

Standards for FSC Certification in Denmark Final

November 2004

Introduction

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international organization which accredits (i.e. authorize and monitor) independent certification bodies. The aim of FSC is to promote economically viable, socially beneficial, and environmentally responsible management of the world's forests. In addition to ensure a long-term future perspectives for timber as an environmentally friendly raw material, the FSC trademark enables forestry and timber enterprises to communicate to the consumers that they acknowledge their environmental and social responsibilities when they manage their forests. In addition, the trademark also allows consumers to express their equal responsibilities through a conscious choice. The FSC trademark guarantees the authenticity of the certification organization's claims. FSC certification secures impartial, independent assessment and control, which is prerequisite for a high level of credibility.

The certification bodies evaluate forest management operations, and attest that their management corresponds to FSC's Principles and Criteria (P&C) for good forest management.

The FSC certification process is voluntary and can only be initiated by the forest owners/managers. As it is the forest management that is assessed and not the current condition of the forest, FSC certification is open to all enterprises regardless of their starting point. Thus, the important issue with regard to certification is the steps taken by the forest owner/manager to continuously improve the forest management in accordance with the goals described in the management plan.

The present document is the 15th draft standard for FSC Certification of forest management at holding level in Denmark¹ prepared by the Danish Working Group² for elaborating FSC-endorsed forest certification standards. It has been a long process starting with the initiating meeting in June 1996. Many drafts have been written and discussed securing a broad discussion between the members of the Working Group and between the Working Group and observing stakeholders of the process. This 15th draft standard, which was approved by the Working Group on the 17th June 2004, therefore reflects a compromise of the different viewpoints from the many stakeholders. Endorsing this forest standard does not mean that the evaluation process has stopped. On the contrary it has only started. A forest standard has to be continually evaluated and revised every 5 year to accommodate new knowledge and stakeholder feedback. We therefore encourage your active participation in the ongoing discussion in the spirit of FSC.

The standard is aimed at "forest management units" (FMU) which may comprise anything from single forests with one owner/manager to a selection of forest holdings with several owners/managers that wish to obtain certification together under the FSC's rules for group certification. Accordingly, "the forest management unit" refers to the total forest area within the concerned holding(s).

In order to become certified, management of a forest management unit in Denmark must comply with the Danish FSC Standards.

¹ Greenland and Faroe Islands are not included.

² A list of the Danish FSC Working Group and observers can be found in annex 6.

For medium and small forest holdings there are a number of exceptions in the present standard. In this way the Danish standard is currently in line with FSC's effort to make FSC certification more accessible to Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests.

Some exceptions concern medium forest holdings of less than 250 hectares, others concern small forest holdings of less than 50 hectares. The exceptions are in force even though the forest holding is certified under a group certification and the total certified forest area in this way exceed 250 or 50 hectares. In the present standards the exceptions are marked with an asterisk* for forest holdings less than 50 hectares and with two asterisks** for forest holdings less than 250 hectares. Large forest holdings are larger than 250 hectares.

*	< 50 ha	Small forest holdings
**	50 ha < x < 250 ha	Medium forest holdings
	> 250 ha	Large forest holdings

For achieving the exceptions, it is a prerequisite, that the forest holding is managed under the guidance of professionally trained staff or that the owner/manager has been trained in connection with the FSC forest management certification.

The present draft FSC standard can also be downloaded from the Internet address <http://www.fsc.dk>

Structure of the Danish FSC standards

The structure of the Danish FSC standards follows the structure of the FSC Principles, numbered 1 to 10, and the various Criteria that fall under each Principle. Under each Criterion, the Danish FSC WG has proposed a set of Indicators and Verifiers.

Explanation to the numbering of Indicators and Verifiers:

The format for the presentation and numbering of Indicators and Verifiers is as follows:

Principle 1 (FSC-AC)

Criterion 1.1 (FSC-AC/FSC-DK).

- Indicator 1.1.1 (FSC-DK).
- Indicator 1.1.2 (FSC-DK).
- v (FSC-DK).
- v (FSC-DK).

If a Criteria is addressed by several indicators, each with a different set of verifiers, then each indicator/indicators will be followed by the relevant verifier/verifiers and then separated by one line from the following set of indicators and verifiers. Thus, any given verifier only addresses the preceding indicator or set of indicators, i.e. not necessarily all indicators under a given Criteria.

For further information, please contact:

The Danish FSC secretariat
Tel: +45 20606577
E-mail: info@fsc.dk
Homepage: <http://www.fsc.dk>

Overview of Standards with Annexes:

Principle 1: Compliance with laws and FSC principles	4
Principle 2: Tenure and use rights and responsibilities	6
Principle 3: Indigenous Peoples Rights	7
Principle 4: Community Relations and Workers Rights	7
Principle 5: Benefits from the Forest	14
Principle 6: Environmental impact	16
Principle 7: Management plan	24
Principle 8: Monitoring and assessment	26
Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forests	27
Principle 10: Plantations	29
Glossary:	34
Annex 1: Native woody plant species	38
Annex 2: The Danish Forest and Nature agency's environmental standards for forest machines	40
Annex 3: Nature value assessment	42
Annex 4: List of relevant Danish legislation and binding international agreements	44
Annex 5: The Danish Forest Act	45
Annex 6: Members of the Danish FSC Working Group	56
Annex 7: Web reference to international binding agreements	57

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.

Criterion 1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.

Indicator 1.1.1 Staff are aware of relevant national and local regulations concerning forest management and their responsibilities (Annex 2, 4, and 5).
v Consultation with forest owner/manager.

Indicator 1.1.2 Non compliance with legislation is recorded, documented and corrective actions implemented.
v Documents
v Consultation with the state forest and county authority.

Indicator 1.1.3 For large FMU's relevant legislation is available in office and for staff.
v Office inspection

Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.

Indicator 1.2.1 Information regarding financial charges is assessable and maintained up to date.
v Accountancy approved by taxation authorities.
v Review of bookkeeping system and accountancy procedures
v Annual report, VAT account, and audited account if possible.

Indicator 1.2.2 There is evidence of on-time payments of financial charges.
v Accountancy approved by taxation authorities.
v Review of bookkeeping system and accountancy procedures
v Annual report, VAT account, and audited account if possible.

Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected¹.

Indicator 1.3.1 Forest owner/ manager is aware of the international binding agreements.
v Interview

Indicator 1.3.2 The agreements are reflected in management plan and/or management practises.
v Interview with staff
v Documentation
v Field inspection
v Stakeholder consultation

Indicator 1.3.3 There is no indication of non-compliance with international agreements.²

¹ Web reference can be found in the annex 7.

² Relevant requirement of international agreements are considered under related criteria in this standard.

- v Stakeholder consultation.
- v Field inspection.

The requirements, intent and spirits of relevant international agreements are incorporated in the relevant sections of this standard. Compliance with the FSC standards is expected to give good compliance with these international agreements.

Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties¹.

Indicator 1.4.1 Any identified conflicts and actions taken to address them are documented.

- v File with communication regarding identified conflicts.

Indicator 1.4.2 Involved and affected parties are consulted and kept informed.

- v Consultation with the involved parties.
- v File with communication regarding identified conflicts.

Note: Conflicts between FSC requirements and laws are resolved through consultation between the national FSC representative, the FSC accredited certification body and the FMO as needed.

Criterion 1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

Indicator 1.5.1 Methods to prevent unauthorized use of the forest is implemented.

- v Consultation with forest owner/manager
- v Consultation with Staff.

Indicator 1.5.2 In case of unauthorized use, the forest owner or manager shall notify the responsible agency and taken appropriate steps to prevent the unauthorised use.

- v File with relevant communication.
- v Stakeholder consultation.
- v A file of unauthorized use is kept.

Criterion 1.6 Forest management shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

Indicator 1.6.1 The management plan or other management policies includes a commitment to FSC's principles and criteria.

- v Management plan/management policies.

Indicator 1.6.2 The forest owner signs a certification assessment contract with an FSC-accredited certification body.

- v Certification assessment contract.

¹ The Danish Forest and Nature Agency appraise that the Danish standards' criteria 6.2 (iii and iv), 6.3 (v), 6.4 (i), 6.10, and 9.6 may need exemption from existing Danish forest legislation. Contact the Danish Forest and Nature Agency for more information.

- Indicator 1.6.3 In case the FMU is only partly covered by the certification, the management of the non certified part of the FMU is not in sharp conflict with the intent and spirit of FSC.
- v Interview
 - v Stakeholder consultation
 - v Field inspection
- Indicator 1.6.4 When contractors carry out forest operations, the forest owner/manager ensures that the contractors meet the demands in these FSC standards.
- v Consultation with forest owner/manager, staff, and contractors.
 - v Contracts between forest owner/manager and contractors.
 - v Field inspection.

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.

Comment:

Danish law strictly regulates tenure and use rights.

- Criterion 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.
- Indicator 2.1.1 Legal documents proving the FMU's right to long term management of the forest are provided.
- v Property deed.
 - v If managed by 3rd person the management contract with the legal owner.
- Criterion 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.
- Indicator 2.2.1 Well-established customary forest uses (by the local population and the public) are respected even when not embodied in law¹.
- v Consultation with people from local communities and other stakeholders.
- Indicator 2.2.2 There is no indication of unsolved disputes over customary rights.
- v Consultation with people from local communities and other stakeholders.
- Criterion 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.

¹ In the Danish context these rights are covered by the legal term "hævd" and the legal requirements for acquiring "hævd" covers this indicator.

- Indicator 2.3.1 Documentation of past and current disputes and their resolution is available.
 v Consultation with people from local communities and authorities.
 v File with relevant communication.
- Indicator 2.3.2 Dispute resolution procedures are in place.
 v Consultation with people from local communities and authorities.
 v File with relevant communication.
- Indicator 2.3.3 No disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests exist.
 v Consultation with people from local communities and authorities.
 v File with relevant communication.

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.

Comment:

According to the definition by the United Nations¹, there are no indigenous peoples in Denmark. This principle and the underlying criteria are thus not applicable to Danish conditions.

The aspects of this principle that relates to the local populations interest in relation to the forest management, are covered under principles 2, 4, and 9.

- Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.
Not applicable
- Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.
Not applicable
- Criterion 3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.
Not applicable
- Criterion 3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.
Not applicable

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.

¹ The definition can be found in the glossary.

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

Indicator 4.1.1 The possibility to use local employees and contractors is considered.
v Consultation with the forest owner/manager.
v Consultation with the employees.
v Consultation with local workers union

Indicator 4.1.2 For large FMU's, there is a plan for the training of the employees to make sure their qualifications is kept up-to-date.
v Consultation with the forest owner/manager.
v Consultation with the employees.
v Consultation with local workers union

Criterion 4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

Indicator 4.2.1 All health and safety equipment required by the Factories Inspectorate is applied during forest operations¹.
v Interview with staff
v Field inspection

Indicator 4.2.2 Forest workers are aware of safety procedures
v Interview with staff
v Field inspection

Indicator 4.2.3 Workmen are compensated if they are exposed to occupational diseases and poisonings as stated by the collective agreement C18 and regulated by Danish legislation².
v Stakeholder consultation
v Document inspection
v Field inspection.
v Consultation with staff.

Indicator 4.2.4 Foreign workers are treated equal with regards to compensation of occupational diseases and poisoning as stated in collective agreement C19 and regulated by Danish legislation³.
v Stakeholder consultation
v Document inspection
v Field inspection.
v Consultation with staff.

Indicator 4.2.5 Night work of young persons (under the age of 18) does not take place, as outlined in ILO Convention C90 and covered by Danish legislation⁴.

¹ The requirements can be downloaded from the Factories Inspectorate website: www.arbejdstilsynet.dk.

