

SmartWood Interim Standard for Latvia

SW-STD-FM-LAT-1oct09

version 2.2, last updated 1.october, 2009

Standard scope

This standard may be applied within all forests and forest types located in Latvia.

Some indicators are only applicable for either small and/or low intensity managed forests (SLIMF), medium size or large forest management operations (FMO) or a combination of them. For the purpose of this standard the thresholds for SLIMF, medium and large FMO-s is following:

SLIMF FMO-s:

- a) FMO-s managing forest area below 1000 ha
- b) FMO-s where the rate of harvest is less than 20% of mean annual increment and total annual harvest is less than 5000 cbm.

medium size FMO-s: FMO-s managing forest area of 1000 to 10 000 hectares

large size FMO-s: FMO-s managing forest area over 10 000 hectares

Basis for the standard

This standard has been prepared by NEPCon and the Rainforest Alliance SmartWood program (herein as SW). SW is an FSC accredited certification program of Rainforest Alliance and NEPCon is partner of Rainforest Alliance representing the SW program in Scandinavia, Russia and Eastern Europe. The standard is based on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) general requirements detailed in *FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship*. The wording of FSC principles and criteria has been included in the standard unchanged. During the adaptation process NEPCon/SW has developed indicators for each applicable criterion that detail the requirements considering local Latvian context. In case a criterion or principle has been considered non-applicable, the reason for this has been justified. FSC requirements for standards as described in *FSC-STD-20-003 Local adaptation of certification body generic forest stewardship standards (ver 1-0)* and *FSC-STD-20-002 Structure and Content of Forest Stewardship Standards (ver 1-0)* have been fully followed during preparation of this standard. Based on the review of Latvian legislation it is NEPCon/SW position that this standard is not in conflict with any national legal requirements. At the same time NEPCon/SW is in position that this standard does not include performance thresholds that are lower than the national legal requirements.

Public input

This standard is a public document and can be freely distributed to all interested parties, provided that the standard is distributed without any modifications. This standard is publicly available in Latvian and English language and is available for download or printout on www.smartwood.org and www.nepcon.net. This standard is subject to consultation and comments from all interested stakeholders (also see the next section "Stakeholder consultation"). Based on stakeholder comments SW can implement changes in the indicators of this standard. Please note that the principles and criteria can not be modified since they are defined by FSC. All stakeholders who have comments regarding this standard or have suggestions for improving the indicators are strongly encouraged to contact NEPCon/SW (www.nepcon.net; +372 7380 723). You can send your comments by any means suitable for you (mail, email, fax) or contact NEPCon or SW to agree personal meeting or have a phone discussion. More information about FSC certification background, certification process and certified entities in Latvia or any other aspect related to FSC certification can be obtained from SW (www.smartwood.org).

Stakeholder consultation process

Present standard is based on Draft SmartWood Baltic Interim Standard, which has been used for several assessments in Baltic region. Public notification of stakeholders about the standard to be used is required part of each FM assessment process.

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.

Criteria	Indicators
1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.	1.1.1. The staff shall be aware of relevant requirements of legislation and their responsibilities. 1.1.2. <u>Large FMO-s</u> : copies of relevant legislation shall be available in head office and for the staff 1.1.3. Discovered non compliances with legislation shall be recorded. 1.1.4. Corrective actions shall be implemented in case noncompliance is identified. 1.1.5. FMO shall meet all national environmental, labor and forestry laws
1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.	1.2.1. FMO shall be aware of applicable fees and taxes 1.2.2. Evidence shall exist of on-time payment of any applicable financial charges. 1.2.3. In case of discrepancies, FMO shall maintain a full documentation related to the discrepancies and solving them.
1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.	1.3.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u> : FMO shall be aware of applicable international conventions 1.3.2. No workers under the age of 15 shall be employed in the forest unless for training or educational purposes. 1.3.3. No workers are under the age of 18 shall be employed for operations when it is likely to jeopardize health, and safety.
1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.	1.4.1. Perceived conflicts between laws and present standard shall be recorded by the FMO. 1.4.2. Any conflicts identified shall be resolved through consultation between FSC national representatives, SmartWood, and FMO, as needed.
1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.	1.5.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u> : FMO have a monitoring system with formal documented periodic inspections. 1.5.2. The forest manager shall take reasonable legal measures to prevent illegal usage of the forest area or natural resource, if needed. 1.5.3. Illegal harvest, settlements and other unauthorized usage shall be reported to the responsible authorities.
1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.	1.6.1. FMO shall demonstrate long-term support for the FSC P&C. 1.6.2. <u>Large FMO-s</u> : FMO commitment shall be public and expressed in written. 1.6.3. In case only a part of the forest area managed by the FMO is certified, no evidence should exist the non-certified area is managed in conflict with FSC-STD-30-010 (FSC Controlled Wood)

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.

