gendarme and police			
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	1.5.2i Yerel otoriteler, jandarmalar ve polislerle sürekli iletişim ve işbirliği.	Interviews with local managers and gendarme and police Yerel yöneticiler, jandarma ve polislerle görüşmeler			
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	1.5.3 Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest.	Discussion with managers			
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	1.5.3 Yöneticiler ormanın yasadışı ve izinsiz kullanımını önlemek için gerekli önlemleri almaktadırlar.	Discussion with managers Yöneticilerle görüşme			
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1.6	Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.				
	1.6.1 Forest managers shall provide a documented statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria.	Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria			
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	1.6.2 Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation.	Discussion with managers Written declaration and list of sites if applicable	Note used to evaluate against FSC policies on Partial Certification and Exclusion		
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	1.6.2i Where the owner/manager has some responsibility for forest lands not covered by the certificate, then there is a clear long term commitment to managing all forests in the spirit of the FSC P&C.	Evidence of such other forest lands. Policies. Interviews with Forest Managers.	The applicant for certification must make a full disclosure of all forest areas over which the applicant has some responsibility, whether as owner (including share or partial ownership, manager, consultant or other responsibility. The disclosure shall be documented in the main assessment report. You must record full details of ownership, forest name, type, area and location for each such forest. This information must be made available to stakeholders as part of the certification process. Where evaluation does not include all the forest areas in which the applicant is involved, the applicant must explain the reasons for this, and the reasons must be documented in the main assessment report.		
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2	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.		0		
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.				
	2.1.1 Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute.	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 used to evaluate forest use rights and record these here.		
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	2.1.2 A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.	Map			
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	2.1.3 Land is dedicated to long term forest management.	Evidence that management planning plans for more than one rotation No evidence of plans or activities that would prevent long term forest management			
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1.6	Orman yöneticileri FSC Prensiplerine ve Kriterlerine bağlı kalamadıkları için uzun vadeli taahhüt verilemez.	Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.			
	1.6.1 Orman yöneticileri FSC ilke ve Kriterlerine aykırı olarak yönetimdeki uzun vadeli taahhütlerini belgeleyen beyanda bulunurlar.	Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria The policy is communicated throughout the organization (including to contractors) and external stakeholders.			
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	1.6.2 Orman yöneticileri, kendi denetimlerinde ancak belgelendirme değerlendirilmesi kapsamında yer almayan alanları beyan ederler.	Discussion with managers Written declaration and list of sites if applicable Yazılı beyan ve uygun saha listesi	Note used to evaluate against FSC policies on Partial Certification and Exclusion Kısmi belgelendirme ve belgelendirilmemiş FSC politikaları		
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	1.6.2i Orman sahibinin/yöneticisinin belge kapsamında yer almayan ormanlık alanlara ilişkin sorumluluğunun olduğu durumlarda, tüm ormanların FSC Prensipleri ve Kriterlerine uygun olarak yönetilmesine dair uzun vadeli net bir taahhüt mevcuttur.	Evidence of such other forest lands. Policies. Interviews with Forest Managers. Belge alanları dışındaki ilgili ilgili Politikalar, Orman Yöneticileriyle görüşmeler.	The applicant for certification must make a full disclosure of all forest areas over which the applicant has some responsibility, whether as owner (including share or partial ownership, manager, consultant or other responsibility. The disclosure shall be documented in the main assessment report. You must record full details of ownership, forest name, type, area and location for each such forest. This information must be made available to stakeholders as part of the certification process. Where evaluation does not include all the forest areas in which the applicant is involved, the applicant must explain the reasons for this, and the reasons must be documented in the main assessment report.		
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2	FSC İLKESİ #2: MÜLKİYET VE KULLANIM HAKLARI VE SORUMLULUKLAR - Ormanlık alanlar ve orman kaynaklarına ilişkin uzun vadeli mülkiyet ve kullanım hakları açık ve net bir şekilde tanımlanı, belgelendir ve yasal olarak belirlenir.		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.	0	
2.1	Ormanlık alanın uzun vadeli kullanım hakkına ilişkin net kanıtlar (örneğin tapu, ailegözetim hakları ya da kira sözleşmeleri) sunulur.		Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.		
	2.1.1 Yasal sahiplik veya mülkiyet kanıtlanabilir olup tartışma konusu edilemez.	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. Özellik sahiplerinin durumu Özelliklerin belgelendirilme durumu	Note used to evaluate forest use rights and record these here.		
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	2.1.2 Hukuki sınırlar net bir şekilde gösteren bir harita mevcuttur.	Map Harita			
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	2.1.3 Arazi uzun vadeli orman yönetimi için ayrılmıştır.	Evidence that management planning plans for more than one rotation No evidence of plans or activities that would prevent long term forest management Ormanlık alanın uzun vadeli kullanım hakkına ilişkin net kanıtlar (örneğin tapu, ailegözetim hakları ya da kira sözleşmeleri) sunulur.			
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	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.	<i>ILO Convention 169 Art 14-17</i> Interviews with local community representatives and indigenous people Maps demonstrating extent of titled lands or recognised territories Records in land cadasters and/or forestry departments			
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	2.1.4 Toplu hakların geleneksel olarak sahip oldukları ya da işgal edip kullandıkları arazilerin ortak mülkiyetine ve denetimine sahip oldukları dair açık, güvenilir ve resmi makamlarca tanınmış kanıtları vardır.	<i>ILO Convention 169 Art 14-17</i> Interviews with local community representatives and indigenous people Maps demonstrating extent of titled lands or recognised territories Records in land cadasters and/or forestry departments Tarafların ulusal ya da tanınmış makamlarca kapınamış bilgileri Tarafların ulusal ya da tanınmış makamlarca kapınamış bilgileri			
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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.				
	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.	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc.	Identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area		
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2.2	Yasal veya alışagelen mülkiyet veya kullanım haklarına sahip olan yerel topluluklar, kendi işleri ve bğlımlerini korumak için denetimi başka organlara bırakmadıkları sürece, orman operasyonları üzerinde haklarını veya kaynakları korumak için gerektiğinde denetimi ellerinde tutarlar.				
	2.2.1 Tüm yerel toplulukların orman kaynaklarına ilişkin yasal ya da alışılmış tüm mülkiyet ya da kullanım hakları, Orman yöneticileri tarafından açık ve net bir şekilde belgelenir ve saptılır.	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc. Yasal hakların belgelenmesi Yerel halkın durumu Her haklar Tüm yerel hakların, ulusal arazi için kullanım ve iznle haklarının vb. dokümantasyonu	Identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area		
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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.	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Evidence in management plans and practice			
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2.2.2	Tüm yerel toplulukların orman kaynaklarına ilişkin tüm yasal ya da alışagelen mülkiyet veya kullanım hakları, orman yönetim planlaması ve uygulamasında tanınmıştır ve bu haklara saygı duyulmaktadır.	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Evidence in management plans and practice Yerel toplulukların temsilcileriyle görüşme Yerel toplulukların temsilcileriyle görüşme Yerel yönetim plan ve uygulamasındaki kanıtlar			
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2.2.3	Forest managers provide local communities control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.	Evidence of formal consultation committees and procedures Consultation with local community representatives Free and informed consent expressed by community representatives Documentary evidence of agreements Absence of significant disputes No evidence of restrictions imposed by forest managers without community consent Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use	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. women, citizens groups and local environmental groups) should take place.		
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2.2.3	Orman yöneticileri yerel topluluklara orman operasyonları üzerinde, kendi hak ve kaynaklarını koruyabilecekleri kadar kontrol hakkı tanırlar.	Evidence of formal consultation committees and procedures Consultation with local community representatives Free and informed consent expressed by community representatives Documentary evidence of agreements No evidence of restrictions imposed by forest managers without community consent Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use Forest damage compensation and provisions for wildlife Yerel toplulukların temsilcileriyle görüşme Topluluk temsilcilerinin işleri ve bğlımlerini düzenleme Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Orman yöneticilerinin topluluklara rızadan önceki izni Orman kaynaklarının korunması için uygun ödeme Orman kaynaklarının korunması için uygun ödeme	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. women, citizens groups and local environmental groups) should take place.		
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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.				
	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.	Consultation with local community representatives	Please mention any mechanisms exist in the area concerned		
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2.3	Mülkiyet veya kullanım hakları konusundaki çatışmaların çözümünde uygun mekanizmalar kullanılır. Çözülmemiş olan tartışmaların durumu ve statüsü, belgelenmiş değerlendirilme sırasında her yönüyle dikkate alınacaktır. Önemli sayıda tarafları dahil olduğu büyük boyutlu çatışmalar, bir lisansla ilgili belgelenilmesini engelleyecektir.				
	2.3.1 Orman yöneticileri ve yerel topluluklar arasındaki mülkiyet ve/veya kullanım hakkı iddialarına ilişkin itirazların halledilmesine yönelik mekanizmalar mevcuttur.	Consultation with local community representatives Yerel toplulukların temsilcileriyle görüşme	Please mention any mechanisms exist in the area concerned Lütfen söz konusu bölgedeki mevcut tüm mekanizmaları belirtiniz		
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2.3.2	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.	Consultation with local community representatives			
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2.3.2	2.3.2 Orman yöneticileri ve yerel topluluklar arasında mülkiyet iddiaları ve kullanım haklarına ilişkin ihtilaf ortaya çıkması durumunda ihtilafın çözümüne yönelik mekanizmalara itimat edilir.	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.	Consultation with local community representatives. The Forest Manager shall maintain a record of disputes and the dates of their resolution, including evidence related to the dispute and documentation of steps taken to resolve the dispute. Yerel toplulukların temsilcileri ile orman yöneticileri anlaşmazlıklarını ve anlaşmazlıkların çözümünü ne durumda olduklarına ya da anlaşmazlıkların ilgili kriterlerini ve anlaşmazlıkların çözümü için alınan adımları kaydetmelidir.		
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	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.	Documented policy and procedure			
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	2.3.3 Yerel topluluklar ve orman yöneticisi arasında mülkiyet haklarına ilişkin bir ihtilaf ya da anlaşmazlık olması durumunda söz konusu hakların gelecekte topluluk tarafından kullanımı etkilenen orman operasyonlarının ihtilaf halledilene kadar durdurulmasını öngören yönetim politikaları ve operasyonel prosedürler mevcuttur.	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.	Documented policy and procedure. Belgelendirilmiş politika ve prosedürler.		
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	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.	ILO Conventions 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements. Documented records of free prior participation/meetings. Court records. Community consultation.	Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights.		
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	2.3.4 Yönetim hedeflerini etkilemediği sürece Orman yöneticileri yasal ya da alışagelmiş mülkiyet haklarına sahip olmaksızın yerel toplulukları orman kaynaklarına erişimine izin verirler.	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.	ILO Conventions 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements. Documented records of free prior participation/meetings. Court records. Community consultation. ILO veya Eİİ Sözleşmesi ya da eşdeğer ulusal mevzuat ya da anlaşmalar. Belgeler, katılmı/toplantı kayıtları. Mahkeme kayıtları. Topluluklar mützakeresi.	Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights. Lütfen orman kaynaklarının yasal ya da alışagelmiş kullanım kayıtlarını belirtiniz.	
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	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	Community consultation	Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights.		
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	2.3.5 Mülkiyet ve kullanım haklarına ilişkin önemli sayıda tarafın dahil olduğu büyük boyutta çözülmemiş herhangi bir ihtilafa yönelik kanıt yoktur.	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	Community consultation. Topluluklar mützakeresi.	Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights. Lütfen mülkiyet ve kullanım haklarına ilişkin mützakereleri belirtiniz.	
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3	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.		0	
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.	Documentation: No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest manager.	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.	
3.1.1	The identity, location and population of all indigenous and traditional peoples including migratory groups living in the vicinity of the management area are documented by the forest managers.	Documentation: No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest manager.	Identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area. Regional Guidance: Note that in some cases there are legal requirements in relation to defining indigenous peoples.	
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3	FSC İLKESİ #3: YEREL HALKIN HAKLARI - Yerel halkların kendi topraklarına, bölge ve kaynaklarına sahip olma, bunları kullanma ve yönetmeye ilişkin yasal ve alışagelmiş haklarına saygı duyulur ve bu haklar tanınır.		0	
3.1	Yerli halklar devletim haklarını özgür ve bilgilendirilmiş mützakeresi başka seçenekleri devretmedikleri sürece kendi toprak ve bölgeleri üzerinde orman yönetiminin denetimini ellerinde bulundurmurlar.	Documentation: No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest manager.	Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	It should be noted that the requirements of Principle 2 all apply to the special case of Indigenous People's Rights.
3.1.1	Yerli halkların kimliği, konumları ve nüfusları Orman yöneticileri tarafından belgelenir.	Documentation: No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest manager.	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.	Identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area. Regional Guidance: Note that in some cases there are legal requirements in relation to defining indigenous peoples.
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	3.1.2 All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped.	Maps. Consultation with community representatives.		
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	3.1.2 Yönetim alanındaki topraklara, bölgelere ya da alışagelmiş haklara ilişkin tüm iddialar belgelenir ve/veya açıkça saptanır.	3.1.2 All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped.	Maps. Consultation with community representatives. Haritalar. Topluluk temsilcileriyle görüşme.	
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3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal	ILO Convention 109 Article 1 (2)				
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3.1.4 Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in norm 3.1.2 above without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous or traditional peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights.	ILO Convention 109, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2) Consultation with local community Representatives Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives Records of information (EIA, etc.) provided to the representative organizations Absence of significant disputes Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.				
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3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.					
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.	Field inspection Community consultation				
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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).	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of such activities Community consultation	Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples.			
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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.	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation				
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3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted	ILO Convention 109 or equivalent legislation Interview with representatives of local communities and their labour organizations or unions Interview with representatives of indigenous and traditional peoples				
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3.1.3 Söz konusu topluluklar kendilerini bölgenin yerlisi ya da bölge kavimi olarak tanımlamaktadırlar.	3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal	ILO Convention 109 Article 1 (2)			
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3.1.4 Orman yönetimi operasyonları toprak, bölge ya da ağalığına hak iddiasında bulunan yerli ya da yerel halkların özgür ve bilgilendirilmiş rızasına ilişkin açık bir kanıt olmaksızın, yukarıda 3.1.2 sayılı maddede tanımlanan alanlarda gerçekleştirilmaz.	3.1.4 Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in norm 3.1.2 above, without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous or traditional peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights.	ILO Convention 109, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2) Consultation with local community representatives Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives Records of information (EIA, etc.) provided to the representative organizations Absence of significant disputes Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use. ILO North ILO Sözleşmesi, Madde 6 (1) ve 1 (2) Yerel toplulukların temsilcileriyle görüşme Toprak haklarından talep ve bilgilendirilmiş rızaların bir yana ilişkin kanıtlar Temsilci kuruluşlardan sunulan bilgilerin (EIA vb.) kayıtları Önemli sorunlu alanlar/denetimler			
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3.2 Orman yönetimi doğrultusunda ya da dolaylı şekilde yerli halkların kaynaklarını veya mülkiyet haklarını tehdit etmez ya da azaltmaz.	3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.				
3.2.1 Yerli halkların topraklarının yakınlarında yönetim dışındaki bir orman operasyonu başlamadan önce topluluğun muhtemel tüm ortak sınırları topluluğun denetiminde fiziksel olarak işaretlenir.	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.	Field inspection Community consultation Saha denetimi Toplulukla görüşme			
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3.2.2 Orman yönetimi operasyonu, yerli halkların kaynaklarına ya da haklarına yönelik doğrudan ya da dolaylı her türlü tehlikeyi (örneğin, su kaynaklarına ve yaban hayatına karşı tehditler) belgelemek.	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).	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of such activities Community consultation Bu gibi faaliyetlere ilişkin herhangi bir kanıt yoktur Toplulukla görüşme	Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples. Konusu yerli halkların kaynaklarına karşı her türlü		
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3.2.3 Orman yönetimi operasyonu, söz konusu yerli halkların kaynaklarına ya da haklarına tecavüz edilmesini veya bu kaynak ya da hakların doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak tehdit edilmesini önleyecek belgelemiş politika ve prosedürleri sahiptir.	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.	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation Belgelenmiş politika ve prosedürler Yerli halkların kaynaklarına ya da haklarına tecavüz edilmiş ya da bu yönde bir tehdit ile ilgili herhangi bir kanıt yoktur Toplulukla görüşme			
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3.2.4 Geçim amaçlı kullanım ve geleneksel faaliyetlere ilişkin erişim hakkı sağlanır.	3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted	ILO Convention 109 or equivalent legislation Interview with representatives of local communities and their labour organizations or unions Interview with representatives of indigenous and traditional peoples ILO North ILO Sözleşmesi veya eşdeğer bir mevzuat Yerel topluluklar, işyeri ve işçi dernekleri ya da sendikalarıyla görüşmeler			
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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.				
	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.	Documented policies and procedures Records Raps	Please note any known sites or types of site of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity within the management area.		
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	3.3.2 The policies and procedures include the involvement of indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas.	Records of involvement Consultation with indigenous peoples' representatives			
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	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.	Procedures documented Employees informed			
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	3.3.4 Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented.	Documented policies and procedures Management planning documents	Please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites.		
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	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.				
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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.				
	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.	Records Kayıtlar	Please note any known applications of traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in the area.		
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3.3	Yerli halklar için kültürel, ekolojik, ekonomik ya da dini öneme sahip alanlar bu halklarla işbirliği içinde net bir şekilde tespit edilir. Orman yöneticileri tarafından tanınır ve korunur.				
	3.3.1 Orman yönetimi alanındaki orman yönetimi operasyonları başlamadan önce, arkeolojik, dini, tarihi ya da diğer kültürel hassasiyete sahip alanların belirlenmesi, kayıt alınması ve işaretlenmesine ilişkin politika ve prosedürler bir bütün olarak belgelenir ve uygulanmaktadır.	Documented policies and procedures Records Mağ Belirlenmiş politikalar ve prosedürler Kayıtlar Belgeler	Please note any known sites or types of site 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.		
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	3.3.2 Politika ve prosedürler bu gibi alanların tespit edilme sürecine yerli halkların katılımına da öngörür.	Records of involvement Consultation with indigenous peoples' representatives Yerli halkların temsilcileriyle istişare			
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	3.3.3 Yönetim operasyonları (örneğin, kesim, yol çabıması vb.) esnasında bu gibi alanların tespit edilme ve korunmasına ilişkin politika ve prosedürler belgelenir ve uygulanır.	Procedures documented Employees informed Prosedürler belgelenmiştir Çalışanlar bilgilendirilir			
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	3.3.4 Tespit edilen alanların uygun şekilde korunması veya yönetimine ilişkin politika ve prosedürler belgelenir ve uygulanır.	Documented policies and procedures Management planning documents All operators and contractors can identify such sites in the field and measures are in place to prevent any form of damage or disturbance other than such agreed with stakeholders. Belirlenmiş politika ve prosedürler Yönetim planlamasına ilişkin belgeler Tüm operatör ve müteahhitler sahada bu gibi alanları tespit edebilmelidir. Paydaşlarla anlaşmaya varılmış durumdaki her türlü batar ya da zararını önlemek için önlemler mevcuttur.	Please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites. Bu gibi alanlar...		
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	3.3.5 Bu gibi alanların korunması ya da yönetimine ilişkin tüm planlar, yerli halkların temsilcilerinin tam ve bilgilendirilmiş rızasına tabidir.				
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3.4	Yerli halklara, orman türlerinin kullanımına veya orman çalışmalarındaki yönetim sistemlerine ilişkin olarak sundukları geleneksel bilgilerin uygulanması konusunda karşılıklı verimlidir. Bu karşılıklı orman çalışmaları başlamadan önce, halkların özgür ve bilgilendirilmiş onamı alınarak resmi olarak mutabakata bağlanacaktır.				
	3.4.1 Yöneticiler, (örneğin orman türlerinin kullanımına veya yönetim sistemlerine ilişkin) geleneksel bilgilerin orman çalışmalarındaki bilinen uygulamalarını kayıt altına almıştır.	Records Kayıtlar	Please note any known applications of traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in the area.		
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	3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise.	Records: Discussion with local community representatives			
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	3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements.	Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment			
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4. 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.