² Relevant legislation: Lov nr 365 af 19/05/2004, Lov om ændring af lov om finansiel virksomhed, lov om Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension, lov om arbejdsskadesikring, lov om Lønmodtagernes Dyrtidsfond og lov om grænseoverskridende pengeoverførsler

³ Relevant legislation: Lov nr 365 af 19/05/2004, Lov om ændring af lov om finansiel virksomhed, lov om Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension, lov om arbejdsskadesikring, lov om Lønmodtagernes Dyrtidsfond og lov om grænseoverskridende pengeoverførsler

⁴ Relevant legislation: Arbejdsministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 516 af 14. juni 1996

- v Stakeholder consultation
 - v Document inspection
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Consultation with staff.
- Indicator 4.2.6 Young workers under the age of 18 has twelve consecutive hours of rest, as outlined by Danish legislation¹
- v Stakeholder consultation
 - v Document inspection
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Consultation with staff.
- Indicator 4.2.7 No workers under the age of 15 are employed in the forest unless for training or educational purposes, as outlined in ILO convention 138 and regulated by Danish legislation².
- v Stakeholder consultation
 - v Document inspection
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Consultation with staff.
- Indicator 4.2.8 No workers under the age of 18 are involved in work that are likely to jeopardize health and safety unless for training or educational purposes, as outlined in ILO convention 138 and regulated by Danish legislation³.
- v Stakeholder consultation
 - v Document inspection
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Consultation with staff.
- Indicator 4.2.9 Men and women has equal remuneration for equal work, as outlined in ILO Convention C100 and regulated by Danish legislation⁴.
- v Stakeholder consultation
 - v Document inspection
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Consultation with staff.
- Indicator 4.2.10 The forest owner/manager allows labour inspection, as outlined in ILO Convention C129 and regulated by Danish legislation⁵.
- v Stakeholder consultation
 - v Document inspection
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Consultation with staff.
 - v Proof of appropriate training
- Indicator 4.2.11 By request of the parties in the safety organisation, relevant external advisors are involved in the safety work (i.e. the Employees' health service or relevant research institutions).
- v **Updated risk assessments.

¹ Relevant legislation: Arbejdsministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 516 af 14. juni 1996

² Relevant legislation: Arbejdsministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 516 af 14. juni 1996

³ Relevant legislation: Arbejdsministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 516 af 14. juni 1996

⁴ Relevant legislation: Lov nr. 388 af 30. maj 2000

⁵ Relevant legislation: LBK nr 784 af 11/10/1999

- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the “Employees’ health service”.
 - v Workplace assessment (Risk Assessment - National Working Environment Authority, Denmark) if available.
- Indicator 4.2.12 For large FMU’S, risk assessments and a record of the elaborating process has been elaborated, outlined in ILO convention 155 and regulated by Danish law¹.
- v **Updated risk assessments.
 - v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the “Employees’ health service”.
 - v Workplace assessment (Risk Assessment - National Working Environment Authority, Denmark) if available.
- Indicator 4.2.13 When new machinery, equipment and chemically/biologically active substances are purchased, the advantages and disadvantages for the work environment are assessed.
- v ** Record of assessment prior to purchasing machinery, equipment and chemically/biologically active substances.
 - v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
- Criterion 4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).
- Indicator 4.3.1 Workers have the right to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers as outlined in Conventions 87, 98 and 144 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)².
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the forest trade union.
- Indicator 4.3.2 Workers’ representatives in the undertaking enjoy effective protection against any act prejudicial to them, including dismissal, based on their status or activities as a workers’ representative or on union membership or participation in union activities, in so far as they act in conformity with existing laws or collective agreements or other jointly agreed arrangements, as outlined in convention 135.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the forest trade union.
- Indicator 4.3.3 The workers have the right to make collective bargaining and make collective agreements, as outlined in convention 154.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the forest trade union.
- Criterion 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.

¹ Relevant legislation: LBK nr 784 af 11/10/1999

² The indicator refers to the fact that the forest workers, who work in the forest in question, must be covered by the existing agreement, in order for the forest owner or the forest to be FSC certified.

- Indicator 4.4.1 Whenever possible, personnel are employed year-round and receive long-term contracts. Deviations from this rule must be justified.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the forest trade union.
- Indicator 4.4.2 Layoffs are to be justified by the enterprise and carried out in ways that mitigate their social impact.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the forest trade union.
- Indicator 4.4.3 In case of layoffs due to changes in business conditions, management and employees will consensually prepare a Social plan.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Consultation with the forest trade union.
- Indicator 4.4.4 Results of studies to assess the social impact of forest management practices are incorporated in forest management plans and the resulting measures.
- v Social impact report or/and forest management plan.
- Indicator 4.4.5 Accident and illness statistics are compiled and evaluated annually.
- v Social impact report or/and forest management plan.
- Indicator 4.4.6 Changes in workforce structure and employment levels are documented and evaluated
- v Social impact report or/and forest management plan.
- Indicator 4.4.7 Suggestions and comments from consultations with directly interested parties are documented.
- v Social impact report or/and forest management plan.
- Indicator 4.4.8 Known historical monuments and cultural remains¹ in the forest are registered, described and shown on a map.
- v Field inspection.
 - v Forest map
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
- Indicator 4.4.9 The forest owner/manager considers known historic and cultural sites in the management plan.
- v Field inspection.
 - v Forest map
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
- Indicator 4.4.10 * The location and extension of historical monuments and cultural remains is indicated on a map and included in the management plan/management policies.

¹ Cultural remains include among others: burial mounds, cairns, castle mounds, defence works, derelict cemeteries, ruins, menhirs, rock carved stones and other cultic stones, runic stones, milestones, old settlements, bridge and road systems, old road systems, mill works, dams, earth and stone dikes, holy springs, canals, soldier's graves, memorials, and stones and trees with associated folk beliefs, or cultural traditions.

- v Field inspection.
 - v Forest map
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
- Indicator 4.4.11 An updated map, published by the county, showing protected cultural remains according to the Danish Nature Protection Act is available to the forest owner/manager.
- v Field inspection.
 - v Forest map
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
- Indicator 4.4.12 Large FMUs has described and mapped the possibilities for outdoor life and facilities and include this in the Management plan/management policies.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 4.4.13 Existing public facilities, sights, roads and paths are mapped and accompanied by an evaluation of the possibilities for improvements for outdoor life.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 4.4.14 Large FMUs has conducted a mapping and appraisal of areas and sites of particular scenic value.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v ** Map and appraisal of scenic sites.
- Indicator 4.4.15 Large FMUs has formulated aesthetic objectives and guidelines for forest management with reference to preserving the landscape functions and aesthetic values of the forest.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v ** Map and appraisal of scenic sites.
- Indicator 4.4.16 **Aesthetic guidelines are included in the management plan/management policies.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v ** Map and appraisal of scenic sites.
- Indicator 4.4.17 Forest owner/manager is consulting with neighbours prior to forest operations if they are directly affected by management operations.
- v ** Document describing the result of consultations.
 - v Consultation with owner/manager and neighbours.

- Indicator 4.4.18 Large FMUs are inviting local stakeholders for a dialogue concerning management of the forest.
v Stakeholder Consultation.
- Indicator 4.4.19 To enhance the competitiveness and the work satisfaction of the employees, mutual information between management and employees about planning and organization of the work takes place.
v Consultation with forest owner/manager and staff.
- Indicator 4.4.20 ** The co-operation about the organization of the work takes place according to the guidelines in the applicable collective agreements in the individual fields¹.
v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
v Consultation with local Workers union.
- Indicator 4.4.21 ** Collective agreements are available, and a record of initiatives to secure mutual information and co-operation between management and employees is kept.
v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
v Consultation with local Workers union.
- Criterion 4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage².
- Indicator 4.5.1 The forest owner/manager shall make an effort to resolve conflicts through consultation with effected parties aimed at achieving agreement or consent.
v Consultation with local stakeholders and forest owner/manager.
- Indicator 4.5.2 The forest owner/manager takes proactive steps to prevent loss or damage from forest operations. In case of disputes, affected parties are free to seek legal redress.
v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
v Consultation with local Workers union.
- Indicator 4.5.3 The enterprise is covered by employer's liability insurance or private insurance in case of potential damage claims.
v Insurance documents.
- Indicator 4.5.4 Forest management regularly checks that the enterprise is meeting its duty to safeguard the public and keeps records of checks.
v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.
- Indicator 4.5.5 The handling and resolution of disputes are documented.
v Resolution and disputes documents.

¹ Collective agreements between The Confederation of Agriculture and Forestry Employers and General Workers Union in Denmark and the Ministry of Finance and General Workers Union in Denmark, respectively.

² Danish law regulates the compensation from damage or loss of property.

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.

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.

- Indicator 5.1.1 In areas where biotic and abiotic factors allow this, production of high quality timber is promoted.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 5.1.2 The production comprises of a wide range of tree species and products which are suitable for the actual silvicultural conditions and are able to ensure an economic yield.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 5.1.3 The forest management has at its disposal adequate funding to carry out the planned management operations including responsible care and preservation of the forest.
- v Management plan.
 - v Financial documents.
- Indicator 5.1.4 The financial plan ensures that sufficient funds are available to carry out the management plan.
- v Management plan.
 - v Financial documents.
- Indicator 5.1.5 As part of the enterprise's bookkeeping, all relevant business proceedings from the sale of goods and services (productive and recreational functions) and the cost of production are documented in accounting statements.
- v Management plan.
 - v Financial documents.

Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

- Indicator 5.2.1 Forest products are available to the local market.
- v Record of timber sales.
 - v Record of non-timber forest products sales.
 - v Consultation with Staff.
- Indicator 5.2.2 The harvest and use of forest products are continually evaluated in order to ensure optimal use.
- v Field inspection.
 - v Record of timber sales.
 - v Record of non-timber forest products sales.

- v Consultation with Staff.

Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

Indicator 5.3.1 Harvesting techniques are designed to avoid losses of merchantable volumes and damage to remaining trees.

- v Field inspection

Indicator 5.3.2 Waste generated through harvesting operations, on-site processing and extraction is minimized.

- v Field inspections.

Indicator 5.3.3 Adequate precautions are taken during forest operations to minimize negative impacts on soil, wildlife, fisheries, ground cover, and forest services.

- v Field inspection.
- v Consultation with Staff.

Indicator 5.3.4 Tree cutting and extraction is organized and carried out so that damage to the stand, soil and nature is minimized.

- v Field inspection.
- v Consultation with Staff.

Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

Indicator 5.4.1 Forest management explores the possibilities to diversify the portfolio of forest products.

- v Forest management plan.
- v Consultation with staff.

Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.

Indicator 5.5.1 Production of non-timber products and services, such as hunting, water, outdoor life, fisheries, employment, cultural heritage and camping is evaluated and when appropriate enhanced, and considerations with regard to such activities are addressed in the forest management.

- v Field inspection.
- v ** Management plans and relevant policies
- v Stakeholder Consultation.
- v Consultation with staff.

Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.

Indicator 5.6.1 Annual allowable cut (AAC), by area or volume, has been set based on conservative and well-documented estimates of growth and yield, and ensuring that the rate of harvest does not exceed sustainable levels.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Field inspection.

- v Harvesting records.
- Indicator 5.6.2 Annual harvest is strictly documented. This includes site, species, quantities, assortments, date and terms, customer and monitoring documentations.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Harvesting records.
- Indicator 5.6.3 AAC or other harvest calculations are being followed in the forest.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Harvesting records.
- Indicator 5.6.4 * Minimum diameters or rotation ages shall be established for each tree species to ensure that harvesting occur when the trees have reached at least an optimal size. However, thinning and felling of low quality trees can take place in improvement cutting regardless of the target diameter.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Harvesting records.
- Indicator 5.6.5 Operations harvest of NTFP such as seeds, Christmas trees, greenery and game is documented and does not exceed a sustainable level.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Harvesting records.

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.

Criterion 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed -- appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources -- and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.

- Indicator 6.1.1 Environmental assessments have occurred during management planning.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v ** Record of Key Habitat¹
- Indicator 6.1.2 Measures to minimize negative environmental impact are integrated into forest management plan.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.

¹ Definition can be found in glossary.

- v ** Record of Key Habitat¹
- Indicator 6.1.3 Measures to minimize negative environmental impact is followed in the field, e.g. wet soil types is handled with precaution to avoid soil damages etc.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v ** Record of Key Habitat²
- Indicator 6.1.4 Disturbing outdoor activities³ are channelled in avoidance of vulnerable nature sites.
- v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v ** Record of Key Habitat
- Indicator 6.1.5 ** A plan for handling disturbing outdoor activities is incorporated into the management plan.
- v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
 - v ** Record of Key Habitat
- Criterion 6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened, and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, and collecting shall be controlled.
- Indicator 6.2.1 For medium and large FMUs the key habitats of the forest are registered and mapped, and key habitats are considered in the forest management.
- v *Record and map of key habitats.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v * Consultation with experts.
 - v Management plan/management policies.
- Indicator 6.2.2 Natural forests and other biologically valuable old forests⁴ are mapped and are not clear cut⁵ or regenerated artificially⁶.
- v Consultation with experts and other stakeholders.
 - v Record of Natural forest and other biologically valuable forest

¹ Definition can be found in glossary.

² Definition can be found in glossary.

³ Such as mountain bike races, orienteering races, large groups of guests etc.

⁴ Biologically valuable old-growth forests comprise stands from before 1805 and stands older than normal rotation age with a high nature content or a potential for developing valuable nature values within a relatively short time span.