Criteria	Indicators
-----------------	-------------------

<p>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.</p>	<p>2.1.1. FMO shall possess legal documents proving its legal rights of ownership or rights to manage the forest area. 2.1.2. Property borders shall be marked or otherwise clearly delineated (e.g. follow natural boundaries).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>2.2.1. FMO shall identify and document local communities, or other stakeholders, who have recognized legal or customary tenure or traditional use rights 2.2.2. FMO shall ensure that local communities have access to the forest for collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) such as berries and mushrooms for own consumption. 2.2.3. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO should ensure that local communities have controlled access to buy wood for own consumption at a reasonable price.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>2.3.1. Records shall be maintained of disputes over tenure and use rights. 2.3.2. Reasonable effort should be made to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent.</p>

PRINCIPLE 3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

Criteria	Indicators
<p>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.</p>	<p>Criteria considered not applicable since Latvians are native people in their homeland.</p>
<p>3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Criteria considered not applicable since Latvians are native people in their homeland.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Criteria considered not applicable since Latvians are native people in their homeland.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Criteria considered not applicable since Latvians are native people in their homeland.</p>

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.

Criteria	Indicators
<p>4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</p>	<p>4.1.1. Evidence shall exist for preferring local employees for vacant positions. 4.1.2. Evidence of efforts made for providing stable employment for all staff shall exist. 4.1.3. No evidence of discrimination in labor practices, including hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment-benefits shall exist.</p>
<p>4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</p>	<p>4.2.1. Employees, including contractors, shall be aware of and shall implement safe working practices. 4.2.2. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Appropriate health and safety equipment including helmet, high visibility vest/jacket, safety boots, safety trousers and first aid kit shall be used in the field by chain saw operators, harvesting companies and contractors. 4.2.3. Any person entering an ongoing logging site shall wear a helmet and high visibility vest. 4.2.4. Chain saws shall be kept in good condition and safety equipment shall not be defect. 4.2.5. Workers involved in dangerous work such as storm damage removal, logging of large trees and tree climbing shall never works alone. 4.2.6. Workers shall be instructed about procedures in case of emergency situation such as accident, fire or oil spill. 4.2.7. Tractors shall be equipped with crash bars. 4.2.8. FMO shall conduct regular checks to ensure that all safety procedures are observed in the field. 4.2.9. Warning signs shall be posted at access roads to sites with ongoing logging operation. 4.2.10. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall maintain a register of accidents and documented steps taken to minimize risk of further accidents. 4.2.11. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have a health and safety policy and management system in place. 4.2.12. Workers who are staying overnight in the forest shall have appropriate sleeping facilities, sufficient supply of clean water and toilet facilities. 4.2.13 <u>Large FMO-s</u>: Staff should be offered vaccinations against Tick-borne encephalitis.</p>
<p>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 Labor Organisation (ILO).</p>	<p>4.3.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Workers shall be able to form and join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal. 4.3.2. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Collective bargaining with representative trade unions shall be carried out in good faith and with best efforts to come to an agreement.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>4.4.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have a system for enabling participation by local communities in the management planning process. 4.4.2. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have a system in place to document stakeholder concerns and request and FMO's response. 4.4.3. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Areas of special economic, ecological, cultural or spiritual value for local communities shall be mapped and management takes considerations to these values.</p>

<p>4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</p>	<p>4.5.1. Effort shall be made to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent. 4.5.2. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have a documented mechanism for compensation of affected parties in case local community resources are damaged as result of forestry activities.</p>
--	--

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.