4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

	4.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities.	ILD Convention 100 or equivalent national legislation or agreements Recruitment strategy Evidence of employment of local personnel Advertisements in local newspapers Discussion with local communities			
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	4.1.1.1 The priorities are given to local communities (forest villagers) and cooperatives established by them for carrying out forest operations.	Documents for making and distribution of operations, and recruitment Interviews with local communities (forest villagers) and OSRDOP (Forestry Cooperative)			
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	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).	Support of local health facilities Provision of clean water Provision of market accommodation Provision of nursery or primary schooling Provision of training	Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned. Please mention any relevant laws and regulations		
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	4.1.3 Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security	ILD Convention 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 inspection			
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	3.4.2 Orman yönetimi çalışmalarında, bu tür uygulamaların potansiyel ticari faydaları dahil olmak üzere, yerel topluluklar bu tür uygulamalar hakkında bilgilendirilmştir.	Records: Discussion with local community representatives Kayıtlar Yerel topluluk temsilcileriyle görüşme			
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	3.4.3 Yerel topluluklara bu tür uygulamaların karşılığı önceden yapılmış anlaşmalara göre verilir.	3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements.	Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment Ölçme kayıtları Uygulamalara karşılığında yapılan prosedür ve ödeme oranları belgeleri		
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4. FSC PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS
Orman yönetimi çalışmalarında, orman işçilerini ve yerel toplulukların uzun süreli sosyal ve ekonomik refahı korumak ve iyileştirmektir.

4.1 Orman yönetimi alanının içindeki veya bitigindeki topluluklara istihdam, eğitim ve diğer hizmetler için fırsat sunulmalıdır.

	4.1.1 Yerel ve ormana bağımlı halklar, istihdam ve eğitim fırsatlarına eşit düzeyde erişim hakkına sahip olmalıdır.	4.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities.	ILD Convention 100 or equivalent national legislation or agreements Recruitment strategy Evidence of employment of local personnel Advertisements in local newspapers Discussion with local communities ILO Sözleşmeleri veya dengi ulusal mevzuat veya anlaşmalar (ör. alman iş kanunu) Yerel personel istihdamını kayıtları Yerel gazetelerdeki reklamlar Yerel topluluklarla görüşme		
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	4.1.1.1 Orman çalışmalarını yürütülmesinde, yerel topluluklara (orman köylülerine) ve bu topluluklar tarafından kurulan kooperatiflere öncelik verilir.	4.1.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities.	Documents for making and distribution of operations, and recruitment Interviews with local communities (forest villagers) and OSRDOP (Forestry Cooperative) Çalışmaların yürütülmesi ve yaygınlaştırılması ve işe alma için belgeler Yerel topluluklarla (orman köylülerine) veya OSRDOP'a (Orman Kooperatifine) görüşmeler	The priorities to be given to others are indicated in Forest Law article 40. Kanunlarda belirtilen öncelikler Orman Kanunu Madde 40'ü belirtmektedir.	
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	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).	Support of local health facilities Provision of clean water Provision of market accommodation Provision of nursery or primary schooling Provision of training	Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned. Please mention any relevant laws and regulations İstihdam için barınma imkânının temini Kısa süreli veya diğerleri imkânının sağlanması Eğitim sağlanması		
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	4.1.3 İşçiler işe alma, ilerleme, işten çıkarma, ücretlendirme ve istihdamla bağlantılı sosyal güvenlik açısından herhangi bir ayrımcılığa tabi tutulmaz.	4.1.3 Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security	ILD Convention 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 inspection		
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	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.	ILO Convention 131 or equivalent national legislation Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (if enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectors			
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4.2	Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.				
	4.2.1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.	Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers	Focus note all relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations		
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	4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.	Written assessments of risk Discussions with Managers			
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	4.2.3 Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.	Training procedure documented Training records Employee aware of safety procedure			
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	4.2.4 Workers are provided with safety equipment relevant, to the tasks of workers and the equipment used. The equipment used is consistent with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	Safety equipment available and in good condition ILO Convention 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1980) or equivalent national legislation			
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	4.2.5 Managers take measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.	Manager's job description Disciplinary measure for failure to use safety equipment			
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	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.	Records Discussions with managers Evidence that preventative actions implemented			
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	4.2.7 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	Compensation protocol documented Records of payments kept			
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	4.1.4 Serbest çalışanların veya yüklenicilerin maaşları veya gelirleri, en az aynı bölgede karşılaştırılabilir mesleklerde faaliyet gösterenlerin maaşları kadar yüksek olmalı ve hiçbir koşulda, belirlenmiş olan ayrı ücretten düşük olmamalıdır.	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.	ILO Convention 131 or equivalent national legislation Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (if enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectors ILO Statement 131 veya dengi ulusal mevzuat İşçilerin ve işçi sendikası ve derneklerin görüşmeleri Maaş cetveli (pahlavın ve/veya yüklenicilerin) İstihdam istatistiklerinden elde edilen kanıtlar		
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4.2	Orman yönetimi, çalışanların ve ailelerinin sağlığını ve güvenliğini düzenleyecek yeterli tüm kanunları ve/veya düzenlemeleri karşılamalı veya aşmalıdır.	Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.			
	4.2.1 Yöneticiler, ilgili sağlık ve güvenlik kılavuzlarına ve düzenlemelerine aşinadır.	4.2.1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.	Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers For large scale organisations a written safety and health policy and management system are in place. Riskler ve düzenlemelerin erişilebilir nüshaları Yöneticilerin görüşleri Büyük ölçekli kuruluşlar için, yazılı bir güvenlik ve sağlık politikası ve yönetim sistemi uygulanmaktadır.	Focus note all relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations Interviews Safety and health policy and management system are in place. Riskler ve düzenlemelerin erişilebilir nüshaları Yöneticilerin görüşleri Büyük ölçekli kuruluşlar için, yazılı bir güvenlik ve sağlık politikası ve yönetim sistemi uygulanmaktadır.	
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	4.2.2 Yöneticiler, belirli görevlerin ve ekipmanların işçiler açısından doğurduğu riski değerlendirmiş ve bu tür riskleri ortadan kaldırmak için tedbirler almaktadır.	4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.	Written assessments of risk Discussions with Managers Yazılı risk değerlendirmeleri Yöneticilerin görüşleri		
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	4.2.3 İşçilerin üstlendiği görevler ve kullandıkları ekipmanlarla ilgili olarak, güvenlik eğitimi gerçekleştirilir.	4.2.3 Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.	Training procedure documented Training records Employee aware of safety procedure Eğitim prosedürünün belgelenmesi Eğitim kayıtları Çalışanların güvenlik konularında bilinçlendirilmesi		
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	4.2.4 İşçilere görevlerine ve kullandıkları ekipmanlara ilişkin güvenlik ekipmanı sağlanır. Kullanılan ekipman, ILO Ormancılıkta Güvenlik ve Sağlık Kodu ile tutarlıdır.	4.2.4 Workers are provided with safety equipment relevant, to the tasks of workers and the equipment used. The equipment used is consistent with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	Safety equipment available and in good condition ILO Convention 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1980) or equivalent national legislation ILO Sözleşmeleri 155, ILO Güvenlik Uygulama Kodu (1980) veya dengi ulusal mevzuat Güvenlik ekipmanı erişilebilir ve iyi durumdadır		
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	4.2.5 Yöneticiler, işçilerin sağlanan güvenlik ekipmanını kullandığından emin olmak için tedbirler alır.	4.2.5 Managers take measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.	Manager's job description Disciplinary measure for failure to use safety equipment Yönetimin iş tanımları Güvenlik ekipmanının kullanılmasını halinde uygulanacak disiplin tedbirleri		
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	4.2.6 Yöneticiler, işle ilgili tüm işçi kazalarını ve ölümlerini, nedenlerini ve benzer kazaların gelecekte gerçekleşmesini önlemek amacıyla yürütülen düzenli faaliyetleri kapsayan bir kaza raporlama sistemi uygulamaktadır.	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.	Records Discussions with managers Evidence that preventative actions implemented Kayıtlar Yöneticilerin Görüşmeleri Uygulanan altyapı faaliyetlerin kayıt belgeleri		
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	4.2.7 Kazalar için, sigortalı tazminat programları uygulanmaktadır.	4.2.7 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	Compensation protocol documented Records of payments kept Tazminat prosedürünün belgelenmesi Alınan kazalarla tutarlıdır.		
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4.2.8 Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.	No evidence of non-compliance is apparent. Safety procedures and manuals				
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4.2.9 Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry	ILO Convention 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions and community representatives				
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4.2.10 All employees and contractors and their families have access to adequate local medical facilities while working on the FMU.	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers				
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4.2.11 There is evidence of a programme on the FMU that raises awareness of illnesses and diseases endemic to the area that affect forest workers or their families. For large scale organisations there is contribution towards or provision of a prevention and control programme for any illnesses and diseases endemic to the area that affect forest workers or their families.	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers Interviews with social NGOs Records of support Health statistics of the region				
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4.3 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).					
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4.3.1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87 (see Annex 2) - This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.	Copies of ILO convention 87 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance				
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4.3.2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98 (see Annex 2) - This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.	Copies of ILO convention 98 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance				
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4.2.8 Sağlık ve güvenlik tedbirleri, ulusal asgari gerekliliklere uygundur.	No evidence of non-compliance is apparent. Safety procedures and manuals Diyarbakır'da saade olan kanıt yok Diyarbakır'da sağlık ve güvenlik tedbirleri mevcuttur.				
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4.2.9 İşçilerin kamplarda veya Orman Yönetim Birimi bünyesinde sağlanan herhangi diğer bir barınma yerinde kaldığı durumlarda, barınma ve beslenme koşulları asgari olarak ILO Ormancılıkta Güvenlik ve Sağlık Uygulama Kodu'na uygundur.	ILO Convention 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions and community representatives ILO Sözleşmesi 155, ILO Güvenlik Uygulama Kodu (1988) veya diğer ulusal mevzuat İşçilerin ve işçi aileleri veya dernekleriyle ve topluluk temsilcileriyle görüşülmüştür.				
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4.2.10 Tüm çalışanlar, yükleniciler ile aileleri, Orman Yönetim Biriminde (FMU) çalışan yeterli yerel sağlık tesislerine erişim imkânına sahiptir.	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers Orman Yöneticileri ve işçilerle görüşmeler				
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4.2.11 FMU'da, söz konusu alanda endemik olan ve orman işçilerini veya ailelerini etkileyen hastalıklar ve rahatsızlıklar konusunda farkındalığı artırılan bir program uygulandığına dair kanıtlar mevcuttur. Büyük ölçüde organizasyonlar için, söz konusu alanda endemik olan ve orman işçilerini veya ailelerini etkileyen hastalıkların ve rahatsızlıkların önlenmesi ve kontrol altına alınmasına yönelik faaliyetler veya imkânlar sağlanmaktadır.	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers Interviews with social NGOs Records of support Health statistics of the region Orman Yöneticileri ve işçilerle görüşmeler Sosyal STK'larla görüşmeler Denetim kayıtları Bölgesel sağlık istatistikleri	Health			
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4.3 İşçilerin örgütlenme ve işverenleriyle gönüllü olarak müzakerelerde bulunma hakları, Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü'nün (ILO) 87 ve 98 sayılı Sözleşmelerinde belirtildiği şekilde teminat altına alınacaktır.					
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4.3.1 İşçilerin örgütlenme ve işverenleriyle gönüllü olarak müzakerelerde bulunma hakları, Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü'nün (ILO) 87 ve 98 sayılı Sözleşmelerinde belirtildiği şekilde teminat altına alınacaktır.	Copies of ILO convention 87 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance				
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4.3.2 İstihdam koşulları, Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü'nün 98 sayılı Sözleşmesine uygundur (bkz. Ek 2) - Bu Sözleşme, işçilerin işgücündeki haklarını düzenlemektedir; örgütlenme ve toplu müzakerelerinde bulunma.	Copies of ILO convention 98 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts Collective agreements No evidence of non-compliance ILO Sözleşmesi 87'nin mihnatları Yerel istihdam koşulları Sözleşmeler Toplu anlaşmalar				
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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.				
	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: - 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.	Forest			
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	4.4.2 Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions.	ILO Convention 109, or equivalent national legislation and agreements Management plan or supporting documents			
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	4.4.2i Issues raised by stakeholders are treated constructively and objectively.	Discussion with forest managers Forest Consultation with stakeholders and interviews with Forest managers.			
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	4.4.3 Forest managers implement a system for ongoing consultation with local people and interest groups (both men and women).	Discussion with forest managers			
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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.				
	4.5.1 Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented.	Documented mechanism for resolving grievances Date of mechanism recorded Summary procedures if applicable			
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4.4	Yönetim plan ve operasyonlarında, sosyal etki değerlendirmelerinin sonuçları yer alacaktır. Yönetim operasyonlarından doğrudan etkilenen kişi ve gruplarla (hem erkek hem de kadın) devamlı iletişimler yapılacaktır.				
	Sosyal etkinin değerlendirilmesi için, operasyonların büyüklüğüne ve yoğunluğuna uygun sistemler uygulanmakta ve bu sistemler: - etkilenen grupları - etkilenen gruplarla iletişimler düzenler - operasyonun bu gruplar üzerindeki ana etkilerini belirler - belirlenen olumsuz etkileri hafifletmeye yönelik tedbirler belirler - tedbirlerin etkinliğini izlemek için etkilenen gruplarla düzenli temas sağlar.				
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	4.4.2 Sosyal etki değerlendirmesinin sonuçları, yönetim kararlarına dahil edilir.				
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	4.4.2i Paydaşların ortaya koyduğu konular yapıcı ve nesnel bir şekilde ele alınmaktadır.	Discussion with forest managers Forest Consultation with stakeholders and interviews with Forest managers. Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Kayıt			
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	4.4.3 Orman yöneticileri, yerel halklar ve ilgi gruplarıyla (hem erkek hem de kadın) sürekli iletişimde bulunmak üzere bir sistem uygulamaktadır.	Discussion with forest managers Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme			
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4.5	Yerel halkların kanunî veya geleneksel haklarını, mülklerini, kaynaklarını veya geçimlerini etkileyen kayıp veya hasar halinde etkilenenler (erkek ve kadın) tahminî sağlamak amacıyla uygun bir mekanizma uygulanacaktır. Bu tür kayıp veya hasarlardan kaçınmak için tedbirler alınacaktır.				
	4.5.1 Şikâyet çözümüne yönelik mekanizmalar belgelenir ve uygulanır.	Documented mechanism for resolving grievances Date of mechanism recorded Summary procedures if applicable Şikâyet çözümüne yönelik mekanizmaların belgelenmesi Mekanizma belgelenmiş kısıtlıdır Varlık, raporü kanun prosedürler	Regional Guidance document on existing summary procedures are considered adequate to resolve grievances concerning		
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	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.	Documented procedure for deciding compensation Statutory procedures if applicable			
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	4.5.2 Yerel halkın kanunî veya geleneksel haklarının, mülklerinin, kaynaklarının veya geçimlerinin hasara uğramış olduğu durumlarda, halka adil tazminat sağlanmaya yönelik mekanizmalar mevcuttur ve uygulanmaktadır.	Documented procedure for deciding compensation Statutory procedures if applicable Yerel kanunî prosedürler	Regional guidance please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to provide grievance redress in the region		
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	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.	Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage Evidence of community control in determining the compensation			
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	4.5.3 Yerel ve geleneksel kaynaklara yerli veya geleneksel topraklarda veya bu toprakların yakınında verilmiş olan kazı ve hasarlar, yerli ve geleneksel toplulukların kendileriyle mutabak olduğu şekilde tazmin edilecektir.	Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage Evidence of community control in determining the compensation Toprakların tazminat tayinindeki kontrolüne ilişkin kanıtlar			
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	4.5.4 Mechanisms exist made to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods.	Discussion with forest managers Documented procedure ILO Convention 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements			
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	4.5.4 Anlaşmazlıkların, mutabakat veya onam sağlamayı ve mülk, kaynak, hak ve geçim zararlarını önlemeyi amaçlayan işbirlikçi çözüme ulaşmaya yönelik mekanizmalar mevcuttur.	Discussion with forest managers Documented procedure ILO Convention 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements			
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5	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.		D		
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.				