⁵ The working group has not agreed upon a size definition for term "clear cut" and therefore it is up to the local expert, who is part of the assessment team, to define the relevant size, taking into account the geographical area, terrain, the stand and the need of light for light demanding tree species.

⁶ Artificial regeneration comprises planting or sowing of plants or seeds, which do not originate from the forest stand in question. Regeneration should take place naturally, but when natural regeneration fails to appear, light soil-scarification may be applied by for example employment of strip wise harrowing or pigs.

- v Map of forest.
 - v Field inspection.

- Indicator 6.2.3 Biologically valuable trees such as: old dead trees, hollow trees and nesting trees are not cut down or disturbed¹.
 - v Consultation with staff.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Management plan/ management policies.

- Indicator 6.2.4 A minimum of 3-5 trees per hectare are continuously designated for natural decay and death. These trees should preferably be mature, native and of different species.
 - v Consultation with staff.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Management plan/ management policies.

- Indicator 6.2.5 Biologically valuable trees and trees designated to natural dead and decay are marked prior to thinning or harvest operations.
 - v Consultation with staff.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Management plan/ management policies.

- Indicator 6.2.6 Consultation with staff and contractors shows that they are instructed in how to avoid damage to the designated trees.
 - v Consultation with staff.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Management plan/ management policies.

- Indicator 6.2.7 For large FMU's, within 4 years of the main assessment, 10 percent of the total forest area is designated for protection of biodiversity².
 - v Consultation with staff.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Management plan/ management policies.

- Indicator 6.2.8 For large FMU's, within 4 years of the main assessment, of the above 10 percent, 5 percent of the total forest area is designated as non-intervention forest³.
 - v Consultation with staff.
 - v Map of forest.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Management plan/ management policies.

- Indicator 6.2.9 Hunting, fishing and collecting is controlled.
 - v Consultation with staff.

¹ An exception is made in the case of conifers attacked by spruce bark beetles.

² See Indicator 6.4.1.

³ See Indicator 6.4.1.

- v Map of forest.
- v Field inspection.
- v Management plan/ management policies.

Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:

- a) Forest regeneration and succession,
- b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity, and
- c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.

Indicator 6.3.1 A permanent forest cover is maintained by employment of selective logging, group-wise regeneration, planting under shelter trees, and clear-cuttings are minimized¹.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Field inspection.

Indicator 6.3.2 Stable, multi-layered and mixed forest stands are created on forest sites. Exemptions can be made where site conditions are not suitable.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Field inspection.

Indicator 6.3.3 Natural regeneration is used. Exemptions can be made where site conditions are not suitable.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Field inspection.

Indicator 6.3.4 The area with native species (list in annex 1) is maintained or increased² (cf. 10.4).

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Reforestation plans
- v Field inspection.

Indicator 6.3.5 New drainage is not established. However, existing drainpipes and ditches can be opened and maintained in connection with afforestation.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Reforestation plans
- v Field inspection.

Indicator 6.3.6 * The forests wetland areas are restored to an appropriate extent by abandonment and natural decay of drain ditches as the affected stands are harvested and regenerated³.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Field inspection.

¹ Clearcuts are only carried out when no other possibilities exist. This may for instance be the case in monocultures (pure stands) of Norway spruce and Sitka taller than 15 meters, which have been slightly logged or is suffering from forest dieback. This will only occur in an adaptation phase since monocultures of exotic species with time is phased out in certified forest. Larger clearcuts may continue to be employed, where it is necessary to ensure regeneration of native light-demanding tree species such as birch, Scotch pine and oak.

² The share of native species can be calculated as distribution of the main timber species of the individual stand calculated on the basis of basal area.

³ Obligations towards adjacent holdings according to legislation must be observed.

- Indicator 6.3.7 Water streams and lakes are maintained in or restored to natural condition, and buffer zones are established along their banks¹.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.3.8 * The forest glades with well-developed fringe vegetation must be kept open.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.3.9 Broad², stable, site adapted and diverse forest fringes are maintained or established in connection with regeneration of the forest edge. Tree and shrub species characteristic to the region are used to ensure a stable and diverse transition zone to the open adjacent areas.
- v Field inspection.
- Criterion 6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.
- Indicator 6.4.1 * Within 4 years of the main assessment, at least 10 percent of the forested area is managed with focus on the protection of biodiversity. Half of this area is protected as non-intervention forest³. The area is selected with the aim of protecting rare, threatened, and endangered species and their habitats. Restoring natural hydrology is given high priority in these areas. Landscape level considerations is taken were appropriate.
- v Consultation with experts.
 - v Consultation with ENGO's and local stakeholders
 - v Map of forest
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Record and map of key habitats
 - v Management plan/management policies
- Indicator 6.4.2 The areas of non-intervention forest together with the areas reserved for the protection of biodiversity is established, and is clearly indicated on a map.
- v Map of forest.
- Criterion 6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.

¹ Consideration to biodiversity and ecological balance in lakes and streams including their nearest surroundings should be given high priority in protection zones.

² At least the width of the maximum tree high of forest it surrounds.

³ The non-intervention forest should in particular comprise natural forests, key habitats, and other biologically valuable forested areas. The remainder of the area must be managed with principal emphasis on maintaining/increasing the biodiversity of the area. This can be done through: resuming coppice or grazing of forest habitats, recreation of natural hydrology (cf. 6.2), selective logging with special emphasis on conservation of biodiversity in areas with high score in a nature value assessment (annex 3), protection zones along lakes and streams, (cf. 6.3), and designating areas for natural succession.

- Indicator 6.5.1 ** A written guideline for controlling erosion; minimizing damage to the forest during harvest, establishment of tracks, construction of roads, and other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources, is included in the management plan/management policies.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Record of materials used for the construction
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.5.2 Planning, localizing, design and construction of roads, bridges and other infrastructure is done with environmentally appropriate materials that minimize damage to the surrounding environment.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Record of materials used for the construction
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.5.3 ** Environmentally appropriate machinery and ecologically adapted technology, which is gentle to the soil and the environment, is employed. The Danish Forest and Nature Agency's environmental standards of 1997 for forest machines shall be met (annex 2).
- v Record of purchasing fuel, olie etc.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.5.4 Mechanical soil-scarification is minimized and carried out strip-wise or point-wise when necessary (cf. 6.2).
- v Field inspection
 - v ** Operational plans and guidelines
 - v Stakeholder Consultation.
- Criterion 6.6 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. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.
- Indicator 6.6.1 World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, are never be used.
- v Consultation with experts and stakeholders.
 - v List of name, date, amount and type of pesticides used.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.6.2 Pesticides approved for organic¹ farming are only used in case of a well documented need.
- v Consultation with experts and stakeholders.

¹ The term "Organic" is in Denmark well defined and controlled by the Danish Plant Directorate. The list can be found at the Danish Plant Directorate website:

http://www.plantedir.dk/Files/Filer/Topmenu/Publikationer/Vejledninger/oekologi_bedrifter/html/chapter09.htm#blg2.

- v List of name, date, amount and type of pesticides used.
 - v Field inspection.

- Indicator 6.6.3 Other pesticides are not applied, unless there is well-documented need, and only after consultation with relevant experts¹.
 - v Consultation with experts and stakeholders.
 - v List of name, date, amount and type of pesticides used.
 - v Field inspection.

- Indicator 6.6.4 The forestry is planned in such a way, that any use of pesticides is reduced in the long run.
 - v Management plan/management policies.

- Indicator 6.6.5 Fertilization is not used². Yet, organic fertilization may be allowed if there is a particular, well-documented need³.
 - v Documentation of need for the use of fertilizer.
 - v Stakeholder Consultation.
 - v Field inspection.

- Indicator 6.6.6 The forestry shall be planned in such a way, that future use of fertilizer is avoided.
 - v Documentation of need for the use of fertilizer.
 - v Stakeholder Consultation.
 - v Field inspection.

- Indicator 6.6.7 Workers have to receive proper equipment and training before handling pesticides or fertilizers are used (cf. 4.2.1).
 - v Training documents
 - v Consultation with staff.

- Criterion 6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.
 - Indicator 6.7.1 The forest owner/manager or contractor has an off-site location for safe storing of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil until they can be permanently disposed of at an appropriate site approved by the Danish state.
 - v Field inspection
 - v Documentation for disposal.
 - v Consultation with staff.

 - Indicator 6.7.2 Forest machinery is without oil and fuel leakage.
 - v Field inspection

¹ Eg. if there is a well-documented need in connection with conversion from plantations of exotic species to mixed forest where all other measures to prevent pest attacks have failed, and in connection with pest attacks that threatens to destroy the affected area.

² This does not cover the return of ash produced by using low quality wood for heat and energy generation and where the return of nutrient in the form of ash prevents the negative impact of removing and burning forest material.

³ Fertilization with organic fertilizer may be employed in relation to afforestation and reforestation on particularly nutrient poor soils. The need for fertilization and the positive effects on forest health/growth/diversification shall be well documented.

Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.

- Indicator 6.8.1 The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. However, the use of *Phlebiopsis gigantea* (Egg. Rotstop) to control *Heterobasidion annosum* (Root and butt rot of conifers) is accepted.
- v Written strategy to minimize the use biological control agents
 - v File with information of the use of biological control agents approved by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.8.2 Documentation of the use of biological control agents exists, and includes a reference to a positive list of biological control agents approved by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency¹.
- v File with information of the use of biological control agents approved by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.
 - v Field inspection.
- Indicator 6.8.3 Genetically modified organisms are not used.
- v File with documentation of the species and origin of seedlings.
 - v Field inspection.

Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts (se also 6.3).

- Indicator 6.9.1 The introduction of exotic species are documented.
- v File with information of the use of exotic species.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Monitoring report
- Indicator 6.9.2 The impact on the forest ecosystem is monitored.
- v File with information of the use of exotic species.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Monitoring report
- Indicator 6.9.3 The forest owner/manager shall avoid adverse ecological impacts.
- v File with information of the use of exotic species.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Monitoring report
- Indicator 6.9.4 Only species with know ecological properties are used².
- v File with information of the use of exotic species.
 - v Field inspection.

¹ The list can be found at <http://www.skovognatur.dk/erhvogadm/biotek/mikrobiologisk/5.htm>

² Small scale field test are allowed to monitor the properties of a species if special precautions are in place to prevent negative consequence to spread outside the test area.

Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:

- a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and
- b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and
- c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.

(Note: Most Danish forests are "Fredsskov" and therefore protected by the Danish forest act, and it is thus against Danish law to convert forest to other land uses unless important public, cultural, landscape, recreational or nature interests suggest otherwise)¹

Indicator 6.10.1 Forests which are not "Fredsskov" are managed as "Fredsskov" and it is therefore not acceptable to convert forest to other land uses unless important public, cultural, landscape, recreational or nature interests suggest otherwise.

- v Planning document.
- v Written approval from the Danish Nature and Forest Agency if required by law.
- v Stakeholder Consultation.
- v Consultation with experts.

Indicator 6.10.2 HCVF is not converted to plantations or non-forest use.

- v Planning document.
- v Written approval from the Danish Nature and Forest Agency if required by law.
- v Stakeholder Consultation.
- v Consultation with experts.

Indicator 6.10.3 Only important public, cultural, landscape, recreational or nature interests should cause plans for conversion of forest to other land uses.

- v Planning document.
- v Written approval from the Danish Nature and Forest Agency if required by law.
- v Stakeholder Consultation.
- v Consultation with experts.

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.

Criterion 7.1 The management plan and supporting documents provides:

- a) Management objectives.
- b) Description of management until present day, description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, conditions for employees, conditions for outdoor life, and a profile of adjacent lands.

¹ If the forest owner is granted an exemption from the forest law and allowed to convert forest to land use he is normally instructed to afforest an area at least the size of the converted forest area.

- c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question¹ and information gathered through resource inventories.
- d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.
- e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.
- f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.
- g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.
- h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership².
- i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.

Indicator 7.1.1 The management plan addresses a) – i) in this criterion.
 v Management plan/management policies.

Criterion 7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

Indicator 7.2.1 A technically sound and financially realistic timeframe exists for revision/adjustment of the management plan/management report.
 v Management plan/management report.

Indicator 7.2.2 The existing plan is updated at least every 5 year with new knowledge. Partly to incorporate the forest owner/manager's own experiences in the plan, partly to be updated on new knowledge about good forest management communicated from research institutions and organizations such as Danish Research Centre for Forest and Landscape, the Danish Forest Association, and ProSilva.
 v Management plan/management report.

Criterion 7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.

Indicator 7.3.1 ** A plan for the training of staff exists and is available.
 v File with a plan for the training of staff.
 v Consultation with the forest owner/manager and staff.