Criteria	Indicators
<p>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.</p>	<p>5.1.1. FMO shall have a financial plan detailing funding for silvicultural operations, conservation, forest protection and regeneration measures.</p>
<p>5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.</p>	<p>5.2.1. Forest management shall support multiple uses of forest resources, such as hunting, recreation and non-timber forest products See also 5.4</p>
<p>5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</p>	<p>5.3.1. The layout of existing and planned forest roads, bridges, and harvesting tracks shall be appropriate to the scale and intensity of management operations. 5.3.2. Harvesting techniques shall be designed to avoid losses of merchantable volumes and damage to remaining trees. 5.3.3. Waste generated through harvesting operations and on-site processing shall be minimized.</p>
<p>5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</p>	<p>5.4.1. FMO's sales policies and methods shall consider needs of local processing industry. See also 5.2</p>
<p>5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.</p>	<p>5.5.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall assess the impact of forest management on the multiple services produced in the forest such as outdoor life, watersheds, NTFP (fishing, hunting, berries and mushrooms), protection of cultural and biological values in written. 5.5.2. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: Negative impacts identified by assessment as described in 5.5.1 shall be minimized. 5.5.3. FMO shall consider areas important for mushrooms and berry picking; hunting and recreation when planning forest operations. See 4.4.3</p>

<p>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained</p>	<p>5.6.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Annual allowable cut (AAC), by area or volume, shall be set based on conservative and well-documented estimates of growth and yield.</p> <p>5.6.2. <u>SLIMF</u>: Minimum recommended rotation age or average diameter for final felling shall be observed.</p> <p>5.6.2. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall ensure that the rate of harvest does not exceed sustainable levels.</p> <p>5.6.3. Actual annual harvest shall be strictly documented, including site, species, quantities, assortments, date and terms documentation.</p> <p>5.6.4. FMO-s shall document commercial harvest of NTFP such as seeds, Christmas trees, greenery and game</p> <p>5.6.5. Commercial harvest of NTFP shall not exceed sustainable levels.</p> <p>5.6.6. Boundaries of harvesting areas shall be clearly marked or clearly distinguishable.</p>
---	---

PRINCIPLE 6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

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

Criteria	Indicators
<p>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.</p>	<p>6.1.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall assess environmental impacts during planning of forest operations.</p> <p>6.1.2. Measures to minimize negative environmental impacts of forest operations shall be followed in the field, e.g. wet soil types shall be handled with precaution to avoid soil damages, sensitive bird habitats shall not be intervened in birds nesting period.</p> <p>6.1.3. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have a documented procedure for conducting documented environmental impact assessments prior to major forest management activities such as constructions of new roads or maintenance of drainage systems.</p> <p>6.1.4. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: FMO shall identify and avoid negative environmental impacts prior to and during road construction, road maintenance and drainage systems renovation and maintenance.</p> <p>6.1.5. Environmental impacts of on-site processing facilities shall be assessed and controlled (e.g. waste, construction impacts, etc.).</p>
<p>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, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.</p>	<p>6.2.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have a written list and protection plan of threatened, rare, or endangered species or ecosystems within their forest area</p> <p>6.2.2. <u>SLIMF and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO should be aware of and conserve the officially registered protected species in the forest area.</p> <p>6.2.3. <i>Taxus baccata</i> shall not be harvested or damaged by logging.</p> <p>6.2.4. Conservation zones shall be demarcated on maps and if relevant also marked in the field.</p> <p>6.2.5. Operations in the conservation zones shall be conducted so that the conservation values are not harmed or endangered in any way.</p>