5	FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: ORMANDAN SAĞLANAN FAYDALAR Orman yönetimi operasyonlarında, ormanın sağladığı çeşitli ürün ve hizmetlerin verimli bir şekilde kullanılmasına ve böylece, ekonomik devamlılığın sağlanması ve geniş bir yelpazede çevresel ve sosyal faydaların sunulmasını teşvik edilecektir.	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.	D		
5.1	Orman yönetimi, üretimin tüm çevresel, sosyal ve operasyonel maliyetlerini göz önünde bulundurarak ve ormanın ekolojik verimliliğini korumak için gerekli yatırımları sağlarken, ekonomik devamlılığı temin etmek için çaba gösterecektir.	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.			

	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			
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	5.1.1 Orman yönetimi çalışmalarına yönelik olarak, en azından güncel mali yılın beklenen maliyetlerini ve gelirlerini gösteren bir çalışma planı mevcuttur.	Annual budget Yıllık bütçe			
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	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			
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	5.1.2 Yıllık bütçede öngörülen gelir, orman ürünlerinden beklenen hasat oranıyla tutarlıdır (bkz. 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget Yıllık bütçede belirtilen ürün getirileri			
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	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			
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	5.1.3 Yıllık bütçede öngörülen gelir, bölgesel veya ulusal normlarla karşılaştırılabilir ürün değerleriyle tutarlıdır.	Product values stated in annual budget Yıllık bütçede belirtilen ürün değerleri			
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	5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget			
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MA					

	5.1.4 Yıllık bütçede kereste ve tomruk hesabı, işletme payları veya kiralar gerektiği ölçüde yer alır.	Annual budget Yıllık bütçe	Regional guidance please provide information about regional requirements with respect to royalties or rents		
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	5.1.5 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.	Annual budget			
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5.2	Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.				
	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 norms)	Site information Discussion with local community None if there are any overriding reasons preventing this.			
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5.3	Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.				
	5.3.1 There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.	Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees.			
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	5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling in order to minimise waste	Site inspection - No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing			
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	5.3.3 New on-site processing machinery includes an evaluation of the need to minimise timber waste.	Evaluation of machinery use and purchase			
MA					
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5.4	Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.				
	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 non-timber forest products	Research papers/reports Local survey results Discussion with managers			
PA					
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	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).	Discussion with managers			
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	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.	Discussion with managers Results of assessment			
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	5.1.5 Yıllık bütçe, Prensipler 4 ve 6'da belirtilen sosyal ve çevresel taahhütlerin uygulanmasıyla bağlantılı her türlü maliyeti belirtmektedir.	Annual budget Yıllık bütçe	5.1.5 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.		
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5.2	Orman yönetimi ve pazarlama operasyonlarında, ormandaki ürün çeşitliliğinin ideal bir şekilde kullanılmasını ve yerel düzeyde işlenmesini teşvik etmelidir.		Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		
	5.2.1 Orman yöneticileri, ürünlerinin bir kısmını küçük ölçekli endüstriler ve işleme operasyonları gibi yerel işletmelere sunmaktadır. (İlgili normlar için aşağıdaki kısım 5.4'e bakınız)	Site information Discussion with local community None if there are any overriding reasons preventing this. Sarı bilgiler Red text should be deleted.	5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries, not		
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5.3	Orman yönetimi, hasar ve sahada işleme faaliyetleriyle bağlantılı atıkları en aza indirmeli ve diğer orman kaynaklarının zarar görmesini önlemelidir.		Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		
	5.3.1 Hasar süresince ve sonrasında, kalıntı ağaç meşcerelerinde aşırı düzeyde hasar görülmemektedir.	Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees. Saha denetimi - Kalıntı ağaç meşcerelerinde aşırı hasara işaret eden herhangi bir hasar yoktur	5.3.1 There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.		
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	5.3.2 Atıklar en aza indirmek için, keresteler ağaç devrildikten sonra hızlı bir şekilde çıkarılır ve işlenir.		5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling in order to minimise waste.		
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	5.3.3 Yeni sahada işleme makinelerinde, kereste atıklarını en aza indirmeye yönelik bir değerlendirme yer almaktadır.		5.3.3 New on-site processing machinery includes an evaluation		
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5.4	Orman yönetimi, tek bir orman ürününe bağımlıktan kaçınarak, yerel ekonomiyi güçlendirmek ve çeşitlendirmek için çaba göstermelidir.		Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.		
	5.4.1 "Daha az bilinen" kereste türleri, Kereste Harici Orman Ürünleri (NTFP) ve ormanda rekreasyon fırsatları dahil olmak üzere, ormanın potansiyel ürün ve hizmet yelpazesi değerlendirilmektedir.	Research papers/reports Local survey results Discussion with managers	5.4.1 There is an evaluation of the range of the forest's potential products and services, including		
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	5.4.2 Yöneticiler, bu ürün ve hizmetlerin (ticari mallar olarak veya geçim için) yerel ekonomideki rolünün farkındadır.		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).		
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	5.4.3 Yöneticiler, orman hizmetlerinin, daha az bilinen türlerin ve NTFP'lerin kullanılmasını olasıdır hem kendi hesabına ve yerel işletmeler bazında değerlendirmiştir.		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.		
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	5.4.4 Managers encourage the utilisation of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.	Discussion with managers Benefit of assessment Existing local enterprises			
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	5.4.4 Yöneticiler, diğer yönetim amaçlarını tehlikeye atmadığı sürece, orman hizmetlerinin, daha az bilinen türlerin ve NTFP'lerin yerel işletmeler tarafından kullanılmasını teşvik etmektedir.	Discussion with managers Benefit of assessment Existing local enterprises Yönetimle ilgili bilgiler Değerlendirme sonuçları			
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S5	Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.				
	5.5.1 Forest managers have evaluated the role and impact of the forest within the watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers Management planning documents			
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S5	Orman yönetimi operasyonlarında, korular ve balık yatakları gibi orman hizmetlerinin ve kaynaklarının değeri belirlenecek, korunacak ve uygun olduğu halde geliştirilecektir.				
	5.5.1 Orman yöneticileri, ormanın havza içerisindeki rolünü ve etkisini değerlendirmiştir. (su kaynaklarının ve balık yataklarının korunmasına ilişkin normlar için kriter 6.5b'ye bakınız)	Discussion with managers Management planning documents Yönetimle ilgili bilgiler Yönetim planlama belgeleri			
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	5.5.2 Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed (see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers Management planning documents			
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	5.5.2 Orman yöneticileri, orman havzasının üzerindeki, içindeki ve altındaki balık yatakları hakkında bilgi sahibidir. (su kaynaklarının ve balık yataklarının korunmasına ilişkin normlar için kriter 6.5b'ye bakınız)	Discussion with managers Management planning documents Yönetimle ilgili bilgiler Yönetim planlama belgeleri			
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	5.5.3 Management plans and operations include maintenance and enhancement of watershed and fishery values identified.				
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	5.5.3 Yönetim plan ve operasyonlarında, tespit edilen havza ve balık yatağı değerlerinin korunması ve geliştirilmesi ele alınmaktadır.				
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S6	The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.				
	5.6.1 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated.	Management plan and/or associated documentation			
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S6	Orman ürünlerinin hasat oranı, kalıcı olarak sürdürülebilir düzeyleri aşmayacaktır.				
	5.6.1 Yönetimin temelini oluşturan silvikültürel sistem, açıkça tanımlanmıştır.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Yönetim Planı ve/veya ilgili belgeler			
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	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.	Management plan and/or associated documentation a			
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	5.6.2 Yıllık temelle ve uzun vadede (bir döngüden daha uzun sürede) beklenen hasat düzeyi açıkça tanımlanmıştır.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Yönetim Planı ve/veya ilgili belgeler			
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	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.	Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models			
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	5.6.3 Beklenen hasat düzeyi, yönetimin temelini oluşturan orman ürünlerinin kalıcı olarak sürdürülebilir verimi açısından açıkça gerekçelendirilmiştir.	Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models Yönetim Planı Esvanör bilgileri Yerleşme ve verim modelleri			
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	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.	Forest inventories Research papers Inventory journals National, regional or local guidelines			
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	5.6.4 Ana ticari türlerin yenileme, yetiştirme, balık ve büyüklük dağılımına ilişkin tüm varsayımlar açıkça tanımlanmıştır ve ilgili araştırmaya ve/veya evanterlerden ilgili konular için elde edilen mevcut en iyi verilerle uyumludur.	Forest inventories Research papers Inventory journals National, regional or local guidelines Orman evanterleri Kullanım kılavuzları			
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	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.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, regional or local guidelines			
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S4					
	5.6.5 Uygulanmış olan özel her türlü silvikültür çözümlerinin göz önünde bulundurulmasıyla, uzun vadede beklenen hasat düzeyi yerel veya bölgesel sürdürülebilir verim beklentilerini aşmamaktadır.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, regional or local guidelines Orman araştırmaları Ulusal/bölgesel rehberler Ormancılık dergileri Ulusal, Bölgesel veya yerel bilimler			
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6	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.			0	
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	Information from descriptions of forest resources established in 7.1.3 should be used in assessment of impact. Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards detailed in 7.1.1			
	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: - 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	Documented system Records of results of assessment Please identify any regional guidelines or legislation with respect to requirements for environmental impact assessment.			
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6	İLKE #6: ÇEVRESEL ETKİ Orman yönetimi biyolojik çeşitliliği ve çeşitlilikle ilgili değerleri, su kaynaklarını, toprakları ve eşsiz ve hassas ekosistemleri ve peyzajları koruyacak ve böylece, ormanın ekolojik işlevlerini ve bütünlüğünü sürdürecektir.			0	
6.1	Çevresel etki analizleri orman yönetiminin ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna ve etkilenen kaynakların eşsizliğine uygun olarak tamamlanacak ve yönetim sistemleriyle entegre edilecektir. Değerlendirilmeler hem peyzaj düzeyindeki kaynaklar hem de sahada işleme tesislerinin etkileri de alınacaktır. Çevresel etkiler, sahada yürütülen her bir faaliyetten önce değerlendirilmelidir.	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	Information from descriptions of forest resources established in 7.1.3 should be used in assessment of impact. Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards		
	6.1.1 Sahada her türlü faaliyetin başlamasından önce, çevresel etkinin analiz edilmesini sağlayan bir sistem belirlenir. Bu sistem: - orman yönetiminin ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna uygundur - peyzaj düzeyindeki konuları göz önünde bulundurur - etkilenen kaynakların eşsizliğine uygundur	Documented system Records of results of assessment Analiz sonuçlarını kayıtlar.	Please identify any regional guidelines or legislation with respect to requirements for environmental impact assessment.		
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6.1.2	6.1.2 There is a system to ensure that results of the assessment of impacts are taken account of in subsequent operations.	Documented system Records of results of assessment			
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6.1.2	6.1.2 Fikri analiz sonuçlarının sonraki operasyonlarda göz önünde bulundurulmasını sağlayan bir sistem mevcuttur. Bu tür faaliyetlerin "önemli" gördüğünde hallerde, sahaya ilgili bu analizler belgelenir.	Documented system Records of results of assessment "Significant" activities shall include but not restricted to: The building of new roads or the substantial reworking of existing roads. Any form of fire restriction in streams and rivers. Alterations to change in pattern or the reforestation of more than 100ha during the same planting season within an operational/management unit, when an FME comprises more than one. Recreational activities and associated infrastructure. Construction work and associated infrastructure. Power lines. Water lines. Change of natural vegetation to commercial or any other use. Erection of new fences. Use of natural areas and products for commercial gain or any other purpose that would disrupt sites. Implementation of any modified activities/ products that may have significant impacts on the environment. Interviews with Forest Managers also testing their basic knowledge. Sistemli belgelenmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarını kayıtlar. "Önemli" faaliyetler sonuçlandırılır kayıtlar ama bunlarla sınırlı değildir: Yeni yolların inşa edilmesi veya mevcut yolların genişletilmesi.	5 Significant activity is an activity that has the potential to cause environmental impacts		
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6.2a	Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).				
6.2.1	The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information.	Discussion with forest managers Records Consultation with local biologists			
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6.2a	Ender, tehlikeli alında veya soyu tükenen türleri ve bu türlerin habitatlarını korumaya yönelik korumalar sağlanmaktadır (örn. yuva ve beslenme alanları).				
6.2.1	Ender, tehlikeli alında ve soyu tükenen türlerin ve bu türlerin habitatlarının (örn. yuva ve beslenme alanları) potansiyel varlığı, mevcut en iyi bilgiler temelinde değerlendirilmiştir.	Discussion with forest managers Records Consultation with local biologists Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme kayıtları Yerel biyologlarla istişare	Appraisal Difficulties Please note any particular rare, threatened or endangered species that are likely to be relevant in the region Bölgesel bilginin, türün, bölgede görülmesi		
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	6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.	Map			
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	6.2.3 Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats.	Management plan and/or supporting documents			
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6.2b	Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.				
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	6.2.4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.	Map Consultation with local biologists Field visit			
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	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.	Map Field visit	Note statutory requirements for protected areas		
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	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.	Map Field visit			
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	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	Map Consultation with local biologists			
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	6.2.8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.	Map Consultation with local biologists			
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S4					
	6.2.2 Bu türleri barındıran veya barındırması muhtemel olan veya haritalarda ve gerekiyorsa, zeminde işaretlenen alanlar: 6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.	Map Haritalar			
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	6.2.3 Bu türleri ve habitatlarını koruma altına almaya yönelik prosedürler belgelenmekte ve uygulanmaktadır. 6.2.3 Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats.	Management plan and/or supporting documents Yönetim Planı ve/veya ilgili belgeler			
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6.2b	Orman yönetiminin ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna ve etkilenen kaynakların çeşitliliğine uygun muhafaza zonları ve koruma alanları oluşturulacaktır. Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.				
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	6.2.4 Bölge için biyolojik çeşitlilik açısından öncelikli önem arz eden alanlar haritalarda belirtilmekte ve basat faaliyetlerinden ve diğer saha bencu faaliyetlerinden korunmaktadır. 6.2.4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.	Map Consultation with local biologists Field visit Haritalar Yerel biyologlarla istişare Saha çalışmaları			
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	6.2.5 Ormanlık alanın en azından %10'u muhafaza zonu olarak belirlenmiş, haritalarda işaretlenmiş ve ana amaç olarak biyolojik çeşitliliği yönetilmektedir. 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.	Map Field visit Haritalar Saha çalışmaları	Note statutory requirements for protected areas		
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	6.2.6 Bu alanın en az yarısı (yani, toplam ormanlık alanın %50'si) koruma alanı olarak belirlenmiş, haritalarda işaretlenmiş ve tüm ticari basat faaliyetlerinden korunmaktadır. 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.	Map Field visit Haritalar Saha çalışmaları	Harvesting and logging are regulated by the Central Hunting Commission Decision in Turkey. Granting is regulated according to Forest Law (11) Article 11 and Regulation on Annual Granting in Forestry (2006)		
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	6.2.7 Muhafaza zonlarının ve koruma alanlarının seçimi, bu alanların biyolojik çeşitliliğin korunmasına veya geliştirilmesine sağlayacağı katkısı en üst düzeyde çıkarma potansiyeliyle temellendirilir. 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.	Map Consultation with local biologists Yerel biyologlarla istişare			
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	6.2.8 Koruma alanında, orman alanı içerisinde bulunan tüm ekosistemlerin örnekleri yer alır. 6.2.8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.	Map Consultation with local biologists Haritalar Yerel biyologlarla istişare			
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	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 streamsidelines with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection			
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	6.2.9 Yoksu yukarı ve ırmak üzeri bağlantılarla hassas edilmeyecek büyük ormanlık kesimlere ulaşan, dere kenarlarına göre düzenlenen kesilmemiş orman koridorları oluşturularak, ana bitki ve hayvan türlerinin rezerv ve basat alanları arasındaki hareketi teşvik edilir.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection Yatırım Planı ve/veya ilgili belgeler Saha denetimi			
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6.2c	Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.				
	6.2.10 Systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented.	Discussion Management plan			
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6.2c	Yaygın avlanma, balıkçılık, tuzak kullanma ve toplanma faaliyetleri kontrol edilecektir.				
	6.2.10 Hayvan veya bitkilere yönelik avcılık, balıkçılık, tuzak kullanımı ve toplanma faaliyetlerinin kontrol edilmesine yönelik sistemler belgelenmiştir.	Discussion Management plan Yatırım planı			
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	6.2.11 Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.	Discussion with forest managers			
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	6.2.11 Koruma altındaki türlerin avlanmasını veya tuzakla yakalanmasını önlemeye yönelik sistemler uygulanmaktadır.	Discussion with forest managers Orman yöneticileriyle görüşmeler			
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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.				
	6.3.1 The silvicultural system adopted is appropriate to the ecology of the forest.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists			
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6.3	Aşağıda örnekleri sunulan ekolojik işlev ve değerler korunacak, geliştirilecek veya restore edilecektir: a) Orman rejenerasyonu ve süksesyonu. b) Genetik, türler arası ve ekosistem çeşitliliği. c) Orman ekosisteminin üretkenliğini etkileyen doğal döngüler.				
	6.3.1 Kabul edilen silvikültürel sistem, ormanın ekolojisine uygundur.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Yerel biyologlarla görüşme			
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	6.3.2 Systems that use small clearfell areas, selective felling and create varied age class have been considered.	Discussion with forest managers			
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	6.3.2 Küçük tam kesim alanlarından ve seçilmiş kesimden yararlanarak ve çeşitli yaş sınıfları oluşturan sistemler değerlendirilmiştir.	Discussion with forest managers Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme			
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	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.	Discussion with forest managers			
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	6.3.3 Silvikültürel sisteme uygun ise ormanlık operasyonları, peyzajla uyum içerisinde olmak üzere, büyüklük, şekil, türler ve ekim ve kesim tarihi açısından farklılık gösteren birimlerden oluşan bir karışım hedef alınmalıdır.	Discussion with forest managers Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme			
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	6.3.4 The scale of felling (e.g. coupe size) is commensurate with the natural dynamics of the forest type and the area under consideration (unless clearly justified silvicultural reasons are given).	Historical evidence (if available) Management plan and/or supporting documentation			
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	6.3.4 Kesim ölçeği (örn. makta büyüklüğü) orman tipinin ve değerlendirme altındaki alanın doğal dinamiklerine uygundur (aksi yönde açığa gerektirilmiş silvikültürel sebepler sunulmadıkça).	Historical evidence (if available) Management plan and/or supporting documentation Yerel, tarihî kayıtlar Yatırım planı ve/veya destekleyici belgeler			
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	6.3.5 Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of naturally occurring tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation.	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Post-harvest scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists			
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	6.3.5 Orman alanının bir bütün olarak yönetimi, doğal olarak yetişen ağaç türlerinin tümünün, döngü süresince başarılı bir şekilde gençleştirildiğinden emin olacak şekilde tasarlanmaktadır.	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Post-harvest scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists Yerel bilimsel veriler Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Yerel biyologlarla görüşme			
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	6.3.5 Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of naturally occurring tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation.	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Post-harvest scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists			
PA					