Indicator 7.3.2 ** A record of training activities, supervision policy and information material is kept.
 v File is available.
 v Consultation with staff and contractors.

Criterion 7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.

¹ Typically what foresters refer to as close-to-nature principles.

² Both forest comprised by the Danish Forestry Act and unprotected forest.

- Indicator 7.4.1 The management plan or a summary of the management plan is accessible to the public.
- v Consultation with forest owner/manager.

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 impacts¹.

- Criterion 8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

- Indicator 8.1.1 Activities in the forest are regularly monitored in a way that the monitoring is consistent and replicable.
- v **Written monitoring procedures
 - v Inventory
 - v Stand table
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager.

- Indicator 8.1.2 A stand level inventory is conducted at least every 15 years to ensure updated information on the forest resources².
- v **Written monitoring procedures
 - v Inventory
 - v Stand table
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager.

- Criterion 8.2 Forest management shall include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators³:

- a) Yield of all forest products harvested.
- b) Growth rate, regeneration and condition of the forest.
- c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.
- d) Environmental and social impact of harvesting and other operations.
- e) Cost, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.
- f) Key habitats of the forest.

- Indicator 8.2.1 Forest monitoring includes as a minimum the information mentioned in criterion 8.2 (a-f).
- v ** Documents containing results of continuous monitoring.

¹ The monitoring rests primarily with the forest owner/manager, and will in practice typically be the forest owner/managers' own supervision with the consequences of management. The certifier checks that supervision is carried out.

² If the forest owner/manager can prove that the inventory is still "up to date" due to a continuous collection of data from felling operations and planting etc. then an inventory can be done with only a few samples to prove that the existing inventory is still accurate.

³ The mentioned matters should have the attention of the forest owner/manager. If a negative development can be observed from year to year, this must have implications for the management of the forest, for instance in planning of motorized extraction work.

- v Consultation with forest owner/manager.

Criterion 8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."

- Indicator 8.3.1 Harvesting and timber sales documentation shows: product, quantity, date of production, forest of origin, FSC certification code, destination, and persons/companies involved in processing, sale, and transport of the product.
- v File with harvesting and timber sales record.
 - v Invoices.
 - v Field inspection.

Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

- Indicator 8.4.1 The management plan is based on the monitoring and inventory of the forest resource.
- v ** Documents containing results of continuous monitoring.
 - v Management plan/management policies.

- Indicator 8.4.2 Deviation from the existing management plan, which is documented by the monitoring, is noted and analysed.
- v ** Documents containing results of continuous monitoring.
 - v Management plan/management policies.

Criterion 8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.

- Indicator 8.5.1 The forest manager makes publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring.
- v Consultation with forest owner/manager.

Principle 9 Maintenance of high conservation value forests

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

Criterion 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 management¹

- Indicator 9.1.1 Forest manager/owner is aware of High conservation value forests on the property.
- v * Map showing the location and extension of high conservation value forest is included in the management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.

¹ This is with regards to cultural or historic sites covered by 4.4.1.

- v Survey documentation.
- v Consultation with local stakeholders.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager
- v * Consultation with experts.

- Indicator 9.1.2 High conservation value forests are identified, surveyed, and depicted on maps.
- v * Map showing the location and extension of high conservation value forest is included in the management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Survey documentation.
 - v Consultation with local stakeholders.
 - v Consultation with the forest owner/manager
 - v * Consultation with experts.

Criterion 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

- Indicator 9.2.1 Management of identified High Conservation Value Forest is consulted with relevant experts and authorities.
- v Record of stakeholder consultation.
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager.

Criterion 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.

- Indicator 9.3.1 The management plan includes specific guidelines for the management of identified high conservation values forest consistent with the precautionary approach to ensure the protection value are maintained or increased.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Stakeholder Consultation.
 - v Consultation with experts.

- Indicator 9.3.2 Guidelines for management of high conservation value forest are publicly available.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Documentation for guidelines being publicly available.

- Indicator 9.3.3 Methods that maintain current/former extension of old management methods¹ are identified and described.
- v Management plan/management policies.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Stakeholder Consultation.
 - v Consultation with experts.

¹ In Danish called “Gamle driftsformer” such as “Stævningsskov”, ”Græsningsskov” etc.

Criterion 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

Indicator 9.4.1 The forest owner/manager conducts annual monitoring of the identified HCVF to ensure that the values are properly protected.

- v ** Monitoring report.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager.
- v Field inspection

Indicator 9.4.2 Forest owner considers the negative impact, forest and recreational activities have on HCVF.

- v ** Monitoring report.
- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager.
- v Field inspection

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.

Criterion 10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.

Indicator 10.1.1 Management objectives of existing plantations are stated in the management plan/management policies.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Field inspection.

Indicator 10.1.2 The management objectives are reflected in the management of the forest.

- v Field inspection.
- v Interview with management and staff.

Criterion 10.2 The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. 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. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.

Indicator 10.2.1 Areas with valuable natural vegetation are protected when planning establishment of plantations.

- v Management plan/management policies
- v Map of forest
- v Field inspection

Indicator 10.2.2 Streamside buffer zone with natural vegetation are established and/or protected.

- v Management plan/management policies
- v Map of forest
- v Field inspection

Indicator 10.2.3 The scale and layout of plantations are consistent with natural forest vegetation in the landscape.

- v Management plan/management policies
- v Map of forest
- v Field inspection

Indicator 10.2.4 Wildlife corridors are incorporated in the design and layout of the plantations.

- v Management plan/management policies
- v Map of forest
- v Field inspection

Indicator 10.2.5 The layout of the plantation incorporates different rotation ages and a mosaic of stands.

- v Management plan/management policies
- v Map of forest
- v Field inspection

(Reference is made to indicator 6.3.5, 6.3.6 & 6.3.7)

Criterion 10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.

Indicator 10.3.1 Felling and regeneration plans provide for a variation in of age classes, species and rotation periods.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Reforestation plans.
- v Field inspection.

Criterion 10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.

Indicator 10.4.1 Documentation for the selection of species, based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives, exists.

- v Management plan/management policies.
- v Reforestation plans.
- v Field inspection.

Indicator 10.4.2 In plantations dominated by exotic species, the area with native species is increased continuously¹.
v Management plan/management policies.
v Reforestation plans.
v Field inspection.

Indicator 10.4.3 At stand level, the aim is a share of at least 20 percent native tree species².
v Management plan/management policies.
v Reforestation plans.
v Field inspection.

Criterion 10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.

Complying with criteria 6.4 satisfies this requirement.

Criterion 10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns³.

Indicator 10.6.1 Large FMUs have a system to monitor soil and water quality.
v Management plan/management policies.
v Consultation with forest owner/management
v Field inspection.

Indicator 10.6.2 For large FMUs the impact of the drainage system is monitored.
v Management plan/management policies.
v Consultation with forest owner/management
v Field inspection.

Indicator 10.6.3 Choice of site-adapted tree species and forest composition are preferred.
v Management plan/management policies.
v Reforestation plans
v Consultation with experts
v Field inspection.

Indicator 10.6.4 Native tree species and local provenances are preferred, and when exotic species and non-local provenances are chosen, special precautions are taken to minimize the risk of production and harmful effects on forest ecosystem.
v Management plan/management policies.

¹ The share of native species is calculated as distribution of the main timber species of the individual stand calculated on the basis of basal area.

² The share of native species is calculated as distribution of the main timber species of the individual stand calculated on the basis of basal area.

³ Reference is made to criteria 6.5 with regards to the construction of roads and trails.

- v Reforestation plans
- v Consultation with experts
- v Field inspection.

Criterion 10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize 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 fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.

- Indicator 10.7.1 Measures to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introduction are implemented.
- v Interview with forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Management plan.
- Indicator 10.7.2 Pest management is integrated in the management plan.
- v Interview with forest owner/manager and staff.
 - v Management plan.

(Reference is made to criteria 6.6 (incl. footnote 1) and 6.7)

Criterion 10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access¹.

- Indicator 10.8.1 ** Monitoring of plantations takes place, including the assessment of on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being) in case significant impact can be expected, in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4.
- v Documents containing results of continuous monitoring.
 - v Consultation with forest owner/manager.
- Indicator 10.8.2 Present knowledge² about the suitability of tree species (Egg. Well adapted to the Danish climate, resistance to wind throw, effect on soil condition and ground water) is used in the planning of reforestation.
- v * Consultation with the Danish Forest and Nature Agency and/or other relevant experts¹.

¹ Land tenure is strictly regulated by Danish law.

² Presently there is no official guideline for the use of exotic species in Denmark, however, knowledge and recommendations can be found in the following publications: J. B. Larsen, 1997. The selection of tree species and proveniences in sustainable forestry (Danish). Dansk skovbrugs Tidsskrift, Dansk Skovforening, Copenhagen; Papers in the series "Videnblade Skovbrug", The Information service, The Danish Forest and Landscape Research Institute, Copenhagen.

- v Consultation with the forest owner/manager.
- v Field inspection.

Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.
(Reference is made to 1.6)

- Indicator 10.9.1 There is no evidence of areas converted from natural forests to plantations after November 1994, or if so sufficient evidence is provided indicating that the said conversion was not the responsibility of the current owner/manager.
- v Earlier forest management plans, maps, description of forest composition or other relevant information if present.
 - v Field inspection.
 - v Stakeholder consultation.
 - v Record of ownership.

¹ Egg. Forestry experts from The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University and The Danish Forest and Landscape Research Institute.

GLOSSARY

Words in this document are used as defined in most English dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be interpreted 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. Biological diversity values are 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 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 to the area in question.

Fertilization: Adding nutrients either natural or artificial to an area to improve plant growth.

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.

Forest products: In Danish forestry, forest products include mainly timber products, though forest products may also include non timber forest products including other materials than timber, which are obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

Forest types: Forest types include ex. Plantations, natural forests and also 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.

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:

- 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.
- Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
- Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).
- 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).

In Denmark areas designated as Natura 2000 Habitats (For further information see <http://www.skovognatur.dk/natura2000/>) are included as High Conservation Value Forests.

Indigenous land 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: In Denmark indigenous peoples as defined by the United Nations (UN Doc. E/CN. 4/Sub. 2/1986/7/Add. 4) do not exist:

"Indigenous communities, peoples and nations are those which share a historical continuity with the societies which developed on their present territories prior to conquest and colonization. They regard themselves as different from other groups within the societies which now occupy their territories, or parts thereof. They represent currently powerless societal units determined to preserve, develop and pass on to subsequent generations the land of their ancestors and their ethnic identity in order to ensure their continued existence as peoples, and in accordance with their own cultural structures, social institutions, and legal systems.

This historical continuity may be expressed by holding on to one or several of the following factors over a long period of time extending into the present:

- a) possession of ancestral territories, or parts thereof;*
- b) shared ancestry with the original inhabitants of these territories;*
- c) a specific culture in the general sense or specific manifestations thereof (such as religion, life in a tribal system, membership in an indigenous community, special dress, lifestyle, means of support, etc.);*
- d) a distinct language (either as the only language, as their mother tongue, as a common means of communication at home/within the family, or as the main, preferred, normal or colloquial language);*
- e) habitation in very specific areas in the country, or in particular regions in the world;*
- f) other relevant factors."*

There are one old-established minority group in Denmark which is Germans living in south Jutland. However this minority is not involved in any known conflict with respect to forest use, nor have they made specific forest ownership claims.

Key habitats¹: Include key localities, key elements, potential key habitats and red-list localities.

- Key localities include lakes, bogs, streams, springs, marshes, reed swamps, forest swamps, meadows, heaths, commons, dunes, shrub thickets, older natural forest, old growth forest, rare forest types, complex forest fringes, et cetera.
- Key elements include dying or dead standing trees, lying dead trunks, uprooted trees, hollow trees, large stumps, etc.
- Potential key habitats include localities and elements, which within relatively short time can obtain a status as key locality or key element.
- Red List Localities are minor areas, which do not have status as key locality or key element, but are habitats for red-listed or locally rare animal and plant species.

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.

In Denmark, natural forest is in this context defined as natural forest comprising stands, which consist of native, naturally immigrated, naturally regenerated tree species and provenances with a long historical association to the area.

Non-timber forest products: 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. In a Danish context, the term refers to planted even aged stands dominated by exotic tree species, managed by use of clear cutting and subsequently reforestation. According to FAO, a plantation forest is "A forest established by planting or/and seeding in the process of afforestation

¹ Information can be found at <http://www.skov-info.dk/haefte/24/kap05.htm>

or reforestation. It consists of introduced species or, in some cases, indigenous species”, thus it is slightly different to the definition used in these guidelines.