<p>6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. 	<p>6.3.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Special efforts shall be taken to increase the share of native noble hardwoods (a, b).</p> <p>6.3.2. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: Special efforts shall be taken to maintain or increase the share of native noble hardwoods (a, b).</p> <p>6.3.3. Selective logging or regeneration in small groups should be preferred on wet soil types (a, b, c).</p> <p>6.3.4. Natural regeneration and local provenances should be preferred. (a, b, c).</p> <p>6.3.5. Thinning and harvesting operations shall favor development of mixed stands (a, b, c).</p> <p>6.3.6. Forest areas not affected by existing drainage ditches shall not be drained.</p> <p>6.3.7. Old and hollow standing trees, trees with bird nests, snags (standing dead trees) and dead wood shall be preserved in the forest, with consideration of national requirements on work safety (b, c).</p> <p>6.3.8. At least 10 living biodiversity trees (5 in case of noble hardwood) per hectare shall be left in final felling and shall be left uncut forever (b).</p> <p>6.3.9. Biodiversity trees shall be chosen from wide variety of species with largest diameter among the most biologically valuable and wind stable trees. (6.3 b) See 6.9</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>6.4.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall protect representative samples of existing rare and/or endangered ecosystems in their natural state covering at least 5 % of the total forest area.</p> <p>6.4.2. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: Selection of forest areas to be preserved as required in 6.4.1 shall be based on the identification of woodland key habitats identified through consultation with environmental stakeholders, local government and scientific authorities.</p> <p>6.4.3. <u>SLIMF and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall protect existing rare and/or endangered ecosystems in their natural state such as woodland key habitats.</p> <p>6.4.4. No timber harvesting shall take place in areas protected as required in 6.4.1 or 6.4.3, unless specified by written protection rules for the protected area.</p> <p>6.4.5. Existing drainage systems shall not be maintained in protected areas unless required to protect their conservation values according to official written protection rules or for transportation of water from bordering lands. See also 6.2</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>6.5.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have maps specifying areas suitable for all-weather harvesting, winter harvesting or dry-weather only</p> <p>6.5.2. <u>SLIMF and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall be aware of soil types appropriate for logging in winter, spring summer and autumn seasons to avoid soil damage.</p> <p>6.5.3. Guidance to field staff shall cover technical specifications for skid trail (location, width and density), log landing, maintaining buffer zones and road design.</p> <p>6.5.4. Measures shall be taken to minimize soil damage and erosion during harvesting operations.</p> <p>6.5.5. No road fill or waste material (e.g. rocks, brush) from site preparation or other activities shall be placed in stream courses.</p> <p>6.5.6. Buffer zones shall be left along water bodies and open landscape.</p> <p>See also 6,1; 7.3</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>6.6.1. Chemicals shall not be used outside nurseries unless prescribed with written expertise of forest pathologist. 6.6.2. All uses of chemical substances shall be recorded including information on the name of the chemical, the purpose, the site, the date and the amount used at minimum. 6.6.3. Chemical storage, mixing and application practices shall meet applicable regulation and codes of best practice. 6.6.4. Responsible employees shall be aware of and able to implement emergency procedures for clean-up following spillages and other accidents with chemicals. 6.6.5. Chemicals banned according to FSC's pesticides policy shall never be used.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>6.7.1. Chemical, container, liquid and solid waste shall be disposed of in an environmentally sound and legal manner, whether from forest operations or processing facilities. 6.7.2. Efforts shall be taken to control and minimize disposal of all types of waste in the forest including garbage left from visitors. 6.7.3. Appropriate oil absorbent kit shall be available in forest machinery. 6.7.4. Appropriate oil absorbent kit or spill proof tanks shall be used at chain saws filling points. 6.7.5. Forest machinery shall be without oil/fuel leakage. 6.7.6. Biodegradable oil should be used for chainsaws and hydraulic oil in forest machinery.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>6.8.1. Biological control agents shall only be used in exception cases and shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled. 6.8.2. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) shall not be used.</p>
<p>6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p>6.9.1. Native forests shall not be converted to stands of exotic species. 6.9.2. Invasive exotic species shall not be cultivated in the forest. 6.9.3. The spread of invasive exotic species that have been historically introduced shall be monitored and if necessary, actions shall be taken to control or eliminate the species. See also 10.3</p>
<p>6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure long term 	<p>6.10.1. Conversion of forestland to other land uses shall not be done unless resulting from legally established procedures and supported by cultural, landscape, recreational or natural interests. 6.10.2. Plans for conversion shall be supported by stakeholders, including local communities and governmental agencies. See also 6.9</p>

conservation benefits across the forest management unit.

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.