	6.3.5 Orman alanının bir bütün olarak yönetimi, doğal olarak yetişen ağaç türlerinin tümünün, döngü süresince başarılı bir şekilde gençleştirildiğinden emin olacak şekilde tasarlanmaktadır.	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Post-harvest scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists Yerel bilimsel veriler Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Yerel biyologlarla görüşme			
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6.3.6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists				
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6.3.7 Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection				
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6.3.8 Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection				
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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.					
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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 6.2.9)	Management plan Maps Satellite Site inspection				
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6.5a Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances.					
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6.5.1 There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance.	Policies and Procedures	Where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted.			
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6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following norms for the design and building of new roads: - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum 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 channels and streamside is minimised - 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	Documents Field inspection of roads				
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6.3.6 Seçici kesim ve seyreltme düzenleri, genotip çeşitliliğini koruyacak şekilde tasarlanmaktadır.	6.3.6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Yerel biyologlarla görüşme			
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6.3.7 Biyolojik çeşitlik, kenar habitatların, örneğin dere kenarı bitki örtüsünün, taşlık çıkıntılarının, bataklıkların ve çabukların muhafaza edilmesiytle düzenli olarak korunmaktadır.	6.3.7 Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection Visiting Plan ve/veya ilgili belgeler Saha denetimi Haritalar			
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6.3.8 Dik ve devrilmiş ölü ağaç habitatları korunmaktadır.	6.3.8 Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection Visiting Plan ve/veya ilgili belgeler Saha denetimi			
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6.4 Operasyonların ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna ve etkilenen kaynakların eşsizliğine uygun olmak üzere, peyzaj içerisindeki mevcut ekosistemlerin temsili örnekleri doğal durumlarında korunacak ve haritalara kaydedilecektir.	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.				
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6.4.1 Operasyonların ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna ve etkilenen kaynakların eşsizliğine uygun olmak üzere, peyzaj içerisindeki mevcut ekosistemlerin temsili örnekleri doğal durumlarında korunacak ve haritalara kaydedilecektir. (See also 6.2.9)	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 6.2.9)	Management plan Maps Satellite Site inspection Visiting plan Haritalar Harita Saha denetimi			
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6.5a Erozyonu kontrol etmek, yol yapımı sırasında hasarı ve diğer tüm mekanik müdahaleleri en aza indirmek amacıyla yazılı kılavuzlar hazırlanmış ve uygulamaya konulmalıdır.	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances.				
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6.5.1 Yeni yol yapımı, yol bakımı ve diğer mekanik müdahaleler için yazılı kılavuz veya politikalar ve prosedürler mevcuttur.	6.5.1 There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance.	Policies and Procedures Politika ve Prosedürler	Where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted.		
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6.5.2 Kılavuz, Politika ve prosedürler, yeni yolların tasarımını ve yapımı için aşağıdaki normları içermektedir: - Yeni yollar, mevcut devletleri gösteren topografik haritalarda önceden planlanmaktadır - Yollar, doğal özelliklerle ilgili düzeyde değişiklik olacak şekilde topografya uyarlanacaktır - Mümkün olduğu her koşulda, yollar doğal basamaklarda, sırtlarda ve daha düşük yokuşlarda konumlandırılacaktır - Dik, dar vadilerde, kaymaya eğilimli veya diğer kararsız alanlarda, doğal drenaj kanallarında ve deri kenarlarında yol yapımı en aza indirilmektedir - Yollar, çevresel açıdan hassas yollar içerisinde yönlendirilmemektedir - Bentler ve kesimler erozyona dirençli şekilde kararlı hale getirilmektedir - Drenler ve altsu geçirilme erozyonu en aza indirecek şekilde tasarlanmaktadır	6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following norms for the design and building of new roads: - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum 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 channels and streamside is minimised - 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	Documents Field inspection of roads			
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	6.5.3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion.	Training records Discussion with machinery operators			
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6.5b	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.				
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	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: - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised - 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.	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads			
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	6.5.5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.	Field inspection			
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	6.5.6 Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses.	Field inspection			
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	6.5.7 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.	Site inspection			
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6.5c	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting.				
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	6.5.8 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.	Procedure documented			
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	6.5.3 Makine operatörleri yeterli eğitim almaktadırlar ve erozyonun önlenmesine yönelik gerekliliklerin farkındadırlar.	6.5.3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion.	Training records Discussion with machinery operators Eğitim kayıtları Makine operatörleriyle görüşme		
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6.5b	Su kaynaklarını korumak amacıyla yazılı kılavuzlar hazırlanmalı ve uygulamaya konulmalıdır.	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.			
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	6.5.4 Yeni yolların tasarımı ve yapımına yönelik politika ve prosedürler, su kaynaklarının korunması için aşağıdaki normları kapsamakta ve uygulamaktadır: - Dere geçişleri, operasyonlar başlamadan önce planlanmakta ve ilgili haritalarda belirtilmektedir - Dere geçişlerinin sayısı en azda tutulmaktadır - Dere geçişleri, akımla doğru açıdadır - Vadeli tabanındaki yollar ve raylar dereden mümkün olduğunca uzak tutulmaktadır - Altısu geçişleri, balık geçişlerini önlemeyecek ve balıklar için uygun olmayan yüksek su hızına veya dere yataklarına neden olmayacak şekilde tasarlanmaktadır - Drenler, doğal su yollarına boşalmamaktadır. Bunun kaçınılmaz olduğu durumlarda, düzenli olarak boşaltılan artık tutucular kurulmaktadır.	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: - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised - 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.	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads Belgelemiş politika ve prosedürler Saha yal denetimi		
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	6.5.5 Dere yataklarında yeni yollar yapılmamaktadır. Dere yataklarındaki mevcut yollar kapatılmakta ve ikame edilmektedir.	6.5.5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.	Field inspection Saha denetimi		
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	6.5.6 Tüm kalıcı su yollarını etrafında, hasatın gerçekleştirilmediği tampon bölgeler oluşturulmaktadır.	6.5.6 Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses.	Field inspection Saha denetimi		
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	6.5.7 Su kaynaklarında, siltasyona veya başka bir hasara işaret eden herhangi bir kant yoktur.	6.5.7 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.	Field inspection Saha denetimi		
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6.5c	Hasat sırasında orman zararını en aza indirmek amacıyla, yazılı kılavuzlar hazırlanmalı ve uygulamaya konulmalıdır.	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting.			
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	6.5.8 Hasat ve çıkarma sırasında orman zararını en aza indirmeye yönelik yazılı politika ve prosedürler mevcuttur.	6.5.8 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.	Procedure documented Prosedürlerin belgelenmesi		
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	6.5.9 Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented: - 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 brush mats is specified, where appropriate	Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites				
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	6.5.9 Politika ve prosedürler aşağıdaki normları kapsar ve bu normlar uygulanmaktadır: - Yakın araziye orman operasyonları başlatılmadan önce, koruma altındaki alanlar en azından geçici olarak fiziksel bariyerlerle belirlenmiştir - Hasat makineleri, belirlenmiş ve tasarlanmış dere geçişleri haricinde derelere girmemelidir - Ağaçlardan kesilmiş olan parçalar derelere atılmamalıdır - Toprak doygun hale gelmedikçe, çıkarma işlemi durdurulmaktadır - Uygun olduğunda ballede, fırça mat kullanımı tanımlanmıştır.	6.5.9 Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented: - 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 brush mats is specified, where appropriate	Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites Brush procedures Brush materials saba demetini				
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	6.5.10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.	Procedure documented				
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	6.5.10 Hasat teknikleri, erozyona ve kaymaları en aza indirecek şekilde tasarlanmaktadır.	6.5.10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.	Procedure documented Prosedürün belgelendirilmesi			
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	6.5.11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.	Procedure documented Field inspection				
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	6.5.11 Hasat ve çıkarma yöntemleri, kalıntı ağaçlara ve gençleşmeye verilebilecek zararı en aza indirecek şekilde tasarlanmaktadır.	6.5.11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.	Procedure documented Field inspection Prosedürün belgelendirilmesi Saha denetimi			
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	6.5.12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.	Evaluation of new machinery purchase				
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	6.5.12 Yeni hasat ve çıkarma makinelerinin seçimi, toprak, kalıntı ağaç ve gençleştirme zararlarını en aza indirme ihtiyacı göz önünde bulundurularak yapılmaktadır.	6.5.12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.	Evaluation of new machinery purchase maline alınmasının değerlendirilmesi	Yeni		
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	6.5.13 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.	Training records				
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	6.5.13 İşçiler hasat ve çıkarma yöntemleri konusunda uygun şekilde eğitim almaktadır.	6.5.13 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.	Training records Eğitim kayıtları			
PA						
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6.6a	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.					
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6.6a	Yönetim sistemleri, zararlı yönetiminde çevre dostu, kimyasal olmayan yöntemlerin geliştirilmesini ve benimsenmesini destekleyecek ve kimyasal pestisitlerin kullanımından kaçınmak için çaba gösterecektir.	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.				
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	6.6.1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available.	Documentation	Note laws and guidelines referring to forest pest control			
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S4						

	6.6.1 Belirlenmiş zararlı, hastalık ve yabancı ot kontrol stratejileri mevcuttur.	6.6.1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available.	Documentation Dokümantasyon	Note laws and guidelines referring to forest pest control		
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	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;	Records	Note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use			
	<i>Note to auditors: record quantity of all chemicals used in the past year together with justification of use.</i>					
PA						
MA						

	6.6.2 Orman yönetimi işletmesinin tüm sentetik kimyasal kullanımlarını kaydetmeye yönelik prosedürler mevcuttur. Kimyasal kullanım kayıtları aşağıdakileri kapsar: a) Ürünün adı; b) Ele alınan sahanın konumu; c) Ele alınan sahanın alanı; d) Uygulama yöntemi; e) Kimyasal kullanımın başlangıç tarihi; f) Kimyasal kullanımın sona erdiği tarih; g) Kullanılan toplam kimyasal miktarı.	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	Records Kayıtlar	Note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use	Note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use Kimyasal kullanımın başlangıç tarihi ve sona erdiği tarihi	
	<i>Denetçilere Not: bir önceki yılda kullanılan tüm kimyasalların miktarlarını, kullanım parçacıklarıyla birlikte kaydedin.</i>	<i>Note to auditors: record quantity of all chemicals used in the past year together with justification of use.</i>				
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6.6.3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims.	Discussion with managers				
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6.6.4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.	Discussion with managers				
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6.6.5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.	Documented procedure Records				
PA					
MA					
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S2					
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6.6.6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.	Records Field observations				
PA					
MA					
S1					
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6.6h World Health Organisation Type IA and IB 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.					
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6.6.7 The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is prohibited.	Documents Site inspections	None chemicals banned within country			
PA					
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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.	Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Harvest production procedures / manuals	Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-01 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Farms FSC-001-30-011 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation			
PA					
MA					
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S2					
S3					
S4					

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S2					
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S4					

6.6.3 Kimyasallar, yalnızca tanımlı yönetim amaçlarına ulaşmak için kesinlikle gerekli olduğu hallerde kullanılır.	6.6.3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims.	Discussion with managers Yöneticilerle görüşme			
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6.6.4 Sentetik kimyasallar, ancak aşırı maliyet getirmeyen ve kimyasal olmayan bilinen bir alternatif bulunmadığında kullanılır.	6.6.4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.	Discussion with managers Yöneticilerle görüşme			
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6.6.5 Kimyasal olmayan alternatifin yerine kimyasal kullanıma ilişkin gerekebilecek biriktirilmiş, sentetik kimyasalın kullanımından önce değerlendirilmiş ve reddedilmiş olan kimyasal olmayan uygun alternatifini kaydetmeye yönelik bir prosedür uygulanmaktadır.	6.6.5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.	Documented procedure Records Belgeleme prosedürleri Kayıtlar			
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6.6.6 Kimyasallar, yalnızca aşgari etkili miktarlarında ve kontroller ve düzenlemeler sıkı sıkıya gözetilerek kullanılmaktadır.	6.6.6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.	Records Field observations Kayıtlar Saha gözlemleri			
PA					
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S4					

6.6h Dünya Sağlık Örgütü Tip IA ve IB ve klorine hidrokarbon pestisitleri; materi veya zehirli olan ya da türevleri kullanım amaçlarının ötesinde biyolojik olarak etkin kalma ve gıda zincirinde biriken pestisitler; ve uluslararası anlaşmalarla sınırlanmış olan tüm pestisitler yasaklanacaktır.	World Health Organisation Type IA and IB 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.				
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6.6.7 Bu kimyasalların onaylanmış birimlerde kullanılması veya depolanması yasaktır.	6.6.7 The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is prohibited.	Documents Site inspections Belgeler Saha denetimleri	None chemicals banned within country after inspection of production sites in chemical plants		
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6.6.8 Gıda, organofosfat ve organoklorin bileşimlerine dayalı tohum ve tohumluk ilaçlarının (Gamma HCH, Lindane ve BHC dahil olmak üzere) ve gıda zincirlerinde ya da ekosistemde birikebilen uzun süreli diğer kimyasalların kullanılması ve depolanması yasaktır.	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.	Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Harvest production procedures / manuals Kimyasal satın alımları Kimyasal uygulama kayıtları Birikim sistem prosedürleri / el kitapları	Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-01 FSC Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Farms FSC-001-30-011 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation		
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	6.6.9 Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC shall not be used unless derogation has been approved by FSC. See Annex to this standard.	Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Injury protection procedures / manuals	Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-011 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests FSC-GSI-30-011 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation		
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	6.6.9 FSC (Orman Görevlileri Kurulu) tarafından (çok Tehlikeli olarak sınıflandırılan) kimyasallar, söz konusu sapma FSC tarafından önceden onaylanmadığı sürece kullanılmayacaktır. Bu standardın Ekine bakınız.	Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Injury protection procedures / manuals	Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-011 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests FSC-GSI-30-011 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation		
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6.6c	If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.				
	6.6.10 Training and relevant equipment are provided to all operators.	Training manuals and records			
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6.6c	Kimyasallar kullanılıyorsa, sağlık ve çevre risklerinin en aza indirilmesi için uygun ekipman ve eğitim sağlanacaktır.				
	6.6.10 Tüm operatörlere eğitim ve uygun ekipman sağlanmaktadır.	Training manuals and records Eğitim el kitapları Eğitim kayıtları			
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	6.6.11 Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling shall not enter watercourses.	Site inspection			
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	6.6.11 Yakıt tankları ve depoları, hasar, hata veya yakıt ikmalinden kaynaklanan sızıntıların su yollarına girmesini önleyecek şekilde konumlandırılmıştır.	Site inspection Saha denetimi			
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	6.6.12 All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals shall be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.	Site inspection			
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MA					
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S3					
S4					

	6.6.12 Kimyasalların nakledilmesi, depolanması ve kullanılmasına yönelik tüm ekipmanlar güvenli ve sızdırmaz karşı korumalı bir şekilde saklanacaktır.	Site inspection Saha denetimi			
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	6.6.13 Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals			
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	6.6.13 Kimyasalların su yollarının 10 metrelik çevresinde ve rezervuar ve göllerin 30 metrelik çevresinde kullanılması yasaktır.	Documented procedure / manuals Belirlenmiş prosedür / el kitapları			
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	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.	Documented procedure / manuals			
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	6.6.14 Şiddetli yağışın beklendiği zamanlarda, yağışlı havalarda, donmuş, kar kaplı zeminde veya kuraklık sırasında kurumuş zeminde uygulama yasaktır.	Documented procedure / manuals Belirlenmiş prosedür / el kitapları			
PA					
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	6.6.15 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals			
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	6.6.15 Kimyasallarla muamele görmüş tohumlukların ekimden önce drenaj veya su yollarına sokulması yasaktır.	Documented procedure / manuals Belirlenmiş prosedür / el kitapları			
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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.				
	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.	Site inspection			
PA					
MA					
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S3					