Precautionary approach: Tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle.

Principle: An essential rule or element, in the case of FSC, of forest stewardship.

Score index: refers to an easily usable scheme for assessment of the natural values of forest stands, which have been developed by NEPCo in 1997 after a Swedish scheme developed by Lindhe & Drakeberg in 1996 (cf. annex 3). A corresponding system is employed in Sweden in relation to certification and assessment of natural values.

Silviculture: The art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfil 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.

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.

Untouched forest: Forest area where no forest management activities take place now or in the future.

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.

Annex 1: Native woody plant species¹

Granfamilien, *Pinaceae*

Skovfyr, *Pinus sylvéstris*

Taksfamilien, *Taxaceae*

Taks, *Taxus baccáta*

Cypresfamilien, *Cupressaceae*

Ene, *Juniperus commúnis*

Bøgefamilien, *Fagaceae*

Bøg, *Fagus sylvática*

Stilk-eg, *Quercus robur*

Vinter-eg, *Quercus petraéa*

Elmefamilien, *Ulmaceae*

Skov elm, *Ulmus glabra*

Småbladet elm, *Ulmus carpini-fólia*

Skærm elm, *Ulmus laevis*

Lønfamilien, *Aceraceae*

Spidsløn, *Acer platanoides*

Navr, *Acer campéstre*

Ær/Ahorn, *Acer pseudoplátanus*

Lindfamilien, *Tiliaceae*

Småbladet lind, *Tilia cordáta*

Storbladet lind, *Tilia platyphyllos*

Olivenfamilien, *Oleaceae*

Ask, *Fráxinus excélsior*

Birkefamilien, *Betulaceae*

Vorte-birk, *Bétula verrucósa*

Dun-birk, *Bétula pubéscens*

Rødel, *Alnus glutinósa*

Pilefamilien, *Salicaceae*

Bævreasp, *Pópulus trémula*

Selje-pil, *Salix capréa*

Øret pil, *Salix aurita*

Grå-pil, *Salix cinérea*

Sort pil, *Salix nigricans*

Spyd pil, *Salix hastáta*

Femhannet pil, *Salix pentándra*

Rosmarin pil, *Salix rosmarinifolia*

Gråris, *Salix arenária*

Krybende pil, *Salix reprens*

Hasselfamilien, *Corylaceae*

Hassel, *Córylus avellána*

Avnbøg, *Carpinus bétulus*

Stenfrugtfamilien, *Amygdalaceae*

Fugle-kirsebær, *Prunus ávium*

Alm. hæg, *Prunus padus*

Slåen, *Prunus spinósa*

Kærnefrugtfamilien, *Malaceae*

Alm. røn, *Sorbus aucupária*

Tarmvrid-røn, *Sorbus torminális*

Klippe-røn, *Sorbus rupicola*

Finsk røn, *Sorbus hybrida*

Selje-røn, *Sorbus intermédia*

Abild, *Malus sylvéstris*

Alm. hvidtjørn, *Crataégus laevigáta*

Engriflet hvidtjørn, *Crataégus monogyna*

Rød dværgmispel, *Cotoneáster integérrimus*

Sort dværgmispel, *Cotoneáster niger*

Vrietornfamilien, *Rhamnaceae*

Vrietorn, *Rhamnus cáthartica*

Tørst, *Frangula alnus*

Ribsfamilien, *Grossulariaceae*

Vild ribs, *Ribes rubrum*

Solbær, *Ribes nigrum*

Fjeld-ribs, *Ribes alpinum*

Stikkelsbær, *Ribes uva-crispa*

Kristtornfamilien, *Aquifoliaceae*

Kristtorn, *Ilex, aquifólium*

Benedfamilien, *Celastraceae*

Bened, *Euónymus europaéus*

Gedebladfamilien, *Caprifoliaceae*

Alm. hyld, *Sambúcus nigra*

Kvalkved, *Vibúrnum ópulus*

Linnæa, *Linnaéa boreális*

Alm. gedeblad, *Lonicera periclymenum*

Dunet gedeblad, *Lonicera xylósteum*

Kornelfamilien, *Cornaceae*

Rød kornel, *Cornus sanguinea*

Sølvbladfamilien, *Elaeagnaceae*

Havtorn, *Hippóphaë rhamnoides*

Rosenfamilien, *Rosaceae*

¹ The list is not complete and consists of both commercial timber species and woody plant species. For a complete list please contact the Danish Forest and Nature agency at www.sns.dk.

Multebær, *Rubus chamaemórus*
Fruebær, *Rubus saxátilis*
Hindbær, *Rubus idaéus*
Brombær, *Rubus fruticósus*
Korbær, *Rubus caésius*
Glat hunderose, *Rosa canina*
Håret hunderose, *Rosa canina (dumetórum)*
Klitrose, *Rosa pimpinellifólia*
Blød filtrose, *Rosa villósa (mollis)*
Langstilket filtrose, *Rosa tormentósa*
Kortstilket filtrose, *Rosa tormentósa (sherárdii)*
Æblerose, *Rosa rubiginósa*
Lugtløs æblerose, *Rosa elliptica*
Blågrøn rose, *Rosa dumális*
Håret blågrøn rose, *Rosa dumális (coriifólia)*
Rubladet rose, *Rosa obtusifólia*

Vedbendfamilien, *Araliaceae*

Vedbend, *Hédera helix*

Porsfamilien, *Myricaceae*

Mose pors, *Myrica gale*

Ærteblomstfamilien, *Fabaceae*

Gyvel, *Sarothámnus scopárius*

Misteltenfamilien, *Loranthaceae*

Mistelten, *Viscum album*

Nældefamilien, *Urticaceae*

Humle, *Húmulus lúpulus*

Annex 2: The Danish Forest and Nature Agency's environmental standards for forest machines¹

"Forest machines" meaning all machines which are used by a forest enterprise such as tractors, forwarders, skidders, chippers, road machinery, cultivators, chain saws and sky lifts etc.

§ 1. Fuel

All forest machines shall be powered with so-called "miljødiesel" with a maximum sulphur content of 0,05 %. The machines exhaust system shall be fitted with a catalytic converter of approved quality. If a new propellant with even better environmental properties emerges and these propellants are adapted to the engines of forest machines, then these should be used.

Chain saws and other petrol engine driven machines and tools shall use petrol with a maximum content of aromats of 0,5 vol %, benzene of 0,1 vol % and olefiner of 0,5 vol %. Chain saws and other engine driven machines and tools shall be fitted with a catalytic converter, when this has been developed and the effect documented.

§ 2. Hydraulic oil

All forest machines shall, if technical possible, use biodegradable hydraulic oil, which can be vegetable- or ester based. When purchasing new equipment it shall be ensured that it can use biodegradable hydraulic oil.

§ 3. Lubricating chain oil

All forest machines as well as chain saws shall use biodegradable chain oil, which can be vegetable- or ester based. To reduce the oil consumption it is recommended that the lubrication system is fitted with a system to control the dosage.

¹ As this standard has not officially been translated, this translation is not official and should therefore only be used for guiding. In case of doubts the official Danish version should be used and can be found at <http://www.skovognatur.dk/skov/netpub/strategioversigt/kap35.htm>.

§ 4. Grease

All machines shall use environmentally friendly grease, vegetable based, when suitable products are available on the market.

§ 5. Used oil and filters

All used oil, oil filters and oil packing shall be collected and disposed to a recovery or destruction facility at an oil company or public waste disposal facility. If need documentation for this and balancing with regards to purchase of oil shall be available. Possible oil spill from machinery shall be detected immediately and stopped. Vacuum pump on the hydraulic system is recommended.

§ 6. Cleaning and washing of machines

All high-pressure cleaning shall be done with degradable degreasing chemicals. Washing should be done at a washing yard with approved oil separator.

§ 7. Waste

Waste shall not be left at the work site. When finishing a job, the area is cleared for all waste, which is handed over to an approved recipient for destruction.

§ 8. Wheels, tires, and tire pressure

Each individual machine should be fitted with a wheel and tire setup which prevents damage to soil structure and the stand. The guidelines for this can be seen in annex 1. In order to additionally reduce the pressure on the soil, the tire pressure should be adapted to the load, soil and task in such a way that the lowest possible tire pressure recommended by the manufacture is used. Examples of manufacture recommendations can be seen in annex 2. It is recommended that the machines are fitted with a compressed air system for easy adjustment of tire pressure.

The mentioned annex 1 & 2 can be acquired at: The Danish Forest and Nature Agency, ph.: +45 39 47 20 00.

§ 9. Driver environment, own machines

In order to improve the machine operators working environment all the machine cranes shall be fitted with swinging- and vibrating reducing equipment.

All operating seats shall be fitted with hip strap. All operating seats shall be swing reduced, with e.g. air. This last instruction does not apply to helping tractors working less than 300 hours/year.

§ 10. Effectuation

The above "Environmental standards for forest machines operating on state forest land" comes into force the 1st January 1996 and shall be implemented at the latest 31st December 1996 with the following exceptions:

- regarding § 1. & § 2. Machines older than year 1989, which operates less than 300 hours/year is exempted from the requirement to have a catalytic converter and use biodegradable hydraulic oil.
- regarding § 8. Requirement regarding tire fitting does not apply to helping tractors running less than 300 hours/year.

Annex 3: Nature Value assessment. © NEPCon, 1998 (inspired by Lindhe & Drakenberg 1996)

Recorder: _____ Date: _____ Forest: _____ Compartment: _____

1. STAND STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION	
Native tree species >25 cm DBH occurs	
Native tree species dominate	
Two or more native tree species > 25 cm DBH occur	
Two or more stand tree species	
Diameters < 20 cm, between 20 and 30 cm and > 30 cm characterize the stand	
Diameters <20 cm, between 20 and 80 cm and >80 cm characterize the stand	
Some trees (at least 5% of the canopy) substantially larger than others	
Several tree stories (>50% of the area)	
Well-developed shrub layer (> 50% of the area)	
Open or with larger holes in the canopy	
2. EDGE FEATURES	
Outer edge mainly with native trees and shrubs	
Edge against meadow/heath/bog/fen/common/lake/watercourse	
3. LIVING TREES	
Few hardwood trees >80 cm DBH	
Some hardwood trees >80 cm DBH	
Many hardwood trees >80 cm DBH	
Few conifers >70cm DBH	
Some conifers >70cm DBH	
Many conifers >70cm DBH	
Few native Betula/Alnus/Ulmus/Tilia/Pinus/Prunus a/Acer ps/Populus > 50 cm DBH	
Some native Betula/Alnus/Ulmus/Tilia/Pinus/Prunus a/Acer ps/Populus > 50 cm DBH	
Many native Betula/Alnus/Ulmus/Tilia/Pinus/Prunus a/Acer ps/Populus > 50 cm DBH	
Few native Tilia/Salix/Ulmus/Crataegus/Malus/Carpinus/Acer c/Acer pl/Prunus p	
Many native Tilia/Salix/Ulmus/Crataegus/Malus/Carpinus/Acer c/Acer pl/Prunus p	
Few Juniperus/Ribes r/Ribes n/Hedera/Humulus/Ilex/Taxus/Viburnum	
Many Juniperus/Ribes r/Ribes n/Hedera/Humulus/Ilex/Taxus/Viburnum	
Tree with nest holes/larger cavities/large bird's nests	
Open grown trees with broad crowns > 40 cm DBH occur	
4. EPIPHYTES AND GROUND VEGETATION	
Some cover (> 10%) of shrubby/leafy lichens or mosses on trunks and stones	
Substantial cover (>40%) of shrubby/leafy lichens or mosses on trunks and stones	
Ground vegetation dominated by broad-leaved herbs/ferns covering >50% of the area	

Suggestions on management/comments:

5. DYING TREES AND DEAD WOOD	
Some standing , dead trees/tall stumps	
Few standing, dying or dead trees/tall stumps > 40 cm DBH	
Some standing, dying or dead trees/tall stumps >40 cm DBH	
Few standing, dying or dead trees/tall stumps >80 cm DBH	
Some solitary, sun exposed dying/dead trees/ tall stumps	
Some lying dead trunks/branches > 10 cm DBH	
Few lying dead trunks >40 cm DBH	
Few lying dead trunks >80 cm DBH	
Few sun-exposed lying dead trunks > 40 cm DBH	
Dead trunks in varying stages of decay + larger amounts of fallen branches/brushwood	
Moss-covered dead trunks >40 cm DBH	
Some wind-thrown uprooted trees	
6. INFLUENCES	
Many coppiced trees flerstammede/stævnede træer	
Clear signs of former grazing by domestic animals	
Current extensive grazing by domestic animals	
Large stone/stone wall/bank/burial mound	
No signs of soil preparation or vehicle ruts	
No signs of felling	
7. TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL	
Very varied topography	
Steep slope with marked soil erosion	
Poorly drained humid/wet partial area >100 m2	
Stand dominated by humid/wet soil	
Sun-exposed sand/soil surfaces > 100m2 not or sparsely covered by vegetation	
8. WATER	
Periodically flooded or waterlogged area >100 m2	
Spring	
Brooklet/brook/stream/river	
Naturally winding watercourse	
Pool/pond/lake	
Pool/pond/lake/watercourse/spring in open surroundings	
Pool/pond/lake/watercourse/spring surrounded mostly by broadleaved trees	
BIOLOGICAL SCORE:	

Explanation to Nature Value Assessment

All questions answered by "yes" score 1 point. Subsequently the scores are added together. The result is an expression of the relative nature value of the stand.