Criteria	Indicators
<p>7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Management objectives; b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands; c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question 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 ownership; i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used; 	<p>7.1.1. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have a valid management plan prepared according to national legislation (a, e).</p> <p>7.1.2. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO management plan, or its appendices shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Management objective (a). b) A general description of the history, including ownership and use of the forest management area (b). c) A stand level description of the forest resources including area, site type/forest type, soil type, species, age class distribution, height, site class, average diameter (dbh) and volume (b, c). d) Summaries for the total forest area including total area (ha), forest cover percentage, area by site types/forest type, age class distribution, total annual increment and average volume per hectare (b, c, d). e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics (e); f) Description and justification of the management system used, including types of silvicultural systems used. g) general description of monitoring activities implemented to ensure conservation of protected areas and HCVF resources (f, g) h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership (h) h) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used (i) <p>7.1.3. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: The plan shall be technically sound and sufficiently detailed, given the size of the forest operation, complexity and intensity of forest operations.</p> <p>7.1.4. Maps shall be of sufficient quality to effectively guide field activities (see also criterion 6.5)</p> <p>7.1.5. Management plans or related annual operating or harvesting plan shall be available to staff and used in the field.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>7.2.1. Management plan (and/or annual operating plan) revision or adjustments shall occur in timely manner.</p> <p>7.2.2. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Management plan revisions shall incorporate changing silvicultural, environmental, social and economic conditions</p> <p>7.2.3. Management plan revisions shall follow national procedures.</p>

<p>7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</p>	<p>7.3.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: Forest managers and supervisors shall have appropriate qualification, preferably nationally recognized, ensuring that they are able to plan and organize forest operations and other elements of the management plan.</p> <p>7.3.2. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: a written training plan shall exist and be implemented.</p> <p>7.3.3. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: relevant staff shall receive training in biodiversity issues.</p> <p>7.3.4. <u>SLIMF and medium FMO-s</u>: For harvesting activities, FMO shall hire only workers who have received instructions on proper and safe felling techniques.</p> <p>7.3.5. All workers, as well as contractors and their workers and self-employed persons should be sufficiently educated and trained in the tasks they are assigned to and preferably hold relevant skill certificates. See also 4.1</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>7.4.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: FMO shall produce a public summary of the management plan that are available in printed versions and/or published on the Internet.</p> <p>7.4.2. <u>SLIMF and medium FMO-s</u>: At minimum FMO shall be willing to provide access to relevant parts of the management plan to stakeholders who have justified interest in the forest management activities of FMO (e.g. neighboring landowners and local inhabitants)</p>

PRINCIPLE 8. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

Criteria	Indicators
<p>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.</p>	<p>8.1.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall have monitoring procedures for consistent and frequent monitoring of the aspects mentioned in 8.2, which allows comparison of the results and assessment of changes.</p> <p>8.1.2. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: FMO shall conduct monitoring in connections with harvesting operations and re-forestation.</p>
<p>8.2. Forest management shall include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. b) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. c) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. d) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management. 	<p>8.2.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Monitoring plan shall identify/describe observed changes in conditions in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) growth rates, regeneration area and species and age and species composition of forest resources, (typically part of the standard management plan prepared according to national legislation) (b, c); b) commercial harvest including harvest of NTFP such as seeds, seedling, game, greenery and Christmas trees (a). c) environmental changes affecting flora, fauna, soil and water resources (e.g. erosion, outbreak of pest, spreading of invasive species, observed nesting sites for endangered bird species) (c, d) d) socioeconomic aspects (e.g. forest management costs, yields of products, number of staff employed). <p>8.2.2. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: FMO shall at minimum have records of commercially harvested products.</p> <p>8.2.3. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: FMO shall ensure that inventory data is updated with periodic management plan revision (typically done</p>

	during the standard management plan preparation according to national legislation)
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."	8.3.1. Invoices, waybills and other applicable documentation related to transport of forest products shall be kept in a central location and/or shall be easily available for inspection. 8.3.2. In case FMO is also handling non-certified timber or products, FMO shall clearly distinguish certified products from non-certified products through marks or labels, separate documented storage, and accompanying invoices or waybills. 8.3.3. Large and medium FMO-s: FMO shall establish and implement written procedures that ensure the certified status of sold products is clearly indicated on invoices and transport documents 8.3.4. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u> : FMO shall ensure that that the certified status of sold products is clearly indicated on invoices and transport documents. 8.3.5. Illegally logged wood reclaimed by the operation shall not be sold as certified.
8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	8.4.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u> : Monitoring data as required per 8.2.1 shall be considered for management plan revision. 8.4.2. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u> : FMO shall ensure that the management plan is reviewed periodically according to national legislation. See also criterion 7.2
8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.	8.5.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u> : FMO shall produce a public summary of the monitoring results and make it available in printed versions and/or publish on the internet. 8.5.2. <u>SLIMF and medium FMO-s</u> : At minimum FMO shall be willing to provide access to relevant parts of the management plan to stakeholders who have justified interest in the forest management activities of FMO (e.g. neighboring landowners and local inhabitants)