6.7	Yakıt ve benzin dahil olmak üzere, kimyasallar, konteynörler, organik olmayan sıvı ve katı atıklar, çevresel açıdan uygun bir şekilde, saha dışındaki konumlarda tasfiye edilecektir.				
	6.7.1 Kimyasal, konteynör, organik olmayan sıvı ve katı atıkların çevresel açıdan uygun bir şekilde tasfiyesi için saha dışındaki konumlar belirlenmiştir.	Site inspection Saha denetimi			
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S4					
	6.7.2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.	Discussion with managers inspections			
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S4					

	6.7.3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal			
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S2					
S3					
S4					

	6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal			
PA					
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S2					
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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.				
	6.8.1 There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.	Documented procedure records	Note laws and guidelines on use of biological control agents		
PA					
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	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).	Pest and disease control strategy			
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S4					

	6.8.3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise.	No evidence of GMO use			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
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S4					

6.9	The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.				
	6.9.1 All use of exotic species is documented and justified.	Documents			
PA					
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S2					
S3					
S4					

	6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts.	Documents Pest inspection			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

S4					
	6.7.2 Atıklar, tasfiye için konulara taşımaya yönelik bir sistem uygulanmaktadır.	6.7.2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.	Discussion with managers inspections Yöneticilerle görüşme Denetim		
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	6.7.3 Tasfiye işlemleri su yollarında veya göllerde gerçekleştirilmekte ve gömme yoluyla uygulanmamaktadır.	6.7.3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burning.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal tasfiye işlemleri her hangi bir kanıt yoktur	Uygun	
PA					
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S4					

	6.7.4 Atıkların ormada bırakıldığına işaret eden herhangi bir kanıt yoktur.	6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal tasfiye işlemleri her hangi bir kanıt yoktur	Uygun	
PA					
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S2					
S3					
S4					

6.8	Biyolojik kontrol etkenlerinin kullanımı, ulusal kanunlara ve uluslararası düzeyde kabul edilmiş bilimsel protokollere göre belgelenecek, en aza indirilecek, izlenecek ve sıkı sıkıya kontrol edilecektir. Genetik olarak değiştirilmiş organizmaların kullanılması yasaktır.	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.			
	6.8.1 Biyolojik kontrol etkenlerinin tüm kullanımları için belgeleme ve izlemeye yönelik bir prosedür uygulanmaktadır.	Documented procedure for each Belgeleme prosedürü Kayıtlar	Note laws and guidelines on use of biological control agents		
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	6.8.2 Biyolojik kontrol etkenleri, yalnızca entegre zararlı yönetim sisteminin bir parçası olarak tanımlı yönetim amaçlarına ulaşmak için kesinlikle gerekli olduğu hallerde kullanılmaktadır (doğada bulunan organizmaların kullanımına izin verilmektedir).	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).	Pest and disease control strategy Zararlı ve hastalık kontrol stratejisi		
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	6.8.3 Orman yönetimi işletmesi genetik olarak değiştirilmiş herhangi bir organizma kullanmamaktadır.	6.8.3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise.	No evidence of GMO use GMO kullanımı işaret eden herhangi bir kanıt yoktur		
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6.9	Egzotik türlerin kullanımı, olumsuz ekolojik etkilerini önlemek amacıyla dikkatli bir şekilde kontrol edilecek ve etkin izlemeye tabi tutulacaktır.	The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.			
	6.9.1 Egzotik türlerin tüm kullanımları belgelenecek ve gerçekleştirilmektedir.	6.9.1 All use of exotic species is documented and justified.	Documents Belgeler		
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	6.9.2 Kullanılan egzotik türler, potansiyel olumsuz ekolojik etkileri değerlendirmek üzere izlenmektedir.	6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts.	Documents Egzotik türlerin Belgeler Sıkı izleme		
PA					
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S1					
S2					
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	6.9.3 In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented.	Documents Site inspection			
PA					
MA					
S1					
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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.				
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	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.	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion			
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S2					
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7.	FSC 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.		0		
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7.1a	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives.				
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	7.1.1 There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management	Management plan	Note requirements of regional authorities and forest grant schemes		
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7.1b1	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations.				
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	7.1.2 There is a clear description of the area under management control.	Documents Map			
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	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.	Documents Map			
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	7.1.4 There is a clear description of any areas under management control, which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.	Documents Map			
PA					

	6.9.3 Olumsuz ekolojik etkilerin tespit edilmesi halinde, kontrol faaliyetleri uygulanmaktadır.	Documents Site inspection			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

6.10.	Tahvilin aşağıdaki nitelikte olduğu durumlarda haricinde, ormanın plantasyonlara ve orman dış arazi kulllanmalarına tahvilin kabulü gerçekleştirilmeyecektir: a) orman yönetimi biriminin çok küçük bir kesimini kapsamasa; ve b) yüksek koruma değerli orman alanlarında gerçekleştirilmemesi; ve c) orman yönetimi birimi içerisinde açık, kayda değer, ilave, güvenli, uzun vadeli koruma faydaları sağlamsa.				
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	6.10.1 Tahvilin aşağıdaki nitelikte olduğu durumlarda haricinde, orman plantasyonlarına ve orman dış arazi kulllanmalarına tahvilin kabulü gerçekleştirilmeyecektir: a) orman yönetimi biriminin çok küçük bir kesimini kapsamasa; ve b) yüksek koruma değerli orman alanlarında gerçekleştirilmemesi; ve c) orman yönetimi birimi içerisinde açık, kayda değer, ilave, güvenli, uzun vadeli koruma faydaları sağlamsa.	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion	Responsibility of reducing forest limits in Turkey is stated in the relevant articles of the Constitution and the Forest Law. However the permissions for long-term forest area utilizations are given for		
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7.	FSC İLKESİ #7: YÖNETİM PLANI Operasyonların ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna uygun olmak kaydıyla, bir yönetim planı yazılacak, uygulanacak ve güncel tutulacaktır. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated. Uzun vadeli yönetim amaçları ve bu amaçlara ulaşma yöntemleri açıkça belirtilecektir.		0		
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7.1a	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler yönetim amaçlarını sunacaktır.				
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	7.1.1 Orman yönetimi amaçlarını ifade eden açık bir bildirim mevcuttur.	Management plan Yönetim planı	Note requirements of regional authorities and forest grant schemes		
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S3					
S4					

7.1b1	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler, yönetilecek orman kaynaklarının ve çevresel kısıtlamaların açıklanmalarını sağlayacaktır.				
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	7.1.2 Yönetim kontrolü altında bulunan alan açıkça tanımlanmıştır.	Documents Map Belgeler Haritalar			
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S2					
S3					
S4					