Native species

The status of Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) in Denmark is debatable. When using the nature value assessment form it is recommended to regard only Scots pine and Sycamore maple as native.

Stand tree species

A tree species making up at least 10% of the canopy in a stand.

Trees and trunks

One/few: 1-5 trees/trunks per hectare

Some: 5-10 trees/trunks per hectare

Many: >10 trees/trunks per hectare

Please note that a stand with a high number of the elements in question also scores in the lower categories.

Diameter (DBH)

Diameter measured at breast height (1.3m) or (in the case of high stumps and lying trunks) at the point corresponding most closely to that. When trees have multiple stems, the diameters of each individual stem are added together. *Any tree must be at least 10 cm DBH in order to be counted.*

Moss and lichen cover

The lowest 100 cm of trunk (closest to the tree base) should be excluded when assessing the cover on trunks.

Ground vegetation

Please notice that questions relating to ground vegetation are dependent on time of year. This should be remembered when comparing the nature value score of various stands.

Grazing

Some typical signs are: Open stand, widely spaced trees with broad crowns, thorny shrubs.

Water An element in the category 8 "water" only scores if it is surrounded by the stand.

Woody species

Acer c = *Acer campestre*

Acer ps = *Acer pseudoplatanoides*

Acer pl = *Acer platanoides*

Carpinus = *Carpinus betulus*

Corylus = *Corylus avellana*

Hedera = *Hedera helix*

Humulus = *Humulus lupulus*

Ilex = *Ilex aquifolium*

Juniperus = *Juniperus communis*

Malus = *Malus sylvestris*

Pinus = *Pinus sylvestris*

Populus = *Populus tremula*

Prunus a = *Prunus avium*

Prunus p = *Prunus padus*

Ribes n = *Ribes nigrum*

Ribes r = *Ribes rubrum*

Taxus = *Taxus baccata*

Viburnum = *Viburnum opulus*

Annex 4: List of relevant Danish legislation and binding international agreements

Relevant Danish legislation passed by the Danish Parliament:

- Lov om naturbeskyttelse (the Danish Act on Nature Protection)
- Skovloven (the Danish Forest Act)
- Lov om arbejdsmiljø (the Danish Working Environment Act)
- Lov om jagt og vildtforvaltning (the Danish Act on Hunting and Wildlife Management)
- Lov om råstoffer (the Danish Act on Raw Materials)
- Lov om bygningsfredning og bevaring af bygninger og bymiljøer (the Danish Act on Preservation of Ancient Buildings and Urban Environment)
- Lov om miljø og genteknologi (the Danish Act on Environment and Genetic Engineering)
- Lov om planlægning (the Danish Act on Planning)
- Lov om beskyttelse af havmiljøet (the Danish Act on Protection of the Marine Environment)
- Vandløbsloven (the Danish Act on Water Streams)
- Lov om okker (the Danish Act on Ochre)
- Lov om miljøbeskyttelse (the Danish Act on Environmental Protection)
- Lov om regionale faglige kulturmiljøråd (the Danish Act on Regional Technical Cultural Environmental Council)
- Lov om Saltvandssø i Margrethe Kog (the Danish Act on Saltvandssø in Margrethe Kog)
- Lov om sommerhuse og camping m.v. (the Danish Act on Summerhouses and Camping etc.)
- Lov om støtte til de små øsamfund (the Danish Act on support to the small Danish island communities)
- Lov om Tøndermarsken (the Danish Act on Tøndermarsken)
- Lov om Skjern Å Naturprojekt (the Danish Act on Skjern Å Nature Project)
- Lov om Skovskolen (the Danish Act on the Danish Forest School)
- Lov nr 365 af 19/05/2004, Lov om ændring af lov om finansiel virksomhed, lov om Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension,

lov om arbejdsskadesikring, lov om Lønmodtagernes Dyrtidsfond og lov om grænseoverskridende pengeoverførsler

- Arbejdsministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 516 af 14. juni 1996
- Lov nr. 388 af 30. maj 2000
- LBK nr 784 af 11/10/1999

Relevant binding International Agreements:

- Rio-konventionen 1992 - Skoverklæringen, FN's verdenskonference om miljø i Rio 1992:
- Cites convention
- ILO convention
- ITTA
- Convention on Biological Diversity

Others:

- Strasbourg Resolution 1990 - First Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.
- Helsinki Resolution 1993 - Second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.
- Lisbon Resolution 1998 - Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

Annex 5: The Danish Forest Act

Ministry of the Environment and Energy
Consolidated Act no. 383 of June 7, 1989

As amended by Act no. 959 of November 2,
1996

Effective from January 1, 1997

The Danish Forest Act

WE, MARGRETHE II, by the Grace of God
Queen of Denmark, hereby proclaim: The
Folketing has adopted and We have provided
Our consent to the following Act:

Part 1

Purpose

1.-(1) The purpose of the Act shall be
i) to conserve and protect Danish forests,
ii) to improve the stability, structure of
ownership and productivity of forestry,
iii) to contribute to increasing the total
forest area, and

iv) to strengthen advisory and information
activities concerning good and multiple-use
forest management.

1.-(2) In administration of the Act importance
shall be attached to ensuring that forests are
managed in order to increase and improve
wood production and to protect landscape
amenity, nature conservation, cultural
heritage and environmental protection
interests, as well as recreational activity
interests.

2.-(1) In publicly-owned forests, landscape
amenity, nature conservation, cultural
heritage and environmental-protection
interests, as well as recreational activity
interests, shall be given special emphasis.

2.-(2) In state forests emphasis shall also be
placed on development tasks and
experimental activities.

Part 2

Preservation as forest reserves, scheduling,
cancelling etc.

3.-(1) Areas preserved as forest reserves
must permanently be used for forestry
purposes.

4.-(1) The following areas shall be preserved
as forest reserves:

i) Forests which are the property of the
Danish State, municipalities or the National

Lutheran Church, cf. however subsections (2)
and (3).

ii) Forests which are recorded in the
Danish Land Register or cadastre as forest
reserves.

iii) Forests which are preserved as forest
reserves by declaration which are recorded in
the Danish Land Register.

iv) Forests of at least 2.5 hectares
formerly established with the assistance of
the Danish Land Development Service (forest
reserve plantations).

v) Forests which existed in 1805, in 1784
in respect of the regions of Southern Jutland,
cf. however subsection (5).

vi) Forests which were the property of a
public foundation on May 14, 1935.

vii) Forests which belong under, or have
belonged under, the former majority estates. *

)

*) An estate which was passed down
according to specific laws of succession, so
that the estate passed undivided to one heir,
usually the first-born. Abolished in Denmark
in 1919.

viii) Oak scrub which existed on July 1,
1989.

Unafforested areas constituting a part of a
forest reserve as described under nos. (i) to
(viii).

4.-(2) Forests which are the temporary
property of the Danish State, the
municipalities or the National Lutheran
Church in connection with land distribution or
expropriation of cut-off areas, and which are
not preserved as forest reserves on their
acquisition, shall not fall under subsection
(1)(i).

4.-(3) When the Danish State, the
municipalities or the National Lutheran
Church acquire or establish forest on areas
owned by these, such areas do not fall under
subsection (1)(i) if, prior to the acquisition or
establishing of the forest by a finally adopted
local plan, they have been designated for
other purposes. The same applies, where
forest starts growing or is established on
areas expropriated for purposes other than
forestry. If within 20 years of the adoption of
the local plan or the actual expropriation the
areas have not been used in accordance with
the designated purpose, they shall fall under
subsection (1)(i).

4.-(4) The rule in subsection (1)(iv), shall apply irrespective of the size of the allocated state subsidies and irrespective of the declaration providing for conditional preservation as a forest reserve.

4.-(5) Areas in the Southern Jutland regions, which were cleared by a former owner before June 15, 1920, shall not fall under the rule in subsection (1)(v).

4.-(6) The State, the municipalities and the National Lutheran Church are obliged to inform the Minister for the Environment and Energy of their acquisition or establishing of forests.

5.-(1) Before transfer of a forest area to other use the owner shall prove to the Minister for the Environment and Energy that it is not preserved as a forest reserve according to section 4 and is not comprised by the rule in section 24(1).

6.-(1) The forest reserve preservation duty shall be binding on owners of and holders of liens on the real property, irrespective of when such a right was established.

7.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may decide whether an area is considered as a forest reserve according to the rules in section 4.

7.-(2) The Minister may decide that forest areas which round off forest reserves, and which are of significant importance for the management thereof, shall be considered as forest reserves.

7.-(3) The Minister shall inform the owners, certain users etc., of decisions in accordance with subsections (1) and (2) and shall ensure that the reservation duty is recorded in the cadastre.

8.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may permit that an area considered suitable for good and multiple-use forestry be made subject to a forest reservation duty.

8.-(2) The Minister may specify the conditions for permission in accordance with subsection (1), in terms of for instance time-limits, stability of and security to be lodged for the afforestation of the area.

8.-(3) Permission according to the rules in subsection (1), in areas which in a regional plan have been designated as areas where afforestation is undesirable, shall be granted subject only to the fulfilment of the rules of

the Act of Physical Planning.

8.-(4) The Minister shall ensure that the forest reserve preservation duty is recorded in the cadastre.

9.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may allow the forest reservation duty to be cancelled for an area which is unsuitable for forestry, or is required to be used for other purposes, cf. also section 13.

9.-(2) The Minister may allow the forest reservation duty to be cancelled for an area on which the duty is in accordance with section 4(1)(i), if the area is not designated as a forest in the long term. It is a condition, however, that the final use of the area, prior to the establishing of the forest, has been designated in a municipal plan or reserved for extended road construction, and that the area is taken into use for the designated purpose. If within 20 years the area has not been taken into use for the designated purpose, an application for cancelling of the forest reservation duty will be considered according to subsection (1).

9.-(3) Permission according to the rules in subsection (1) for clearing of forest in areas which in a regional plan have been designated as afforestation areas shall be granted subject only to fulfilment of the rules of the Act of Physical Planning.

9.-(4) The Minister shall ensure that the forest reservation duty is deleted from the cadastral records.

10.-(1) In forest reserve areas it is not allowed to erect buildings, establish installations, or make configurative changes of the ground except when necessary for forestry activities.

11.-(1) Consolidated forest reserve areas may not be parcelled out or diminished by changing of the size.

12.-(1) Should special grounds make this expedient, the Minister for the Environment and Energy may permit deviations from sections 10 and 11.

13.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may decide the conditions for permission in accordance with sections 9(1) and 12, cf. sections 10 and 11, including that the permission in accordance with sections 9(1) and 12, cf. section 10, shall be temporary.

14.-(1) For permissions granted in accordance with sections 9(1) and 12, cf. section 10, the Minister for the Environment and Energy shall decide terms to the effect that a second area be made subject to preservation as a forest reserve (substitution forest area) according to the rules in section 8(1).

14.-(2) The Minister shall determine the size of the substitution forest area.

14.-(3) The Minister may order security to be lodged for the afforestation of the substitution forest area.

14.-(4) The Minister may allow the duty to make an area subject to preservation as a forest reserve (substitution forest area) to be fulfilled by paying for the establishing of the substitution forest on a public or private area, which at the same time is made subject to preservation as a forest reserve.

14.-(5) The Minister may specify rules concerning substitution forest areas, including deviation from the rules in subsection (1) in special cases.

Part 3

The Use of Forest Reserves: Good and Multiple-use Forestry

15.-(1) Forest reserves shall be used for good and multi-use forestry and shall be managed in accordance with a comprehensive view.

15.-(2) Good and multiple-use forestry implies that the forests are managed in order to increase and improve wood production and to protect landscape amenity, nature conservation, cultural heritage and environmental-protection interests, as well as recreational activity interests.