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 a precautionary approach.

Criteria	Indicators
9.1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.	9.1.1. Information on Natura 2000 sites, woodland key habitats and other officially protected areas shall be included on maps and protection reasons described in written. 9.1.2. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u> : FMO shall have written procedures for identifying and recording new HCVF areas. 9.1.3. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u> : FMO shall carry out self evaluation of HCV forest areas and include identified areas. See also 4.4; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3
9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	9.2.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u> : Local stakeholders including environmental NGOs shall be consulted to identify HCVF. 9.2.2. <u>Large FMO-s</u> : FMO shall document the stakeholder consultation process in written. 9.2.3. Stakeholder consultations shall indicate that FMO consistently considers and protects HCVF values.

<p>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.</p>	<p>9.3.1. <u>Large FMO-s</u>: Measures to protect HCVF values and officially protected areas shall be described in written public summary 9.3.2. <u>SLIMF and medium FMO-s</u>: The FMO shall be willing to provide access to the information on protection measures of HCV forest areas in the FMO forests upon request. See also 7.1</p>
<p>9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</p>	<p>9.4.1. HCVF shall be monitored on a regular basis to avoid activities such as illegal logging that might endanger the conservation values. See also 8.2</p>

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..

Criteria	Indicators
<p>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.</p>	<p>10.1.1. Objectives of tree planting shall be explicit in the management plan, with clear statements regarding the relationship between tree planting and the silvicultural, socio-economic and environmental (i.e. forest conservation and restoration) realities in the region.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>10.2.1. Areas with natural vegetation shall be protected and taken into consideration when planning establishment of plantations. 10.2.2. Streamside buffer zone with natural vegetation shall be established and/or protected. 10.2.3. The scale and layout of plantations shall be consistent with natural forest vegetation in the landscape.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>10.3.1. Felling and regeneration plans shall provide for variations of age classes, species and rotation periods. See also 6.8; 10.4</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>10.4.1. The species selected shall be suitable for site and the management objective. 10.4.2. Exotic species shall only be used when they outperform native species in meeting the management objective. 10.4.3. Invasive exotic species and species that cross breed with local species shall not be used. 10.4.4. Exotic species, provenances and varieties may only be used in case their environmental impact and influence on genetic structure of native species and provenances have been previously assessed and found to be safe. 10.4.5. In case exotic species are used, at least 20 pct of the stand shall consist of native species. See also 6.9</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>10.5.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: FMO shall set aside at least 10 pct of the area for natural vegetation. 10.5.2. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: FMO shall set aside at least 10 pct of the area for natural vegetation. See indicators under 6.2; 6.4; 10.2</p>
<p>10.6. Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.</p>	<p>10.6.1. Information shall exist on all soil types including their susceptibility to degradation from forest operations and silvicultural treatments. 10.6.2. Water bodies within the plantation area shall be identified and buffer zones established (see also 10.2). See also 6.5</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>10.7.1. Staff shall be trained to identify health problems. 10.7.2. An appropriate fire prevention and control system shall be in place. 10.7.3. All employees and contractors, who are required to perform fire control activities, shall have received adequate training. See also 6.6; 6.7</p>

<p>10.8. Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.</p>	<p>10.8.1. <u>Large and medium FMO-s</u>: Written monitoring procedures shall incorporate ecological and social impacts of plantation activities, where significant (according to assessor judgment and stakeholder observations) ecological impacts could occur.</p> <p>10.8.2. <u>SLIMF FMO-s</u>: FMO shall record any negative environmental or social impacts identified and design appropriate alleviating measures.</p> <p>10.8.3. The purchase of land or land leases, for plantation establishment should not adversely impact the community and/or resource use by local people. See 6.9; 10.4;</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>10.9.1. The plantation shall not occupy land converted from natural forest since November 1994, unless clear evidence exist that the current manager/owner was not responsible.</p> <p>10.9.2. Primary, degraded primary and mature secondary forests shall not be cleared by current forest managers to create tree plantations</p>

Annex I Relevant Latvian national forest legislation

The table below lists acts and other regulations that are most relevant in forestry context.