	7.1.3 Orman ve yönetim programının ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna uygun olmak üzere, yönetimin fiziksel özellikleri (örn. topografi, topraklar, jeoloji ve su kaynakları) açıklanmaktadır.	Documents Map Belgeler Haritalar			
PA					
MA					
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S2					
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	7.1.4 Yönetim kontrolü altında olan ve herhangi bir nedenle hasattan hariç tutulan her türlü alan açıkça tanımlanmıştır.	Documents Map Belgeler Haritalar			
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	7.1.5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.	Documents Harita Belgeler Haritalar			
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	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)	Forest inventory			
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7.1b(i)	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.				
	7.1.7 There is a description of the land use and ownership status.	(end use 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)			
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	7.1.8 There is a description of the socio-economic context for management.				
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	7.1.9 There is a description of adjacent land use.				
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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				
	7.1.10 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.	See 5.6.1 and 6.2.1			
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	7.1.10i Plans are being implemented and any deviation from prescription or rate of progress is adequately justified; overall objectives will still be achieved and the ecological integrity of the forest maintained.	Management plan and operational controls İzlenimler ve raporlar			
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	7.1.5 Geçmişte hasat edilmiş olan alanlar bilinmekte ve haritalarda bu şekilde işaretlenmektedir.	7.1.5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.	Documents Harita Belgeler Haritalar		
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	7.1.6 Tam döngü için planlanan hasat gerektirilmemek ve verimlerin ardışık döngülerde kalıcı olarak sürdürülebilir olacağı ilmi edici bir şekilde ortaya koymak için yeterince ayrıntılı bir kereste kaynağı değerlendirmesi (envanteri) mevcuttur. (ayrıca bkz. Kriter 5.6)	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)	Forest inventory Orman envanteri		
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7.1b(ii)	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler, arazi kullanımını ve mülkiyet durumu, sosyo-ekonomik koşullar ve bitişik arazi profili için açıklamalar sunacaktır.	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.			
	7.1.7 Arazi kullanımını ve mülkiyet durumu için bir açıklama sunulmuştur.	7.1.7 There is a description of the land use and ownership status.	(end use 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4) (ve bkz. 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)		
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	7.1.8 Yönetimin sosyo-ekonomik bağlamı tanımlanmıştır.	7.1.8 There is a description of the socio-economic context for management.			
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	7.1.9 Bitişik arazi kullanımını tanımlanmıştır.	7.1.9 There is a description of adjacent land use.			
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7.1c	Yönetim planı ve belgeler, orman ekosisteminin bütünlüğünü ve kaynak envanterleri aracılığıyla toplanan bilgilerle dayanarak, silvikültürel ve/veya diğer yönetim sistemini açıklamalıdır.	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the silvicultural and/or other management systems, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories			
	7.1.10 Yönetimin temelini oluşturan silvikültürel sistem açıkça tanımlanmış ve orman ekolojisi açısından gerektirilmelidir.	7.1.10 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.	See 5.6.1 and 6.2.1 Bkz. 5.6.1 ve 6.2.1		
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	7.1.10i Planlar uygulanmakta ve şartnamede veya ilerleme hızında görülen tüm sapmalar yeterli düzeyde gerektirilmemektedir; amaçlara yine de erişilecek, ormanın ekolojik bütünlüğü korunacaktır.	7.1.10i Plans are being implemented and any deviation from prescription or rate of progress is adequately justified; overall objectives will still be achieved and the ecological integrity of the forest maintained.	Management plan and operational controls İzlenimler ve raporlar Yönetim planı ve operasyonel kontroller. Gözlemlerle uyumlar		
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	7.1.11 The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: - 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 areas selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration;	Procedure documented Field Inspection Ann. 5.6						
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	7.1.11 Silvikültürel sistemin uygulanması için gerekli olan yönetim şartname ve prosedürleri aşağıda örneklendiği şekilde açıkça belirtilmiştir: gelecekte tohum kaynakları olarak çıkarılmak veya biyolojik çeşitliliği korumak üzere tutulacak olan ağaçların tespiti ve işaretlenmesi; - kesilecek ağaçların seçim kriterleri; - kesim için seçilen ağaçların ve alanın işaretlenmesinde kullanılacak yöntem; - gençleştirme sağlama yöntemi.	7.1.11 The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: - 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;	Procedure documented Field Inspection Ann. 5.6 Preparation of management plan documents Ann. 5.6					
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7.1d	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection							
	7.1.12 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.	See 5.6						
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7.1d	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler, yıllık hasat hızı ve tür seçimine ilişkin gerekçe sunacaktır.	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection						
	7.1.12 Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler, yıllık hasat hızı ve tür seçimine ilişkin gerekçe sunacaktır.	7.1.12 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.	See 5.6 Ann. 5.6					
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7.1e	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.							
	7.1.13 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented See 6.2						
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7.1e	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler, orman gelişiminin ve dinamiklerinin izlenmesini yönelik düzenlemeler sağlayacaktır.	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.						
	7.1.13 Orman gençleşme ve gelişiminin izlenmesine yönelik prosedürler belgelenmekte ve uygulanmaktadır.	7.1.13 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented See 6.2 Preparation of management plan documents Ann. 6.2					
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7.1f	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.	Environmental safeguards should be based on environmental assessments detailed in 6.3						
	7.1.14 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.	Discussion with manager Documents Fire plan						
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7.1f	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler şunları sunacaktır: Çevresel değerlendirilmelere dayalı çevresel korumalar.	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.						
	7.1.14 Yangın yönetimi ve mücadelesi ihtiyacı değerlendirilmiş ve belgelenmiştir.	7.1.14 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.	Discussion with manager Documents Fire plan Yönetsel değerlendirilmeler belgeleri Orman planları					
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	7.1.15 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented.	Discussion with manager Documents						
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	7.1.15 Çevresel değerlendirilmelere dayalı çevresel korumalar uygulanmaktadır.	7.1.15 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented.	Discussion with manager Documents Yönetsel değerlendirilmeler belgeleri					
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7.1g	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.							
	7.1.16 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species.	See 6.2b						
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7.1g	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler şunları sunacaktır: Ender, tehdit altında ve soyu tükenen türlerin tespitine ve korunmasına yönelik planlar.	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.						
	7.1.16 Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler şunları sunacaktır: Ender, tehdit altında ve soyu tükenen türlerin tespitine ve korunmasına yönelik planlar.	7.1.16 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species.	See 6.2b Ann. 6.2b					
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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.							
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7.1h	Yönetim planı ve destekleyici belgeler şunları sunacaktır: Koruma altındaki alanlar, planlanan yönetim faaliyetleri ve arazi mülkiyeti dahil olmak üzere, orman kaynak tabanını açıklayan haritalar.	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.						
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	7.1.17 There are maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas.	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b			
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	7.1.17 Koruma altındaki alan dahil olmak üzere, orman kaynak tabanını gösteren haritalar mevcuttur.	7.1.17 There are maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas.	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b Ayrıca bkz. 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b		
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	7.1.18 There are maps showing land ownership, are accessible, clear and usable.	Maps			
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	7.1.18 Arazi kullanımını gösteren haritalar mevcut, erişilebilir ve kullanılabilir durumdadır.	7.1.18 There are maps showing land ownership, are accessible, clear and usable.	Maps Haritalar		
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	7.1.19 There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).	Maps			
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	7.1.19 Kısa vadede (5-10 yıl) ve uzun vadede (20 yıl veya daha uzun) planlanan yönetim faaliyetlerini gösteren haritalar mevcuttur.	7.1.19 There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).	Maps Haritalar		
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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.		Regional/Government/other organisations involved in research in the area		
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7.2	Yönetim planı hem izleme sonuçlarının veya yeni bilimsel ve teknik bilgilerin kapsama dahil edilmesi hem de değişen çevresel, sosyal ve ekonomik koşullara cevap verilmesi için düzenli olarak gözden geçirilecektir.	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.			
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	7.2.1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.	Management plan Discussion with managers			
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	7.2.1 Yönetim planının düzenli olarak gözden geçirilmesi ve güncellenmesine yönelik bir sistem uygulanmaktadır.	7.2.1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.	Management plan Discussion with managers Yönetim planı Yöneticilerle Görüşmeler		
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	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.	Discussions with managers			
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	7.2.2 Yöneticiler, alanda örnekğin orman yönetimi, kereste üretimi ve biyoloji/ekoloji konusunda gerçekleştirilen veya planlanan ilgili araştırmaların farkındadır.	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.	Discussions with managers Yöneticilerle görüşme	Regional/Government/other organisations involved in research in the area Bölgesel hükümetler/ diğer kuruluşler/ alandaki araştırma kuruluşları	
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	7.2.3 There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.	Management Plan Social evaluation Discussion with managers			
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	7.2.3 Yönetimin sosyo-ekonomik koşullar ve eğilimler açısından gözden geçirilmesine yönelik bir sistem uygulanmaktadır.	7.2.3 There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.	Management Plan Social evaluation Discussion with managers Yönetim planı Sosyal değerlendirme Yöneticilerle Görüşmeler		
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	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.	Management Plan Discussion with managers			
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	7.2.4 Bu tür araştırmaların anlamlı sonuçlarının ve orman yönetim işletmesi tarafından yürütülen izlenimin sonuçlarının güncellenen politika, plan ve prosedürlere dahil edildiğine işaret eden kanıtlar vardır.	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.	Management Plan Discussion with managers Yönetim planı Yöneticilerle Görüşmeler		
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7.3	Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.				
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7.3	Orman işçileri, yönetim planının uygun şekilde uygulanmasını sağlamak amacıyla yeterli eğitim ve gözetime tabi olacaktır.	Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.			
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	7.3.1 Managers and supervisors shall have qualification, training or experience appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation and sufficient to enable them to plan and organise forest operations and other elements of the management plan	ILO Convention 142, Code of Practice on Safety (1980) or equivalent national legislation Skill certificates, records of training Field observation Interview with workers or unions			
PA					
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	7.3.1 Yöneticiler ve gözetimciler, operasyonun ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna uygun ve orman operasyonlarını ve yönetim planının diğer unsurlarını planlamaları ve düzenlemeleri için yeterli yetkinlik, eğitim veya deneyime sahip olacaktır.	7.3.1 Managers and supervisors shall have qualification, training or experience appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation and sufficient to enable them to plan and organise forest	ILO Convention 142, Code of Practice on Safety (1980) or equivalent national legislation. Skill certificates, records of training Field observation Interview with workers or unions ILO Sözleşmesi 142, Güvenlik Uygulama Kodu (1980) veya eşdeğer ulusal mevzuat. Beceri sertifikaları, eğitim kayıtları.		
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7.3.2	All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation			
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7.3.3	There are records of training provided to forest workers.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation			
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7.3.4	Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there is a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	Policy			
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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				
7.4.1	A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality. (I.E. 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)	Availability of information			
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B	FSC 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.			0	
B.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.				
B.1.1	There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations.	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents			
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B.1.1	Contractors' performance is monitored, including compliance with contract specifications. In large scale organisations, formal auditing of contractors shall be carried out on a regular basis and records thereof maintained.	Interviews with Forest Managers and contractors. Audit Documents.			
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7.3.2	Tüm işçiler, görev ve sorumluluklarıyla ilgili eğitim almaktadır.	7.3.2 All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation Eğitim prosedürlerinin belgelenmesi Eğitim kayıtları Çalışanlarla görüşmeler.		
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7.3.3	Orman işçilerine sağlanan eğitimin kayıtları mevcuttur.	7.3.3 There are records of training provided to forest workers.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation Eğitim prosedürlerinin belgelenmesi Eğitim kayıtları Çalışanlarla görüşmeler.		
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7.3.4	Operasyonun ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna uygun olmak üzere, her kademedeki çalışanların işe alım, yerleştirilme, eğitimi ve herlemesi için beceri ve denetim tabanlı bir öğrenim, yetkililik ve işe alma politikası mevcuttur.	7.3.4 Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there is a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	Policy Politika		
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7.4	Bilgilerin gizliliğini gözetmek kaydıyla, orman yöneticileri yukarıdaki Kriter 7.1'de listelenenler dahil olmak üzere, yönetim planının birincil unsurlarına bir özeti kamuya erişime sunacaktır.	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			
7.4.1	Ticarî gizliliğin kabul edilen normları dahilinde olmak üzere, yönetim faaliyetlerinin bir özeti ilgili tüm tarafların erişimine sunulacaktır. (Not: Yönetim planının, yukarıdaki Kriter 7.1'de listelenen ana unsurlarının bir özeti, sertifikaya verildiği takdirde, Toprak Birliği'nin kamuya açık değerlendirmeye zemininde yer alacaktır)	7.4.1 A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality. (I.E. 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)	Availability of information Bilgilerin erişilebilirliği		
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B	FSC İLKESİ #8: İZLEME VE DEĞERLENDİRME Ormanın durumu, orman ürünlerinin verimini, koruma ve gözlem sürecini, yönetim faaliyetlerini ve bu faaliyetlerin sosyal ve çevresel etkilerini değerlendirmek amacıyla, orman yönetiminin ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna uygun bir izleme faaliyeti yürütülecektir.	FSC 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.		0	
B.1	İzleme sıklığı ve yoğunluğu hem orman yönetimi operasyonlarının ölçeği ve yoğunluğuna hem de etkileden çevrenin nisbi karmaşıklığı ve hassasiyetine uygun şekilde belirlenebilir. İzleme prosedürleri tutarlı ve zaman içerisinde tekrarlanabilir olmalı ve boyut, sonuçların ve değişimin değerlendirilmesinde ve karşılaştırılmasında imkan tanımalıdır.	The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.			
B.1.1	Orman operasyonlarının etkilerinin izlenmesine yönelik bir sistem uygulanmalıdır.	B.1.1 There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations.	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents		
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B.1.1	Sözleşme şartnamelerine uygunluk dahil olmak üzere, yüklenicilerin performansı izlenmektedir. Büyük ölçekli kuruluşlarda, yüklenicilerin resmi denetimi düzenli olarak yürütülmesi ve bu denetimin kayıtları saklanmalıdır.	B.1.1 Contractors' performance is monitored, including compliance with contract specifications. In large scale organisations, formal auditing of contractors shall be carried out on a regular basis and records thereof maintained.	Interviews with Forest Managers and contractors. Audit Documents. Orman Yöneticileri ve yüklenicileriyle görüşmeler. Denetim Belgeleri.		
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	8.1.2 The frequency and expense of monitoring is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.	<i>As above</i> <i>Monitoring system justified</i>			
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	8.1.3 Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change.	<i>As above</i>	<i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtained information e.g. fixed point photography.</i>		
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	8.1.4 Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	<i>As above</i>			
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8.2a	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested.				
	8.2.1 Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded.	<i>Production records</i>			
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8.2b	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.				
	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.	<i>Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates</i> <i>A documented programme for collection of data</i>			
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	8.2.3 The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed.	<i>Records of regular monitoring</i>			
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8.2c	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.				
	8.2.4 Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.	<i>Monitoring procedure</i> <i>Monitoring data</i>			
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	8.1.2 İzleme sıklığı ve maliyeti hem orman yönetim operasyonlarının ölçüğü ve yoğunluğuna hem de etkilenen çevrenin nişli karmaşıklığı ve hassasiyetine uygundur.	<i>As above</i> <i>Monitoring system justified</i> <i>Vakarlarda balırlıklığı gibi</i> <i>İzleme planının gerekliliğidir</i>			
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	8.1.3 Prosedürler tutarlıdır ve değişimin karşılaştırılmasına izin verecek şekilde zaman içerisinde karşılaştırılabilir niteliktedir.	<i>As above</i> <i>Vakarlarda balırlıklığı gibi</i>	<i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtainable information e.g. fixed point photography</i> <i>Anket yöntemleri kullanılabilir</i>		
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	8.1.4 İzleme kayıtları düzenli, güncel ve erişilebilir bir şekilde tutulmaktadır.	<i>As above</i> <i>Vakarlarda balırlıklığı gibi</i>			
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8.2a	Orman yönetiminde, hasat edilen tüm orman ürünlerinin veriminin izlenmesi için gerekli olan araştırma ve veri toplama faaliyetleri yer almaktadır.				
	8.2.1 Hasat edilen tüm orman ürünlerinin verimleri kaydedilmektedir.	<i>Production records</i> <i>Kayıtlar</i>	<i>Üretim</i>		
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8.2b	Orman yönetiminde, gelişme oranları, gençleştirme ve ormanın durumunun izlenmesi için gerekli olan araştırma ve veri toplama faaliyetleri yer almaktadır.				
	8.2.2 Standart gelişim modellerinin veya ticari türlerin gençleştirilmesine ilişkin bilgilerin bilinmediği durumlarda, geleceğin yönetimi için ayrıntılı bilgiler toplanmasına yönelik bir program uygulanmalıdır.	<i>Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates</i> <i>A documented programme for collection of data</i> <i>Gençleştirme ve gelişim oranlarına ilişkin güvenilir verilerin bulunması</i> <i>Bilginin bir veri toplama programı</i>			
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	8.2.3 Ormanın durumu (zararı veya hastalık varlığı, toprak kompaksiyonu, erozyon vb. kamular) izlenmekte ve gözden geçirilmektedir.	<i>Records of regular monitoring</i> <i>Üzlem kayıtları</i>			
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8.2c	Orman yönetiminde, flora ve faunasının bileşiminin ve gözlemlenen değişikliklerinin izlenmesi için gerekli olan araştırma ve veri toplama faaliyetleri yer almaktadır.				
	8.2.4 Muhafaza alanları (bkz. 6.2), bozunma veya müdahale kanıtının bulunmadığından emin olmak amacıyla düzenli olarak izlenmektedir.	<i>Monitoring procedure</i> <i>Monitoring data</i> <i>İzleme prosedürü</i> <i>İzleme verileri</i>			
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	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.				
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8.2.4	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.				
	8.2.6 There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the social or environmental impacts of operations are recorded.	Records of meetings with representatives of local communities (see also 4.4.1)			
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	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.	Documented procedures Monitoring data			
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8.2e	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.				
	8.2.8 There are clear accounts for the forest enterprise.	Accounts (see also 5.1)			
PA					
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	8.2.9 There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise.	Accounts Annual review Discussion with forest managers			
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	8.2.10 Where non-timber products are used, a resource inventory is conducted, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management.	Documented inventory			
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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".				
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	8.2.5 Orman yöneticileri, orman yönetiminin ölçüğü ve yoğunluğuna ve orman ekosisteminin ve içerisindeki bilinen türlerin enderliği ve hassasiyetine uygun olmak üzere, ormanlık operasyonların bitki ve hayvan türleri (isimler, bolluk, dağılım, habitat gereksinimleri, biyoloji, ekoloji, davranış) üzerindeki etkilerini izlenmesini sağlamaktadır.	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.			
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8.2.4	Orman yönetiminde, insan faaliyetleri ile diğer operasyonların çevresel ve sosyal etkilerinin izlenmesi için gerekli olan araştırma ve veri toplama faaliyetleri yer almaktadır.	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.			
	8.2.6 Yerel topluluk temsilcileriyle, operasyonların sosyal ve çevresel etkilerine ilişkin her türlü endişenin kayıtlı altına alınmış toplantılar yapılmaktadır.	8.2.6 There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the social or environmental impacts of operations are recorded.	Records of meetings with representatives of local communities (see also 4.4.1) Yerel toplulukların temsilcileriyle yapılan toplantıların kayıtları (ayrıca bkz. 4.4.1)		
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	8.2.7 Çevresel etkilere ilişkin verileri toplamak amacıyla izleme programları uygulanmaktadır. Bu tür veriler su kalitesi, mevsimsel su akışları, balık popülasyonları ve vahşi popülasyonlarla ilgili olabilir.	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.	Documented procedures Monitoring data Bilgilendirme prosedürleri İzleme verileri		
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8.2e	Orman yönetiminde, orman yönetiminin maliyetlerini, üretkenliğini ve verimliliğini izlenmesi için gerekli olan araştırma ve veri toplama faaliyetleri yer almaktadır.	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.			
	8.2.8 Orman işletmesine ilişkin açık ve net hesaplar mevcuttur.	8.2.8 There are clear accounts for the forest enterprise.	Accounts (see also 5.1) Hesaplar (ayrıca bkz. 5.1)		
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	8.2.9 Orman yönetimi işletmesinin üretkenliği ve verimliliğine yönelik bir değerlendirme mevcuttur.	8.2.9 There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise.	Accounts Annual review Discussion with forest managers Hesaplar Yıllık gözden geçirme Orman yöneticileriyle tartışmalar		
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	8.2.10 Kereste dış ürünlerin kullandığı durumlarında, orman yönetiminin ölçüğüne ve yoğunluğuna uygun bir kaynak envanteri yürütülmektedir.	8.2.10 Where non-timber products are used, a resource inventory is conducted, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management.	Documented inventory Bilgilendirme envanteri		
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8.3	Orman yöneticisi tarafından, izleme ve onaylama kuruluşlarının her bir orman ürününi "koruma ve gözetme zinciri" olarak bilinen bir süreç kapsamında mensebe kadar izleyebilmesine imkan tanıyan yönlük belgeler sağlanacaktır.	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".			
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	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.	Procedure documented	In the case of joint forest management and chain of custody evaluation the point of sale MUST be explicitly identified and recorded by the inspector.		
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	8.3.1 Orman ürünleri olarak satılan orman ürünlerinin, değerlendirme altındaki ormandan geldiği açıkça belirtilmektedir. Buna sağlamak için kerestenin fiziksel olarak işaretlenmesi, belge kontrolü yapılması, günlük veya haftalık üretim kayıtları tutulması veya bu yöntemler ve benzeri tekniklerin bir arada kullanılması söz konusu olabilir.	Procedure documented Belgeleme prosedürü	In the case of joint forest management and chain of custody evaluation the point of sale MUST be explicitly identified and recorded by the inspector.		
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	8.3.2 The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.	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.		
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	8.3.2 Orman yönetimi işletmesi, kerestenin koruma ve gözetim zincirini satış noktasına kadar kontrol altında tutmaktadır.	Procedure documented Belgeleme prosedürü	The inspector MUST describe and evaluate the system for controlling		
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	8.3.3 Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify: * 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	Records			
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	8.3.3 Orman satış kereste satıcıları için düzenlenen faturalarda aşağıdakiler belirtilmelidir: - satış tarihi - satış sertifikalı kereste miktarı - satış sertifikalı kerestenin özellikleri (tür, boyutlar, kalite) - alıcının sertifikalı kerestenin koruma ve gözetim zincirinin kontrolünü üstleneceği nokta - sertifika kodu - teslim belgelerine ilişkin ayrıntılarla eşleşir	Records Kayıtlar			
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8.4	The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.				
	8.4.1 There is a system that demonstrates how the results of monitoring are incorporated into the revision of management plans.	Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager			
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8.4	İzleme sonuçları, yönetim planının uygulanmasına ve gözden geçirilmesine dahil edilecektir.				
	8.4.1 İzleme sonuçlarının Yönetim planlarının gözden geçirilmesine nasıl dahil edileceğini gösteren bir sistem mevcuttur.	Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager Yönetim planı Belgeleme prosedürü Yönetimle görüşmeler			
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	8.4.2 There is evidence to demonstrate that proposed changes to management are implemented.	Management plan Discussion with manager			
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	8.4.2 Yönetime önerilen değişikliklerin uygulandığını gösteren kanıtlar vardır.	Management plan Discussion with manager Yönetim planı Yönetimle Görüşmeler			
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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.				
	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, on request	Monitoring summary			
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8.5	8.5 Bilgilerin gizliliğini gözetmek kaydıyla, orman yöneticileri Kriter 8.2'ye listelenenler dahil olmak üzere, izleme göstergelerinin sonuçlarının bir özetiini kamusal erişimine sunacaktır.				
	8.5.1 Orman yöneticileri, ticari gizliliğin kabul edilen normları çerçevesinde olmak üzere, izleme programlarının sonuçlarını ve/veya bir özeti talep üzerine ilgili tüm tarafların erişimine sunmayı kabul etmektedir.	Monitoring summary İzleme özetii			
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8	FSC 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.		0		
	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).				
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.				
	9.1.1 Forest managers are able to provide a definition of High Conservation Value Forest for their region.	Results of assessment	Please note whether you know of any forests or areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above		
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9.1.2	Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control.				
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	S4				
	9.1.3 Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.	Maps			
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	S4				
9.2	The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.				

9	FSC İLKESİ #9: YÜKSEK KORUMA DEĞERLİ ORMANLARIN MUHAFAZASI Yüksek koruma değerli ormanlarda yürütülen yönetim faaliyetlerinde, bu ormanları tanımlayan özellikler muhafaza edilmiş veya geliştirilmiştir. Yüksek koruma değerli ormanlara ilişkin kararlar her zaman tedbirli yaklaşım bağlamında değerlendirilmelidir.		0		
	Yüksek Koruma Değerli Ormanlar, aşağıdaki özelliklerden birini veya birden barındıran alanlardır: a) biyolojik, bölgesel veya ulusal ölçekte önemli (örneğin endemik türler, nadir türler, nadir türler barındıran alanlar), ya da büyük çaplı doğal değerlere sahip alanlar (örneğin endemik türler, nadir türler, nadir türler barındıran alanlar); b) nadir, tehdit altında veya korunma gerektiren ekosistemler barındıran alanlar (örneğin nadir türler, nadir türler barındıran alanlar); c) büyük alanlarda doğal değer ve biyolojik çeşitlilik barındıran alanlar (örneğin büyük çaplı doğal alanlar); d) yerel toplulukların temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak amacıyla önem taşıyan (örneğin su, toprak, sağlık) ya da yerel toplulukların geleneksel kültürleri önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunan (örneğin yerel toplulukların önemli kültürel mirasları, geleneksel bilimi veya diğer değerli mirasları) alanlardır.				
9.1	Yüksek Koruma Değerli Ormanlar tutarı özelliklerinin mevcudiyetini belirlemeye yönelik değerlendirme, orman yönetiminin ölçeğine ve yoğunluğuna uygun şekilde tamamlanacaktır.				
	9.1.1 Orman yöneticileri, bölgelerinde Yüksek Koruma Değerli Orman için bir tanım sağlayabilmektedir.	Results of assessment	Please note whether you know of any forests or areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above		
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	S3				
	S4				
9.1.2	9.1.2 Orman yöneticileri, kontrolleri altındaki alanda Yüksek Koruma Değerli Ormanların bulunup bulunmadığını değerlendirmiştir.				
	PA				
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	S4				
	9.1.3 Yüksek Koruma Değerli Orman olarak belirlenmiş olan alanlar haritalarda işaretlenmiştir.	Maps			
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9.2	Oran prosedürünün süzgeci kapsamında, tespit edilen muhafaza özellikleri ve bu özelliklerin korunmasını yönelik seçenekler vurgulanmalıdır.				