16.-(1) Forest reserves shall be kept covered with trees, which form, or which will come to form, a closed high forest within a reasonable period of time.

16.-(2) Christmas trees and decoration greenery may be cultivated in short rotation cycles in up to 10 per cent of the forest area.

16.-(3) Forest reserves may be kept uncultivated when this is considered necessary for forestry activities.

16.-(4) Forest reserves may be kept uncultivated or subject to other special management if decided in accordance with the Nature Protection Act or the Act on Protection of Buildings.

16.-(5) Fields and sand dunes which are part of a forest reserve shall not be covered by the rules in subsection (1) as long as their use remains unaltered.

16.-(6) Lakes, watercourses, bogs, heaths, coastal meadows or swamps, fresh-water meadows and dry grazing areas, which are part of a forest reserve, and which are not covered by the rules in Part 2 of the Nature Protection Act, for reasons of being smaller than the area sizes stated therein, must not be cultivated, drained, afforested or altered in any other way.

16.-(7) In forest reserves the edges of the forest, consisting of broad-leaved trees and bushes, shall be conserved.

16.-(8) Oak scrubs shall be conserved. The Minister for the Environment and Energy must register all oak scrubs worthy of conservation in order to ensure their conservation.

16.-(9) The Minister can permit forest management in accordance with the old management forms of coppice forests.

16.-(10) Animal husbandry is not allowed in wooded areas of forest reserves.

16.-(11) No litter may be discarded in forest reserves.

17.-(1) In wooded areas of forest reserves good and multiple-use forestry shall be organised in accordance with a comprehensive view. The basis for cultivation and nature, and thereby the basis for the wood production and biological diversity, shall be maintained or improved, and the surrounding environment must not be adversely affected.

17.-(2) Good and multiple-use forestry furthermore implies:

i) The area shall, if natural regeneration is not being used, as soon as possible be planted or sown with suitable plant or seed material.

ii) New stands shall be tended in order to protect growth.

iii) During the development to high forest the health, production and stability of the forest shall be ensured through adequate cultivation means such as thinning, interlocation and adjustment of the combination of tree species and the dispersion of diameter class.

iv) Regeneration felling may not take place before maturity. In cultivation systems of uneven age or in multi-storey systems the maturity criterion shall be applied to each individual tree.

v) Regeneration felling shall take into consideration the creation of a stable and diversified forest.

vi) Old trees and dead wood in adequate quantities may be left for natural degradation and as habitats for animal and plants.

18.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may by agreement with the owner permit that a forest reserve with a valuable, biological content is given status as untouched forest.

18.-(2) Should the considerations described in section 1(2) so require, the Minister may establish a declaration by agreement with the owner whereby individual trees or groups of trees in a forest shall be subject to conservation.

18a.-(1) Permissions and declarations in accordance with the rules in section 18(1) and (2) shall be recorded in The Land Register and shall be binding on all owners of and holders of liens on the real property. The Minister for the Environment and Energy may provide that such permits and declarations be established and recorded in the Land Register at the expense of the owner.

18b.-(1) Should special grounds make this expedient, the Minister for the Environment and Energy may permit deviations from the rules in sections 16(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), (10) (11) and 17.

18c.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may in accordance with recommendations made by the Forestry Council specify rules concerning the administration of the rules in sections 15 to 18b.

Promotion of Good and Multiple-use Forestry

19.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may provide state subsidies for:

i) The enhancement of good and multiple-use forestry in the existing forests.

ii) Permanent preservation of forest areas as untouched forest according to the rule in section 18(1).

iii) Afforestation of agricultural land, tending of these new stands and

compensation for loss of income, provided the areas are made subject to a forest reservation duty according to the rules in section 8.

iv) Development of products from the forest and timber industry.

v) Consulting services in the forestry industry.

vi) Information, advisory and investigation activities concerning nos. (i) to (v).

19.-(2) The Minister may specify rules concerning the implementation and administration of the subsidy rules, including that subsidies should primarily be given to areas preserved as forest reserves.

19.-(3) The Minister may specify rules that subsidies in accordance with the rules of this Act shall be paid into an account opened by the applicant with a financial institute.

19.-(4) The Minister may establish the registers necessary for the administration of the subsidies.

20.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may specify rules for a production levy on Christmas trees and decoration greenery grown in Denmark.

20.-(2) The Minister may specify rules for the production levy specified in section 20(1), including referring the administration of the levy to a trade organisation.

20.-(3) The production levies shall be paid into a fund, cf. section 20a, the assets of which shall be used for the financing of measures in connection with sales promotion, research and experiments, product development, consulting services, education and other measures within the Christmas tree and decoration greenery sector as permitted by the Minister.

20.-(4) Part of the levy paid to the Treasury in pursuance of Act no. 416 on pesticides of June 6, 1995 and which are transferred to the agricultural per mille funds may also be paid into the fund.

20.-(5) The Minister may grant subsidies to the production levy fund within the framework determined by the Appropriation Act.

20a.-(1) A board of trustees shall be appointed by the Minister for the Environment and Energy upon recommendations received from the trade organisations represented for distribution of the assets of the production levy fund.

20a.-(2) The Minister shall specify the rules for the activities of the fund and the work and obligations of the board of trustees, including that the board of trustees may make decisions about the financing of measures as specified in section 20(3), and the preparation of budgets and accounts as well as administration and audits.

20a.-(3) The board of trustee shall ensure that the assets of the production levy fund are administered in accordance with sections 20 and 20a, any rules determined in pursuance thereof and legislation generally. The Minister may remove a trustee who is found contributory in decisions conflicting with these rules.

20a.-(4) Trustees, who in exercising their duty have deliberately or negligently inflicted a loss on the fund shall be held liable in damages.

20a.-(5) The rule in subsection (4) shall equally apply to auditors. If a firm of auditors have been elected for the audit, both the firm of auditors and the auditor entrusted with the audit shall be held liable in damages. The decision to bring an action, including the amount of the claim for damages, against the trustees, firm of auditors or individual auditors shall be made by the board or the Minister.

20a.-(6) If the fund owns assets which have been transferred from the agricultural per mille levy fund according to the rules laid down in the Act on administration of the directives of the European Economic Community concerning market schemes for agricultural products etc., the Minister shall inform a committee set up by the Folketing about the assets which have been channeled into the production levy fund and how the assets were spent at the end of each fiscal year.

21.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may specify rules concerning conditions for the labelling of forest products as being produced in a sustainable or ecological way.

Part 5

Change of Ownership etc.

22.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may obtain information, including electronic information, from public registers

concerning change of ownership of forests and forests reserves.

22.-(2) The Minister shall inform the new owner of the rules of the Act and of the state-authorised forestry consultant organisations.

23.-(1) The vendor of a forest must not reserve the right of ownership of unfelled trees.

24.-(1) Forests of at least 2.5 hectares which are not preserved as forest reserves shall be managed according to the rules in sections 15 to 17 in the first 10 years after the change of ownership, calculated from the handing-over date.

24.-(2) Should special grounds make this expedient, the Minister for the Environment and Energy may authorise a deviation from the rule in subsection (1).

25.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may decide or stipulate rules that for the first 10 years after a change of ownership, calculated from the handing-over date, commercial felling in the forest may only take place on specified conditions. The rules may be limited to apply only to specific areas.

25.-(2) Concerning forest reserves which are owned by a public limited liability company, a private limited liability company, a co-operative society or similar organisation, the Minister may decide or stipulate rules that for a period of up to 10 years commercial felling may only take place on specific conditions.

26.-(1) To promote good forest management in forests which are divided between several owners the Minister for the Environment and Energy shall promote, in co-operation with state-authorised forestry consultant organisations, the amalgamation or joint silviculture of forest lots.

Part 6

Control, Supervision etc.

27.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy shall supervise compliance with the Act and the rules issued pursuant to the Act.

27.-(2) The Minister shall supervise that orders are complied with and that the terms which are stipulated in authorisations are fulfilled.

28.-(1) An authorisation granted according to the Act, or according to rules pursuant to the Act, shall lapse if after three years of being granted it still has not been exercised.

29.-(1) The owner shall be obliged to rectify any legal irregularities concerning the property. If the irregularity is illegal use of the property, this obligation shall also rest with the user.

30.-(1) The owner or user of a property which includes a forest or area preserved as a forest reserve, shall furnish at the request of the Minister for the Environment and Energy such details concerning matters related to the property, including financial and accounting matters, which are of significance to the administration of the Act.

31.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may order the matter to be rectified on the discovery of non-compliance with the Act or rules issued pursuant to the Act.

31.-(2) If the owner or user does not manage the forest in accordance with the rules of sections 15 to 17, the Minister may order how such work is to be performed, including which tree species and cultivation methods shall be used. This order can also include provisions concerning the time schedule for the performance of such work.

31.-(3) The Minister may have an order entered into the Land Register. On rectifying the matter, the Minister shall have the order cancelled from the Register.

32.-(1) If the owner or user does not comply with an order to rectify a legal irregularity, the person in question can be ordered by the courts to rectify the legal irregularity within a specified period, subject to the enforcement of consecutive fines.

32.-(2) If an order by the courts is not complied with in due time, and the collection of default fines is not expected to lead to compliance with the order, the Minister for the Environment and Energy may take the necessary action, at the expense of the owner, to rectify the irregularity.

33.-(1) Should the omission to comply with an order in accordance with section 31 be of a particularly serious nature, the courts may rule that

i) Within a specified time-limit felling may only take place after the national forest district has designated the actual trees to be felled, or

ii) At the expense of the owner the forest is run by the national forest district during a specified period of time.

33.-(2) To cover the costs of the measure stated in subsection (1)(ii), privileged charges and preferential rights equivalent to those enjoyed by property taxes, shall be registered on the property.

34.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may determine rules for control and supervision regarding the undertakings for which subsidies have been granted under this Act.

34.-(2) The owner or manager of a property for which commitment of subsidies under the Act has been granted shall provide the necessary guidance and assistance with regard to the implementation of control measures, and the information specified in section 30(1) shall be delivered to the controlling authorities at their request.

34.-(3) For the purpose of control the Minister may obtain the necessary information from the taxation and other public authorities.

34.-(4) If so requested, the receivers of subsidies must submit a statement whether the conditions for receiving the subsidy are continually met during the entire subsidy period.

34.-(5) The receiver of subsidies must notify the Minister if the conditions for receiving subsidy are no longer being met during the subsidy period.

34a.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may provide that subsidy commitments granted in accordance with section 19(1), shall be withdrawn in full or in part and that amounts disbursed according to section 19(1), or according to rules issued pursuant to sections 19(2) or 20(3), shall be repaid in full or in part, if

i) the receiver of a subsidy has given incorrect or misleading information, or omitted to give information of significance to the decision,

ii) the conditions for receiving the subsidy are no longer met, or

the receiver of the subsidy ignores his duty under the rules specified in section 23(1) and duties under section 34(2), (4) and (5), or

iii) in the opinion of the Minister, the conditions for the subsidy have materially changed.

iv) in the opinion of the Minister, the conditions for the subsidy have materially changed.

34a.-(2) Up to 20 per cent of amounts disbursed according to section 19(1)(ii) and (iv) or according to rules issued pursuant to section 19(2) may be retained and used to offset any arrears owing to the state. With regard to other subsidies according to section 19(1), or according to rules issued pursuant to sections 19(2) or 20(3) the whole amount of the subsidy may be offset.

34a.-(3) The Minister may lay down rules for the calculation of interest charged on amounts to be repaid according to section 34a(1).

34b.-(1) The Danish bank Hypotekbanken (Kongeriget Danmarks Hypotekbank og Finansforvaltning) may collect amounts owing to the Treasury under section 34a(1), with the addition of interest and expenses, cf section 34a(3). Hypotekbanken may collect outstanding amounts by withholding of wages etc. of the person in question according to the rules for collection of personal taxes laid down in the Danish Act on Tax at Source.

34b.-(2) Hypotekbanken may obtain the information from the taxation or other public authorities about the person in question necessary for the collection of the amounts stated in section 34b(1), including income and property data.

34b.-(3) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may decide the rules for the procedures to be followed in connection with withholding of wages.

34b.-(4) Decisions made by Hypotekbanken according to section 34b(1) may be appealed to the Minister for Finance. The Minister for the Environment and Energy may determine the rules for the right of appeal, including specification of any time-limits.

Part 7

Authorities

35.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may delegate tasks and powers under the Act to the National Forest and Nature Agency, including the national forests districts, or other institutions under the Ministry of the Environment and Energy.

36.-(1) The National Forest and Nature Agency shall provide expert assistance to the Minister for the Environment and Energy and other authorities concerning forestry and

other matters which are of significance to the administration of the Act.