Law name	Enforce from
Aizsargjoslu likums (The Law on the Protection Belts)	05.02.1997.
AP deklarācija "Par LR pievienošanas starptautisko tiesību dokumentiem cilvēktiesību jautājumos" (Declaration of the Supreme Soviet On Accession of the Republic of Latvia to the International Law on Human Rights)	04.05.1990.
Augu aizsardzības likums (Plant Protection Law)	17.12.1998.
Civillikums (The Civil Law of Latvia)	28.01.1937.
Civilprocesa likums (Civil Procedure Code)	14.10.1998.
Darba likums (Labour Law)	20.06. 2001.
Darba aizsardzības likums (Law On Work Safety)	06.06.2001.
Likums "Par arodbiedrībām" (Law on Trade Unions)	13.12.1990.
Likums "Par akciju sabiedrībām" (Law on Joint Stock Companies)	18.05.1993.

Likums "Par īpaši aizsargājamām dabas teritorijām" (The Law on Specially Protected Nature Areas)	02.03.1993.
Likums "Par ietekmes uz vidi novērtējumu" (Law on Environmental Impact Assessment)	14.10.1998.
Likums "Par obligāto sociālo apdrošināšanu pret nelaimes gadījumiem darbā un arodslimībām (Law on Compulsory Social Insurance in Respect of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases)	02.11.1995.
Likums "Par piesārņojumu" (The Law On Pollution)	15.03.2001.
Likums "Par Starptautiskās darba organizācijas konvencijām Nr. 81, 129, 144, 154, 158, 173" (Law on International Labour Organization Conventions No. 81, 129, 144, 154, 158, 173)	15.07.1994.
Likums "Par valsts un pašvaldību zemes īpašuma tiesībām un to nostiprināšanu zemesgrāmatā" (Law on the Land Ownership Right of the State and the Local Governments and their Securing in the Land Registry)	29.03.1995.
Likums "Par vides aizsardzību" (Law on Environmental Protection)	06.08.1991.
Likums "Par ugunsdrošību" (Law on Fire Safety)	24.03.1992.
Likums "Par uzņēmējdarbību" (Law on Entrepreneurship)	26.09.1990.
Likums "Par zemes dzīlēm" (Law on Subsoil)	02.05.1996.
Likums "Par 1992.g. 5. jūnija Riodežaneiro Konvenciju par bioloģisko daudzveidību" (The Law on Rio de Janeiro Convention of 05.06.1992 on Biological Diversity)	31.08.1995.
Komerclikums (The Commercial Law)	13.04.2000.
Krimināllikums (The Criminal Law)	17.06.1998.
Medību likums (The Hunting Law)	01.06.1995.
Meža likums (Law on Forests)	24.02.2000.
MK noteikumi Nr. 45 "Mikrolieģumu izveidošanas, aizsardzības un apsaimniekošanas noteikumi (Cabinet Regulation No.45 "Regulations for Microreserve Establishment, Protection and Management")	30.01.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 50 "Obligātās sociālās apdrošināšanas pret nelaimes gadījumiem darbā un arodslimībām apdrošināšanas atlīdzības piešķiršanas un aprēķināšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulations No. 50 "On Compulsory Social Insurance in Respect of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases and the Procedure for Estimating the Compensation and Granting it")	16.02.1999.
MK noteikumi Nr. 69 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamo ainavu apvidiem" (Cabinet Regulation No. 69 "Regulation on Protected Landscape Areas")	23.02.1999.
MK noteikumi Nr. 83 "Noteikumi par dabas parkiem" (Cabinet Regulation No. 83 "Regulation on Nature Parks")	09.03.1999.
MK noteikumi Nr. 90 "Mežaudzes novērtēšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No. 90 "Procedure for Evaluation of Forest Stands")	27.02.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 94 "Meža zemes transformācijas kārtība (Cabinet Regulation No. 94 "Forest Land Transformation Procedure")	27.02.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 108 "Meža ieaudzēšanas un plantāciju mežu noteikumi (Cabinet Regulation No. 108 "Regulations on Afforestation and Plantation Forests")	06.03.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 109 "Noteikumi par profesionālās kvalifikācijas prasībām meža inventarizācijai un meža apsaimniekošanas plānošanai" (Cabinet Regulations No. 109 "On Vocational Competence Demands for Specialists in Forest Inventory and Management Planning")	06.03.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 110 "Zinātniskās izpētes mežu apsaimniekošanas kārtība (Cabinet Regulations No. 110 "Order for Managing Scientific Research Forests")	06.03.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 117 "Noteikumi par zaudējuma atlīdzību par īpaši aizsargājamo sugu indivīdu un biotopa iznīcināšanu vai bojāšanu" (Cabinet Regulation No. 117 "Regulation for the Compensation of Losses for Destroying or Damaging the Individuals of Protected Wildlife Species and the Habitats for the Same")	13.03.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 125 "Darba aizsardzības prasības darba vietās" (Cabinet Regulation No 125 "Requirements for Labour Protection in Workplaces")	19.03.2002.