	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.	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.			
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	9.2.1 Orman yöneticileri, Yüksek Koruma Değerli Ormanların belirlenmesi ve belirlenen Yüksek Koruma özelliklerini yönetici yönetim seçeneklerinin tespit edilmesi konusunda ilgili paydaşlara danışacaktır.	Discussion with forest managers Stakeholder consultation Orman yöneticileriyle görüşme Paydaşlarla itişare	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			
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	9.2.11 When an HCVF has been identified for its socioeconomic or cultural attributes, there should be joint analysis and decision-making with the stakeholders directly affected; all efforts should be made to establish co-management agreements with these stakeholders.	Management plans and maps. Consultation with stakeholders and/or government agencies or evidence of input by these agents Yönetim planları ve haritaları, Paydaşlar ve/veya devlet kurumlarıyla itişare veya bu mercilerin görüşlerine başvuru kanalları				
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	9.2.11 Sosyal-ekonomik veya kültürel özelliklerinden dolayı bir ormanın Yüksek Koruma Değerli Orman olarak belirlenmesi halinde, bu durumdan doğrudan etkilenen paydaşlarla ortak analiz ve karar verme süreçleri yürütülmelidir; bu paydaşlarla ortak yönetim anlaşmaları yapmak için her türlü çaba harcanmalıdır.	Management plans and maps. Consultation with stakeholders and/or government agencies or evidence of input by these agents Yönetim planları ve haritaları, Paydaşlar ve/veya devlet kurumlarıyla itişare veya bu mercilerin görüşlerine başvuru kanalları				
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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.					
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9.3	Yönetim planında, tedbir yaklaşımına uygun geçerli muhafaza özelliklerinin korunmasını ve/veya geliştirilmesini sağlayacak özel tedbirler yer alacak ve uygulanacaktır. Bu tedbirlere, kamunun erişimine sunulan yönetim planı özetinde özellikle yer verilecektir.					
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	9.3.1 Specific protection measures are implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes.	Protection measures documented and justified Evidence of implementation				
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	9.3.1 Tespit edilen Yüksek Koruma Değerli alanlar ve/veya özellikler için özel koruma tedbirleri uygulanmaktadır.	Protection measures documented and justified Evidence of implementation Bölgesel ve yerel yönetimlerle koruma tedbirleri uygulanmaktadır				
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	9.3.11 Kritiik olarak soyu tükenen orman peyzajları, tam korumaya tabi tutulmalıdır (yani hasat edilmemelidir).	Management Plans and maps. Interview with Forest Managers and local experts Yönetim Planları ve haritaları, Orman Yöneticileri ve yerel uzmanlarla görüşmeler				
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	9.3.2 The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach.					
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	9.3.2 Tespit edilen koruma önlemlerinde, tedbir yaklaşımı benimsenir.					
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	9.3.3 The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan.					
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	9.3.3 Tespit edilen koruma tedbirleri, kamunun erişimine sunulan yönetim planında yer alır.					
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9.4	Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.					
	9.4.1 A programme of at least annual monitoring, appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes, is implemented.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data				
PA						
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9.4	Geçerli muhafaza özelliklerini korumak veya geliştirmek üzere uygulanan tedbirlerin etkililiğini değerlendirmek için yıllık izleme çalışmaları yürütülmelidir.					
	9.4.1 Muhafaza özelliklerinin büyüklüğüne ve hassasiyetine uygun olmak üzere, en azından yıllık izlemeyi öngören bir program uygulanmaktadır.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data İzleme prosedürü İzleme verileri				
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10	FSK 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.			0	
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 implementation of the plan.				
	10.1.1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the management plan objectives for the plantation.	Management plan or supporting documents			
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	10.1.2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are effectively implemented.	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit			
PA					
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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.				
	10.2.1 Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest	Management plan or supporting documents Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point	Note requirements of local authorities and forest grant scheme. See indicators of Principle 6, especially 6.2, 6.3 and see EIS below.		
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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.				
	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; (see 6.2 and 6.3 for other norms)	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection			
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10.2c	The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.				
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10	FSK İLKESİ #10: PLANTASYONLAR Plantasyonlar 1-9 sayılı ilke ve Kriterlere ve ilke 10 ile Kriterlerine uygun şekilde planlanacak ve yönetilecektir. Plantasyonlar bir dizi sosyal ve ekonomik fayda sağlayabilir ve dünyanın orman ürünü ihtiyaçlarını karşılamasına katkıda bulunabilirken, doğal ormanların restorasyonuna ve korunmasına yönelik, baskıların azaltılmasına ve desteklemeye öncelik verilmelidir.			0	
10.1	Doğal orman muahafaza ve restorasyon amaçları dahil olmak üzere, plantasyonun yönetim amaçları yönetim planında açıkça belirtilecek ve planın uygulanmasında net bir şekilde ortaya koyulacaktır.				
	10.1.1 Doğal ormanların korunması ve restorasyonu, planın yönetim plan amaçlarında açıkça belirtilmektedir.	Management plan or supporting documents Yönetim planı veya destekleyici belgeler			
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	10.1.2 Bu amaçlara ulaşmaya yönelik strateji ve prosedürler etkili bir şekilde uygulanmaktadır.	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit Yönetim planı veya destekleyici belgeler Saha ziyareti			
PA					
MA					
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S4					

10.2a	Plantasyonların tasarımı ve yerleşimi doğal ormanların korunmasını, restorasyonunu ve muhafazasını desteklemeli ve doğal ormanlar üzerindeki baskıları arttırmamalıdır.				
	10.2.1 Plantasyon yönetimi, bitişikteki doğal ormanların niteliklerinin korunmasını veya geliştirilmesini sağlayacak şekilde tasarlanmaktadır.	Management plan or supporting documents Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point Natural vegetation areas within the FMI are identified and demarcated on maps and each area within the landscape are known and considered during planning. Yönetim planı veya destekleyici belgeler Muhafaza alanlarının gerekli şekilde korunması, tasarımı ve yerleşimi Orman Yönetim Birimi içerisindeki doğal bitki örtüsü alanları haritalarda tespit edilmiştir ve işaretlenmiştir ve payızlı şekilde her bir alanlar bilimsel ve ekim alanında gözetilerek belirlenmiştir.	Note requirements of local authorities and forest grant scheme. See indicators of Principle 6, especially 6.2, 6.3 and see EIS below. Forest reserves or areas have requirements or programs and are established at appropriate		
PA					
MA					
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S2					
S3					
S4					

10.2b	Operasyonun ölçeğine uygun olmak kaydıyla, plantasyonun yerleşiminde vahşi yaşam koridorları, dere kenarları ve farklı yaş ve döngü dönemlerine sahip ağaç sıralarının bir mozaiği kullanılacaktır.				
	10.2.2 Aşağıdakileri temin etmek için politika ve prosedürler uygulanmaktadır: - ağaç yaşları ve rotasyonlarından oluşan bir mozaiği belirlemek ve muhafaza edilmelidir; - vahşi yaşam koridorları sağlanmaktadır; - dere kenarları veya otluklarda doğal bitki örtüsü koridorlarının bulunduğu hallerde, bunlar ekim ve hasat operasyonlarının korunması ve dere kenarı rezerv alanları halinde geliştirilmelidir; (diğer normlar için 6.2 ve 6.3'e bakınız)	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection Değerlendirme politikası ve prosedürleri Saha denetimi			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

10.2c	Plantasyon bloklarının ölçeği ve yerleşimi, doğal peyzajda yer alan orman sıralarının yerleşimiyle tutarlı olacaktır.				
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	10.2.3 Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.	Planning procedures Field inspection				
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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.					
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	10.3.1 Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability.	Management plan or supporting documents				
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	10.3.2 Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape.	Landscape design plans Field inspection				
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S4						

	10.3.2i Maximum clear-cut size is defined. Documented justification should be provided where there are potential adverse environmental or socioeconomic impacts.	Policy and Procedures				
PA						
MA						
S1						
S2						
S3						
S4						

	10.3.3 Management makes provision for the use of a variety of tree species and provenances or other plants.	Evidence of consideration given to use of species valued by local people Species provenance list				
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S2						
S3						
S4						

	10.3.4 Management makes provision for age and structural diversity of plantation in the landscape.	Evidence of restructuring in even aged plantations Age structure evaluation Field inspection				
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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.					
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	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.	Justification of species and				
PA						
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	10.2.3 Plantasyonların hem genel yerleşimi hem de iç tasarımı, alanın peyzajıyla uyumludur.					
PA						
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S4						

10.3	Ekonomik, ekolojik ve sosyal kararlılığın geliştirilmesi için, plantasyonların bileşiminde çeşitlilik tercih edilmektedir. Bu çeşitlilik peyzaj içerisindeki yönetim birimlerinin büyüklük ve mekân dağılımları, türlerin sayıları ve genetik bileşimlerini, yaş sınıflarını ve yapılarını kapsayabilir.					
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	10.3.1 Yönetim planlama sürecinde ekonomik, ekolojik ve sosyal kararlılık değerlendirilir.	Management plan or supporting documents Yönetim plan veya destekleyici belgeler				
PA						
MA						
S1						
S2						
S3						
S4						

	10.3.2 Yönetim, plantasyon büyüklüğü ve peyzajdaki dağılım konusunda çeşitliliği teşvik etmektedir.	Landscape design plans Field inspection Peyzaj tasarım planları Saha denetimleri				
PA						
MA						
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S4						

	10.3.2i Maksimum kesim büyüklük tanımları. Potansiyel olarak olumsuz çevresel veya sosyo-ekonomik etkilerin bulunduğu hallerde, belgelemesi gerekçe sağlanmalıdır.	Policy and Procedures Politika ve Prosedürler				
PA						
MA						
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S2						
S3						
S4						

	10.3.3 Yönetim, çeşitli ağaç türlerini ve kaynaklarını veya başka bitkilerin kullanımına yönelik düzenleme yapmaktadır.	Evidence of consideration given to use of species valued by local people Species provenance data Yerel halkların değer verdiği türlerin kullanımının değerlendirildiğine ilişkin kanıtlar Yerel kaynaklı türler				
PA						
MA						
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S4						

	10.3.4 Yönetim, peyzajdaki plantasyonun yaş ve yapı çeşitliliğine yönelik düzenleme yapmaktadır.	Evidence of restructuring in even aged plantations Age structure evaluation Field inspection Denk yaşlar dâhil plantasyonlarda yeniden yapılandırma girişimleri kanıtları Yaş yapısı değerlendirilmesi Saha denetimleri				
PA						
MA						
S1						
S2						
S3						
S4						

10.4	Ekim için tür seçimi, türlerin genel olarak sahaya uygunluğu ve yönetim amaçlarıyla tutarlılığına dayandırılacaktır. Biyolojik çeşitliliğin korunmasını iyileştirmek amacıyla, plantasyonların kurulumunda ve barınımı ekosistemlerini restorasyonunda egzersiz türler yerine yerli türler tercih edilecektir. Yalnızca performansları yerli türlerden daha yüksek olduğunda kullanılacak olan egzersiz türler, olagan dışı mortalite, hastalık veya böcek mihraları ve olumsuz ekolojik etkileri tespit etmek amacıyla dikkatli bir şekilde izlenecektir.					
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	10.4.1 Plantasyon için tür ve genotip seçimi için, plantasyonun amaçlarını ve ekim sahalarının iklimini, jeolojisi ve toprakların göz önünde bulunduran bir gerekçe mevcuttur.	Justification of species and Kullanılan türlerin gerekçesi				
PA						
MA						
S1						
S2						
S3						

S4					
	10.4.11 Information is available on seed sources and these can be traced to the stand data.	Plant records			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

	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.	Record of assessment			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

	10.4.3 Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area.	Record of assessment	List well known invasive species of area		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

	10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted. See 8.2b for monitoring norms				
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

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.				
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	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.	None Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	None relevant low/potential and forest grass scheme requirements		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

	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.	None 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.		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

S4					
	10.4.11 Tohum kaynaklarına ilişkin bilgiler mevcuttur ve sıra verilerine kadar izlenebilmektedir.	10.4.11 Information is available on seed sources and these can be traced to the stand data.	Plant records Birik kayıtlar		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

	10.4.2 Egzotik bir tür seçildiğinde, bu seçim açıkça gerekçelendirilmelidir. En iyi alternatif yerli türler belirlenmeli ve bu türlerin reddedilmesinin nedenleri sunulmalıdır.	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 shown from the justification	Record of assessment Değerlendirme kayıtları		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

	10.4.3 Herhangi bir egzotik tür ekmelden önce, bu türün çevredeki alanda invazyiv hale gelme riskine ilişkin bir değerlendirme yürütülmelidir.	10.4.3 Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area.	Record of assessment Değerlendirme kayıtları	List well known invasive species of area Alanda invazyiv tehlike bilinen bitkilerin listesi	
PA					
MA					
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S2					
S3					
S4					

	10.4.4 İnvazyiv egzotik türler ekmelmemektedir. İzleme normları için bkz. 8.2b	10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted. See 8.2b for monitoring norms			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

10.5	Plantasyonun ölçeğine uygun olmak ve bölgesel standartlarda belirlenmek üzere, toplam orman yönetiminin bir bölümü, sahanın doğal bir orman örtüsüne restore edilmesi amacıyla yönetilmelidir.				
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	10.5.1 Kriter 6.2b ile tutarlı olmak üzere, plantasyon alanının en azından %10'u doğal niteliklerini iyileştirmek ve temel amaç olarak biyoçeşitliliği sağlamak üzere yönetilmelidir.	None Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration Harıtlar Saha değerlendirmesi Doğal orman restorasyonu için yönetilecek toplam alan gereklilikleri	None relevant low/potential and forest grass scheme requirements Eğilim tanımları/biyo çeşitlilik ve orman habre programı gereklilikleri at rest edilmeli		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

	10.5.2 Kriter 6.2b ile tutarlı olmak üzere, plantasyon alanının en az %5'i alan nihai olarak doğal orman örtüsüne restore edilecek şekilde yönetilmelidir.	None 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. The justification may be carried out specifically in relation to this requirement. The justification may be carried out specifically in relation to this requirement. The justification may be carried out specifically in relation to this requirement.		
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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.		All provisions in 6.1 apply.		
	10.6.1 Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents	Management plan or supporting documents			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	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.	Procedure documented Field inspection			
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	10.6.3 There is no evidence of site degradation in the field.	Site visit			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	10.6.31 Major water resources within the forest area are identified	Maps and interviews with Forest Managers			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

10.6	Toprak yapısını, üretkenliği ve biyolojik faaliyeti korumak veya iyileştirmek için tedbirler alınacaktır. Hasat teknikleri ve oram, yol ve patika yapımı ve bakımı ve tür seçimi uzun vadede toprak bozunmasına veya su kalitesi ve miktarı üzerinde olumsuz etkiler veya dere yatağı düzenlenmesinde kayda değer sapmalara yol açmayacaktır.				
	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.				
	10.6.1 Toprak koruma yöntemleri, yönetim planlarında veya destekleyici belgelerde açıkça ve ayrıntılı bir şekilde tanımlanmaktadır.	Management plan or supporting documents Yönetim planı veya destekleyici belgeler			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	10.6.2 Hasat sonrası ağaçlandırmaya yönelik plan ve prosedürler, çıplak toprak oluşumunu en aza indirecek ve ağaçların mümkün olan en hızlı bir şekilde yeniden yerleştirilmesini sağlayacak şekilde tasarlanmaktadır.	Procedure documented Field inspection Belgelenmiş prosedürler Saha denetimi			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	10.6.3 Alanda saha bozunmasını gösteren herhangi bir kanıt yoktur.	Site visit Saha ziyaret			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	10.6.31 Orman alanındaki büyük su kaynakları tespit edilmektedir	Maps and interviews with Forest Managers Haritalar ve Orman Yöneticileriyle görüşmeler			
PA					
MA					
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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.				
	10.7.1 There is a documented integrated pest management strategy. (see 6.6a, b and c for further norms related to chemical use)	Documents	Note lines and guidelines referring to pest control		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	10.7.2 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented (see 7.10).	Documents			
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

10.7	Zararlı ve hastalık mikroorganizmaları, yangınları ve invaziv bitki girişlerini önlemek ve en aza indirmek için tedbirler alınacaktır. Entegre zararlı yönetimi, yönetim planının temel bir parçasını oluşturacak ve bu süreçte, kimyasal pestisit ve gübrelerden ziyade, önleme ve biyolojik kontrol yöntemleri kullanılacaktır. Plantasyon yönetimi, fidanlıkta kullanım dahil olmak üzere, kimyasal pestisit ve gübrelerin kullanımından uzaklaşmak için her türlü adımı atmalıdır. Kimyasal kullanımı Kriter 6.6 ve 6.7'de ele alınmaktadır.				
	10.7.1 Belgelemiş bir entegre zararlı yönetim stratejisi mevcuttur. (kimyasal kullanıma ilişkin ilave normlar için bkz. 6.6a, b ve c)	Documents Belgeler	Note lines and guidelines referring to pest control Zararlı kontrolüne ilişkin yönlendirme not ediniz		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					
	10.7.2 Yangın yönetimi ve mücadele ihtiyacı değerlendirilmiş ve belgelenmiştir.	Documents Belgeler			
PA					
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S2					
S3					
S4					

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.				
	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.	<i>Evidence of previous land use</i> Date of planting	<i>For further guidance refer to:</i> FSC-ADV-30-602 Conversion of plantation to non forest land FSC-ADV-31-001 Interpretation of criterion 10.9 FSC-ADV-30-607 Certification of forest remnants (see agricultural use)		
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S3					
S4					

10.9	Kasım 1994'ten sonra doğal ormanlardan tahvil edilmiş alanlarda kurulan plantasyonlar, normal şartlarda onay için uygun değildir. Yöneticinin/sahibinin bu tahvidden doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak sorumlu olmadığını göstermek için onay mercisine yeterli kanıtlar sunulması halinde, onaya izin verilebilir.				
	10.9.1 Mevcut sahibin/sahiplerinin ve yöneticinin/yöneticilerin tahvidden doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak sorumlu olmadığını gösteren açık kanıtlar bulunmadıkça, plantasyon, 1 Kasım 1994'ten sonra doğal ormandan tahvil edilmiş arazi üzerine kurulmamaktadır (bkz. 6.10 ve 10.9).	<i>Evidence of previous land use</i> Date of planting Orman arazi kullanımına ilişkin kanıtlar Düzen tarihleri	<i>For further guidance refer to:</i> FSC-ADV-30-602 Conversion of plantation to non forest land FSC-ADV-31-001 Interpretation of criterion 10.9 FSC-ADV-30-607 Certification of forest remnants (see agricultural use)		
PA					
MA					
S1					
S2					
S3					
S4					

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

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF) was established in 2003 with the merger of the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Environment. MEF is responsible for all aspects of forest management in Turkey including erosion control, protected areas, national parks and research.

There are 11 forestry research institutions in the country each linked to the Research and development department of the MEF

There is opportunity for collaboration with the agricultural sector for management of watersheds - with priority given to support and development of communities in remote areas and watersheds.

Tourism is a fast growing sector in Turkey with most tourism in forested areas.