36.-(2) The National Forest and Nature Agency shall carry out research and development to support the objectives and interests set out in section 1.

36.-(3) The National Forest and Nature Agency shall provide guidance and information activities on the subject of forests and forestry, directed at other authorities and the general public.

37.-(1) Should the owner so request, the Minister for the Environment and Energy shall furnish a declaration concerning the state of the forests, including whether such circumstances exist as can be grounds for the issue of an order in accordance with section 31(1) or (2). The Minister shall furnish such declaration within 8 weeks of receiving such request.

37.-(2) The Minister may specify rules that a fee shall be paid for the declaration.

38.-(1) In order to supervise compliance with the Act and rules issued pursuant to the Act, the Minister for the Environment and Energy may inspect properties on which there are forests or forest reserve areas. Such inspection may take place without a court order, but against proper identification, and as far as possible by prior notification of the owner or user.

Surveillance of the State of the Forests and Statistics on Forests

38a.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy shall survey the state of the forests, including co-operating with other national and international authorities and institutions.

38a.-(2) The Minister shall ensure the preparation of national statistics on forestry and forest developments at least once every 10 years.

International Obligations

38b.-(1) The government may make agreements with foreign states concerning common measures to comply with the purpose of this Act.

38b.-(2) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may specify rules to comply with international agreements in accordance with subsection (1).

38b.- (3) The Minister may specify rules necessary to comply with the regulations of the European Union concerning matters comprised by this Act.

Part 8

Appeals

39.- (1) Decisions in accordance with sections 8, 9, 12, 18b, 24(2) and 31 of this Act made by the Minister for the Environment and Energy or by his authority may be appealed to The Nature Protection Appeal Board, established by the Minister according to the Nature Protecting Act.

39.- (2) The chairman of the Board may make decisions on behalf of the Board in cases, which are being judged not to be of essential interest to the purpose of this Act.

39.- (3) The decisions of the Board pursuant to subsection (1) cannot be appealed to any other administrative authority.

39.- (4) The Minister may specify rules concerning the right of appeal for decisions other than those stated in subsection (1) made by his authority, cf. section 35 The Minister may specify rules that these decisions cannot be appealed to any other administrative authority.

39a.- (1) Decisions in accordance with the Act or rules issued pursuant to the Act may be appealed by

i) The person to whom the decision is directed.

ii) A person who has an individual, significant interest in the case.

39a.- (2) Decisions in accordance with sections 8, 9 and 12, cf. section 10, may also be appealed by

i) The Danish Society for Conservation of Nature, and

ii) The Danish Open Air Council.

39a.- (3) The Minister for the Environment and Energy shall inform The Danish Society for Conservation of Nature and The Danish Open Air Council of decisions referred to in subsection (2).

40.- (1) The closing date for appeal shall be 4 weeks from the date on which the decision has been notified to the person in question.

40.- (2) Authorisations in accordance with sections 9, 12, 18b and 24(2) may not be utilised before expiry of the due date of appeal.

40.- (3) Appeal of an authorisation in accordance with sections 9, 12, 18 and 24(2) shall act as a stay of proceedings until the appeal authority has reached a decision, or provided otherwise.

40.- (4) Appeal of an order according to section 31, concerning the implementation of measures pursuant to the Act shall act as a stay of proceedings until the appeal authority has reached a decision, or provided otherwise.

40.- (5) Appeal of an order according to section 31, concerning discontinuance or omission of measures in conflict with this Act shall not act as a stay of proceedings unless the appeal authority decides otherwise.

Legal Action

40a.- (1) Actions for trial of decisions according to this Act or rules issued in pursuance of the Act must be brought within six months of the date on which the person in question was notified of the decision.

Part 9

The Forestry Council and the Licence Committee for Forestry and the Timber Industry

41.- (1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy shall set up an advisory council (The Forestry Council) to advise the Minister on forestry and other issues concerning forests.

41.- (2) The chairman of the Council shall be appointed by the Minister.

41.- (3) The Council shall consist of 12 members in addition to the chairman. 8 members shall be appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Danish Forestry Association (2 members), The Danish Forestry Extension, The Danish Land Development Service, The Danish Society for Conservation of Nature (2 members) and The Danish Open Air Council. 4 members shall be appointed by the Minister as representatives of the Forestry Research Sector, The Natural Sciences Sector, the National Forest and Nature Agency, including the national forest districts.

41.- (4) The appointments shall be for a duration of 4 years.

42.- (1) The Forestry Council shall submit recommendations to the Minister for the

Environment and Energy making suggestions for executive orders in pursuance of section 18c.

42.-(2) Furthermore, the following tasks are designated to the Forestry Council:

i) On its own initiative the Council shall discuss issues considered to be of significance to forests, and submit statements to the Minister.

ii) The Council shall submit statements concerning the rules drawn up by the Minister under the authority of the Act, cf. however subsection (1).

iii) The Council shall provide statements on matters raised by the Minister.

iv) The Council shall submit statements for use in guidelines for administration of the Act, including guidelines prepared by the Minister for follow-up on the Act.

v) The Council shall at the request of the Nature Protection Appeal Board submit statements for use in deciding cases which have been appealed to the Board pursuant to section 39(1).

vi) The Council shall submit statements for use in deciding cases which have been appealed to the Minister pursuant to section 39(4).

vii) The Council may submit reports to the Minister concerning developments in forestry and concerning the changes found to be appropriate by the Council.

42.-(3) The Minister shall determine the rules of procedure for the Council, including rules that certain specified cases which are appealed to the Minister shall not be brought before the Council.

42a.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy shall set up a Licence Committee for Forestry and the Timber Industry to assist him in the consideration of applications for subsidies according to section 19(1)(iv).

42a.-(2) The Licence Committee shall consist of 12 members to be appointed by the Minister. One member shall be appointed representative of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, one member shall represent the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and one member shall represent the Ministry of Industry. Three members shall be appointed upon obtaining the opinion of the Confederation of Danish Industries, The Danish Forestry Association and The

Economic Council of the Labour Movement. The remaining six members shall be appointed as experts by the Minister.

42a.-(3) The Minister shall appoint the chairman of the Licence Committee from among the members of the committee.

42a.-(4) Alternates shall be appointed for the members according to the rules in subsections (2) and (3).

42a.-(5) The Minister shall determine the procedures of the Licence Committee and the specific rules for the undertakings of the committee, including whether the committee shall have the services of a secretariat.

42b.-(1) The Minister for the Environment and Energy may authorise the Licence Committee for Forestry and the Timber Industry to decide the allocation of certain subsidies according to section 19(1)(iv).

42b.-(2) The Minister may specify the rules in this respect.

43.-(1) Unless a higher penalty is deserved according to other provisions, any person shall be subject to the penalty of a fine, who

i) is in breach of sections 5, 10, 16, 17, 23 or 24(1),

ii) ignores conditions related to an authorisation in accordance with sections 8, 9, 12, 18, 18b, 24(2) or 25,

iii) provides false or misleading information or conceals information of significance to decisions made in accordance with section 19 or rules in pursuance of section 19. This provision also applies to any person who acts contrary to conditions established in such a decision,

iv) omits to comply with a decision in accordance with section 25 that commercial felling may only take place on certain specified conditions.

v) omits to give information in accordance with section 30 or section 34(2).

vi) omits to comply with an order in accordance with section 31(1) or (2).

43.-(2) In rules issued in accordance with the act a penalty of a fine may be stipulated for infringement of provisions laid down in the rules.

43.-(3) The expiry date for the penal liability shall be 5 years.

43.-(4) If profit obtained by offending the Act is not confiscated, the size of the profit

obtained or intended to be obtained shall be taken into account when meting out the fine.

44.-(1) In respect of infringements by a public limited liability company, a private limited liability company, a co-operative society or similar, the enterprise may incur the liability of a fine. If the infringement is by a municipality or municipal community organisation, cf. section 60 of the Danish Local Government Act, the municipality or the municipal organisation may be liable to a fine.

45.-(1) The Act shall enter into force on July 1, 1989.

45.-(2) The following statutory provisions shall be repealed:

i) The act on forests, cf. Consolidation Act no. 231 of May 4, 1979

ii) Section 3 of the act on the parcelling-out and amalgamation, etc., of real property, cf. Consolidation Act no. 6 of January 7, 1977

iii) Section 10 of Act no. 250 of May 23, 1984 on the amendment of certain environmental and planning acts (Enforcement)

45.-(3) Section 22(1) of this Act shall be repealed as provided by the Minister for the Environment and Energy.

46.-(1) Authorisations and conditions for authorisations granted in accordance with previous legislation shall retain their validity. However, authorisations shall lapse if they have not been utilised by July 1, 1991 at the latest.

46.-(2) Buildings, installations, forest parks, animal parks and other sites from before May 14, 1935 which do not comply with the rules of the Act may be preserved for as long as their utilisation is not altered.

46.-(3) Declarations recorded in the Land Register which have been established by the owner in order to preserve individual trees or sections of a forest, in order to preserve their natural beauty, shall retain their validity, unless provided otherwise by the Minister for the Environment and Energy.

46.-(4) Forest reserves containing a larger area of Christmas trees and decoration greenery in short rotation cycles than mentioned in section 16(2) shall comply with this provision by July 1, 1999 at the latest.

47.-(1) This Act shall not extend to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Act no. 138 of March 7, 1990 amending section 12 specifies the following commencement provision:

20.-(1) The act shall enter into force on July 1, 1990.

Act no. 9 of January 3, 1992 amending sections 4, 15, 17 and 41 specified the following commencement provision:

93.-(1) The act shall enter into force on July 1, 1992.

Act no. 269 of May 6, 1993 amending section 41 specifies the following commencement provision:

58.-(1) The act shall enter into force on April 1, 1994.

Act no. 284 of April 27, 1994 inserting a new section 21a(1) specifies the following commencement provision:

20.-(1) The act shall enter into force on July 1, 1994.

Act no. 392 of May 22, 1996 amending Parts 2-4, sections 22(1), 24(1), the heading of Part 6, sections 31(2), 34, 35, Part 8, the headline of Part 9, sections 42, 43(1), 46(4), inserting new sections 34a, 34b, 38a, 38b, 42a, 42b, 43(4) and repealing section 36(4) specifies the following commencement provisions etc.:

2.-(1) The act shall enter into force on January 1997, cf. however subsection (4).

2.-(2) At the same time it repeals act no. 274 of May 2, 1990 concerning subsidies for forestry consulting activities.

2.-(3) In the act on subsidies for the development of agricultural structure and for organic farming etc. Consolidated Act no. 715 of August 30, 1995 sections 1(2), 19 and 20 shall be repealed.

2.-(4) The Minister for the Environment and Energy shall determine the time of commencement of sections 19, 20 and 20a in accordance with the wording of section 1(3) of this Act.

3.-(1) Rules issued in pursuance of provisions specified in section 2(2) and (3) shall remain in force until repealed or replaced by rules issued under the Forest Act.

3.-(2) The same applies to rules issued according to the act on subsidies for product development of agricultural, forestry and

fishery products, cf. Consolidated Act no. 617 of July 18, 1995.

4.-(1) Where a subsidy commitment has been granted in pursuance of the previous rules of the Forest Act before the commencement of this Act, cf. however section 2(4), the application shall be considered according to the previous rules.

4.-(2) The same shall apply to subsidy commitments in pursuance of the rules specified in section 2(2) and (3) and in pursuance of the act on subsidies for product development of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products etc. cf. Consolidated Act no. 617 of July 18, 1995.

4.-(3) Applications for subsidies received by the National Forest and Nature Agency or a state forest district before commencement of the act, cf. however section 2(4) shall be considered according to the previous rules.

Given at Christiansborg Palace on November 2, 1996

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal

MARGRETHE R.
/ Svend Auken

Annex 6 Members of the Danish FSC Working Group

Economic Chamber

KoppWood ApS
NEPCon
Barritskov Skovdistrikt
Treedimensions

Social Chamber

BAT-Kattellet
Specialarbejderforbundet i Danmark

Environmental Chamber

WWF Denmark
Nepenthes
Greenpeace Denmark
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening
Danish Hunters Ass.

Observing members of the Danish FSC Working Group

The Danish Forest Ass.
Danish Ornithological Society
Danish Forestry Extension
The Danish Outdoor Council
Hedeselskabet
Danish Forest and Nature Agency
Træets Arbejdsgiverforening
Landsforeningen Økologisk Jordbrug

Annex 7 Web reference to international binding agreements

CITES – www.cites.org

ILO – www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm

ITTA - www.itta.com

Convention on Biological Diversity - www.biodiv.org/biosafety/protocol.asp