Forest and Forest Related Laws

- 1)- Forest law: Law Number: 6831, accepted date: 31/8/1956, published official gazette: date : 8/9/1956, volume:37, issue : 9402, 2457 pages
- 2)- Environment Law: Law Number: 2872, accepted date: 9/8/1983, published official gazette: date : 11/9/1983 volume : 22, 499 pages
- 3)- Village Law: Law Number: 442, accepted date: 18/3/1924, published official gazette: date : 7/4/1924, volume:5, issue : 68, 3367 pages
- 4)- Employment Law: Law Number: 4857, accepted date: 22/5/2003, published official gazette: date : 10/6/2003, volume:5, issue : 25134, 42 pages
- 5)- Village Drinking Water Law: Law Number: 74781, accepted date: 9/5/1960, published official gazette: date : 16/5/1960, volume:417, issue : 10506, 1019 pages
- 6)- Natural Park Law: Law Number: 2873, accepted date: 9/8/1983, published official gazette: date : 11/8/1983, volume:22, issue : 18132, 508 pages
- 7)- Underground Water Law: Law Number: 167, accepted date: 16/12/1960, published official gazette: date : 23/12/1960, volume:1, issue : 10688, 814 pages
- 8)- Mining Law: Law Number: 3213, published official gazette: date : 15/6/1985, issue : 18785,
- 9)- Public Tender Act: Law Number: 4734, accepted date: 4/1/2002, published official gazette: date : 22/1/2002, volume:42, issue : 24648,
- 10)- National Afforestation and erosion Control Law: Law Number: 4122, accepted date: 23/7/1995, published official gazette: date : 26/7/1995, volume:34, issue : 22355,
- 11)- Water Products Law: Law Number: 1380, accepted date: 22/3/1971, published official gazette: date : 4/4/1971, volume:10, issue : 13799,
- 12)- Certification of Ownership Law: Law Number: 2644, accepted date: 22/12/1934, published official gazette: date : 29/12/1934, volume:16, issue : 2892,

Regulations

- 1)- Regulations of Environmental Impact Assessment. published official gazette: date : 17/6/2008, issue : 26939,
- 2)- Regulations of afforestation. published official gazette: date : 09/10/2003, issue : 25254,
- 3)- Regulations of controlling earth masses, debris and ruined wastes: published official gazette: date : 18/3/2004, issue : 25406,
- 4)- Regulations of enhancement of degraded lands due to mining: published official gazette: date : 14/12/2007, issue : 26730,
- 5)- Regulations of transportation license of carrying wood products: published official gazette: date : 04/06/2004, issue : 25482,
- 6)- Regulations of enhancing forest road plans: published official gazette: date : 01/07/2007, issue : 26569,
- 7)- Regulations of controlling waste oil: published official gazette: date : 30/07/2008, issue : 26952,
- 8)- Regulations of Forest management: published official gazette: date : 05/02/2008, issue : 26778,

Annex 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements

Date & Place	Title	Ratified in
1931	Convention on Whale Hunting	1934
Rome, 1949	Agreement on the Establishment of a General Fisheries Council for Mediterranean (as amended)	1967
Paris, 1959	International Convention on the Protection of Birds	1967
Paris, 1951	Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (as amended)	1965
Washington, 1959	The Antarctic Treaty	1995
Geneva, 1960	Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionizing Radiation	1969
Paris, 1960	Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (as amended)	1968
Moscow, 1963	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	1965
London, Moscow, Washington, 1967	Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Including the Moon and Other	1968
Paris, 1968	European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport	1971
Ramsar, 1971	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	1994
London, Moscow, Washington, 1971	Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea Bed and the Ocean Floor in the Subsoil Thereof	1972
London, Moscow, Washington, 1972	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production of Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons, and on Their Destruction	1975
Paris, 1972	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1983
Washington, 1973	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna And Flora (CITES)	1996
Paris, 1974	Agreement on an International Energy Program	1981
Barcelona, 1976	Convention for the Protection of Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)	1981
London, 1978	Convention on Prevention of Pollution from Ships MARPOL (Annex III and IV not signed By Turkey)	1990
Athens, 1980	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources	1983
Barcelona, 1976	Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in	1981
Geneva, 1982	Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean	1996
Izmir, 1996	Izmir Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes	1996
Bern, 1979	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Their Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)	1984
Barcelona, 1976	Dumping Protocol for Mediterranean	1981
Geneva, 1979	Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	1983
Geneva, 1984	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative	1985
Vienna, 1985	Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	1990
Montreal, 1987	Vienna Convention on the protection of the Ozone Layer	1990
Vienna, 1986	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Depleting the Ozone Layer	1990
Rio de Janeiro, 1992	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident	1990
Basel, 1989	Convention on Biological Diversity	1997
Bucharest, 1992	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	1994
Bucharest, 1992	Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution	1994
Bucharest, 1992	Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land Based Sources	1994
Bucharest, 1992	Protocol on Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Black Sea Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in	1994
Bucharest, 1992	Emergency Situations	1994
Paris, 1994	Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine, Environment Against Pollution by Dumping	1994
Paris, 1994	Convention on Combating Desertification	1996
	Convention on Combating Erosion	1998
	European Landscape Convention	2000
	Kyoto Protocol	2009
	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	2004

Declarations:

Stockholm Declaration on Human Environment (1972)
Helsinki Declaration on European Security and Cooperation (1975,1980,1986,1988)
Genoa Declaration on Mediterranean Sea (1985)
United Nations/ European Community (UN/EC) Flora Fauna and Living Environment Protection Declaration (1988)
European Environment a Health Charter (1989)
Atmospheric Pollution and Climate (Noordwijk) Declaration (1989)
Euro-Mediterranean Environment Charter (1990)
UN/EC Sustainable Development (Bergen) Declaration (1990)
Ozone (Montreal) Protocol (1990)
New European (Paris) Charter (1990)
UN/EC Espoo Ministerial Accord (1991)
OECD Environment and Development Ministerial Policy Accord (1991)
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)
Agenda 21 (1992)
Declaration on Forestry on Principles (1992)
OECD Environment Ministers Declaration (1992)
Cairo Declaration (1992)
Central Asia and Balkan Republic Environment Ministers Declaration (1994)
Sofia Ministerial Declaration (1995)
Barcelona Resolution (1995)
OECD Environment Ministers Declaration (1996)
OECD Environment Ministers Declaration (1998)
OECD Environment Ministers Declaration (2001)

References

<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natinfo/wssd/turkey.pdf>
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tr/tr-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

Annex 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in (XXX Country/Region)

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TURKEY'S BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Turkey is a country situated on the continents of Asia and Europe, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by the Aegean Sea and on the south by the Mediterranean. Its neighbours are Bulgaria and Greece to the west, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Iran to the east, Iraq and Syria to the south. With a total surface area of 780,576 km², of which 10,000 km² is formed by rivers and lakes, Turkey is located between latitudes 36°-42° North and longitudes 26°- 45° East.

Turkey displays the character of a small continent in terms of biological diversity. Among the reasons for this situation, one may count the fact that the country has three different types of bioclimate and three Biogeographical Zones, namely Euro-Siberian, Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian, its topographic, geological, geomorphologic and soil diversity, the existence of different types of aquatic bodies such as the sea, lakes, rivers, and fresh water, salt water and mineral water lakes, the altitude differences that range between 0 and 5,000 metres, the fact that the country has deep canyons and very different types of ecosystem and that it was less affected by the glacial period in comparison with European countries, the existence of the Anatolian Diagonal which links Northern Anatolia to Southern Anatolia and the resulting ecological and floristic differences, and the fact that the country is at the point where three continents intersect. In brief, Turkey has agricultural, forest, mountain, steppe, wetland, coastal and marine ecosystems and different forms and combinations of these ecosystems. Of the biogeographical zones, the Euro-Siberian Biogeographical Zone extends throughout Northern Anatolia and in those parts of the Thracian Region which face the Black Sea. This is the climatic region with the highest rainfall and is largely covered with forests. The Mediterranean Biogeographical Zone covers all areas on the Mediterranean coast and the western parts of Thrace and includes very different types of ecosystem. The Irano-Turanian zone is the largest of the Biogeographical Zones, starting in Central Anatolia and extending as far as Mongolia. The continental climate and steppe flora are predominant in this zone.

There are more than 90000 species including flora and fauna. These cover approximately 9500 vascular plants, 4000 lower plants, 60 to 80000 invertebrates and 1400 vertebrates. Out of 9500 vascular plant species, approximately one-third are endemics and three-quarters of all plant species existing in Europe grow in Turkey. The country is accepted as the richest especially in vascular plant species, within its climate zone. Among the phytogeographic regions, the Irano-Turanian region has the greatest number of endemic species followed by the Mediterranean and Euro-Siberian regions.

Forest Ecosystems

In Turkey, forest ecosystems cover a total area of 21,188,747 hectares. Forests consisting of broad-leaved trees are more widespread in Turkey. Coniferous trees occur at all altitudes from sea level to the highest limit where forests exist. In the Aegean and Mediterranean regions, there are humid and semi-humid coniferous and dry forests (oak, black pine and red pine) as well as shrubs and maquis.

The forest types according to the biogeographical regions are as follows:

Euro-Siberian Biogeographical Region:

- Broad-leaved and coniferous forests (Beech, Chestnut, Hornbeam; 500-1200m),
- Humid and semi-humid coniferous forests (black pine, Scotch pine, spruce, fir; 1000-1500m),
- Dry oak and pine forests (Oak: <1500m; black pine: >600m; red pine: 400-500m)
- Shrub (maquis and pseudo-maquis) formation (Red pine: <500m)

Mediterranean Biogeographical Region:

- Shrub (maquis and garigue) formation (Oaks, Sandal, gum, myrtle, etc. 350 m Marmara, 600 m Aegean; 800 m Mediterranean),
- Low-Altitude Mediterranean Belt forests (Red pine: <1000m; Black pine: 800-1500m),
- Aegean High Mountain Forests (Chestnut: <1000m; Beech, Linden, Hazelnut: >1500m; Scotch pine: >1600m; Oak and Black pine: >700m, Red pine: <600m),
- Mediterranean High Mountain Forests (Oak: 500-1200m; Black pine: 1200-2000m; Fir: 1200-1800m; Cedar: 1000-2000m; Juniper: 100-1800m; Beech-Hornbeam: 1100-1900m)

Irano-Turanian Biogeographical Region:

- Central Anatolia Steppe Forests (Mossy and white oak, Black pine, Juniper: 800-1500m),
- Central Anatolia Dry Black Pine, Oak and Juniper Forests (Oaks: <1200m; Black pine: 1000m-1500m; Scotch pine >1500m),
- Eastern Anatolia Dry Oak Forests (oak species <850m).

These rich forest ecosystems of Turkey provide habitats for a great number of endemic plant species, important bird species and other wildlife species. These ecosystems also include the wild relatives of many cultivated plants which are important for agricultural biological diversity.

FLORAL AND FAUNAL DIVERSITY

"Turkey is a country situated on the continents of Asia and Europe, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by the Aegean Sea and on the south by the Mediterranean. Turkey has three major bio-geographical regions namely Euro-Siberian, Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian, with a total surface area of 780 576 km². There are very different types of ecosystems such as coastal and marine, agricultural, mountain, forests, steppes and wetlands. The flora and fauna are very rich with a high endemism and wider genetic diversity." (Küçük and Ertürk, 2013)

Number and Extent of Protected Areas

Protected areas, including 2416 territories, cover 7.2% of the Turkey's territory. About 1.2% of these areas are protected under IUCN categories I-II. Protected areas are managed under different laws and regulations by different governmental institutions.

Percentage of Forest Cover

Forests cover 27.6% of the country.

Protected Areas	Number	Related Law	Institution
National park	40	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Nature conservation area	31	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Natural monument	107	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Nature park	184	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Wildlife development areas	80	Law on Terrestrial Hunting	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Conservation forest	58	Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Genetic conservation areas	239	Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Seed stands	373	Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Specially protected areas (SPAs)	16	Law on Environment	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
Natural sites	1273	Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
Ramsar sites	14	Ramsar Convention by-law on Conservation of Wetlands	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Biosphere reserves	1	Law on National Parks-Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Total	2416		

A comprehensive source of information on biodiversity and action plans in Turkey can be found:

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tr/tr-nsap-v2-en.pdf>

<http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr/korunanalanlar/korunanalan1.htm>

Annex 3 : 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
Appendix I:		
<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
Appendix II:		
<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>Gyrinops 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</i>		
<i>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. fauana</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:

- seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
- seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
- 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:

- seeds and pollen; and
- finished products packaged and ready for retail

4 All parts and derivatives except:

- 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*.

- 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	
	Indian Rosewood,	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	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	
	Utile, Sapele, African	
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Mahogany	(All 11 spp.)
<i>Khaya</i>	African Mahogany	(All 7 spp.)

Annex 4. Endangered species in (XXX Country/Region)

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. The following link can be used to obtain up-to-date information on the conservation status of species in Turkey: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search>
After entering this website, click location link on the left side of the page, then choose Turkey from Land Regions/West&Central Asia link.

Inspite of rich endemism in Turkey, some of these species are facing serious threats. According to the IUCN 2001 red list assessment, about 600 of total endemic species are in the category of 'Critically Endangered –CR' and about 700 species in the category of 'Endangered –EN'.

A comprehensive source of information on biodiversity and endangered species in Turkey can be found here: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tr/tr-nbsap-v2-en.pdf> and <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search>

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).
Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO
- 2 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)
FSC’s policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions that have an
- 3 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 Turkey
Fundamental

Convention	Date	Status	Note
C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	30 Oct 1998	In Force	
C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	12 Jul 1993	In Force	
C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	23 Jan 1952	In Force	
C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	19 Jul 1967	In Force	
C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	29-Mar-61	In Force	
C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	19 Jul 1967	In Force	
C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Minimum age specified: 15 years	30 Oct 1998	In Force	
C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	02 Aug 2001	In Force	

Governance (Priority)

Convention	Date	Status	Note
C081 - Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)	05-Mar-51	In Force	
C122 - Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)	13 Dec 1977	In Force	
C144 - Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)	12 Jul 1993	In Force	

Technical

Convention	Date	Status	Note
C002 - Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)	14 Jul 1950	In Force	
C011 - Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)	29-Mar-61	In Force	
C014 - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)	27 Dec 1946	In Force	
C015 - Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15)	29 Sep 1959	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 30 Oct 1999 by convention C138
C026 - Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)	29 Jan 1975	In Force	
C034 - Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34)	27 Dec 1946	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 23 Jan 1953 by convention C096
C042 - Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42)	27 Dec 1946	In Force	
C045 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)	21 Apr 1938	In Force	
C053 - Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936 (No. 53)	22 Apr 2005	In Force	
C055 - Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen) Convention, 1936 (No. 55)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C058 - Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58)	29 Sep 1959	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 30 Oct 1999 by convention C138
C059 - Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 59)	12 Jul 1993	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 30 Oct 1999 by convention C138
C068 - Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946 (No. 68)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C069 - Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946 (No. 69)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C073 - Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C077 - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946 (No. 77)	02 Nov 1984	In Force	
C080 - Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946 (No. 80)	13 Jul 1949	In Force	
C088 - Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)	14 Jul 1950	In Force	
C092 - Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 92)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C094 - Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94)	29-Mar-61	In Force	
C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)	29-Mar-61	In Force	
C096 - Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96) Has accepted the provisions of Part III	23 Jan 1952	In Force	
C099 - Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951 (No. 99)	23 Jun 1970	In Force	
C102 - Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) Has accepted Parts II, III, V, VI and VIII to X. Pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Government accepts the obligations of the Convention in respect of Parts II and VIII but avails itself of the temporary exceptions provided for in Articles 9(d) and 48(c).	29 Jan 1975	In Force	
C108 - Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958 (No. 108)	07 Feb 2005	In Force	
C115 - Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)	15 Nov 1968	In Force	
C116 - Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961 (No. 116)	02 Sep 1968	In Force	
C118 - Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) Has accepted Branches (a) to (g)	25 Jun 1974	In Force	
C119 - Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)	13 Nov 1967	In Force	
C123 - Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123) Minimum age specified: 18 years and total prohibition on women	08 Dec 1992	In Force	
C127 - Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)	13 Nov 1975	In Force	
C133 - Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970 (No. 133)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C134 - Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970 (No. 134)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)	12 Jul 1993	In Force	
C142 - Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)	12 Jul 1993	In Force	
C146 - Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976 (No. 146) Length of annual leave specified: 30 days	28 Jul 2005	In Force	
C151 - Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)	12 Jul 1993	In Force	
C152 - Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C153 - Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1979 (No. 153)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)	22 Apr 2005	In Force	
C158 - Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158)	04 Jan 1995	In Force	
C159 - Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)	26 Jun 2000	In Force	
C161 - Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)	22 Apr 2005	In Force	
C164 - Health Protection and Medical Care (Seafarers) Convention, 1987 (No. 164)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C166 - Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987 (No. 166)	17-Mar-05	In Force	
C167 - Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)	23-Mar-15	Not in force	The Convention will enter into force for Turkey on 23 Mar 2016.
C176 - Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)	23-Mar-15	Not in force	The Convention will enter into force for Turkey on 23 Mar 2016.
C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)	16 Jan 2014	In Force	

(See http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102893 for more information)

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>Planting</i> ⁴								
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>Felling</i> ¹¹								
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			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- forewarder	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- helicopter	✓		✓ ¹⁵	✓ ¹⁴	✓ ¹⁶	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
<i>Chipping</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ⁶
<i>Tree climbing</i> ¹⁷								
Using a chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓ ¹⁸	✓		✓
Not using a chain-saw	✓				✓			

Notes: * If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used. ¹With integrated steel toe for medium or heavy loads. ²Safety trousers incorporating clogging material, in hot climates/weather chain-saw leggings or chaps may be used. Safety trousers and chap contain fibres that are inflammable and melt, and should

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

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

Annex 7b Highly Hazardous Chemicals (see Annex 7b for references)

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)	Terbuthylazine
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:

- 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 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.