MK noteikumi Nr. 131 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamiem dendroloģiskajiem stādījumiem (Cabinet Regulation No. 131 "Regulation on Protected Dendrological Plantations")	20.03.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 152 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu meža zemēs"(Cabinet Regulation No. 152 "Regulation on Tree Felling in Forest Lands")	09.04.2002.
MK noteikumi Nr. 175 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamiem ģeoloģiskajiem un ģeomorfoloģiskajiem dabas pieminekļiem" (Cabinet Regulation No. 175 "Regulation on Protected Geological and Geomorphological Sites")	17.04.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 189 "Dabas aizsardzības noteikumi meža apsaimniekošanā" (Cabinet Regulation No. 189 "Nature Protection Regulations in Forest Management")	08.05.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 212 "Noteikumi par dabas liegumiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.212 "Regulation on Nature Reserves")	15.06.1999.
MK noteikumi Nr. 212 "Meža monitoringa veikšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.212 "Order for Performing Forest Monitoring)	22.05.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 213 "Kārtība, kādā vērtējama ietekme uz vidi" (Cabinet Regulation No.213 "Procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment)	15.06.1999.
MK noteikumi Nr. 215 "Noteikumi par minimālo mēneša darba algu un minimālo stundas tarifa likmi" (Cabinet Regulation No. 215 "On Minimum Monthly Wages and Hourly Rate")	28.05.2002.
MK noteikumi Nr. 217 "Noteikumi par meža aizsardzības pasākumiem un ārkārtas situācijas izsludināšanu mežā" (Cabinet Regulation No. 217 "Regulations for Taking Forest Protection Measures and Declaring Emergency Situations")	29.05.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 251 "Medību noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No. 251 "Hunting Regulations")	08.08.1995.
MK noteikumi Nr. 263 "Meža aizsargjoslu ap pilsētām noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No. 263 "Method of Establishing Forest Protection Belt around Urban Centres")	22.05.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 283 "Baltijas jūras un Rīgas jūras līča piekrastes aizsargjoslas noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No. 283 "Method of Determining the Protected Belts of the Baltic Sea and the Riga Gulf")	04.08.1998.
MK noteikumi Nr. 284 "Ūdenstilpju un ūdensteču aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika (Cabinet Regulation No. 284 "Method of Determining the Protected Belts of Waterbodies and Watercourses")	04.08.1998.
MK noteikumi Nr. 292 "Noteikumi par valsts zemes nomu" (Cabinet Regulation No. 292 "On Renting the State-owned Land")	03.19.1995.

MK noteikumi Nr. 345 "Kārtība, kādā zemes lietotājiem nosakāmi zaudējumu apmēri, kas saistīti ar īpaši aizsargājamo sugu un migrējošo dzīvnieku nodarītajiem būtiskiem postījumiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.345 "On the Compensation for the Damage Done by Specially Protected and Migrating Animals")	31.07.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 354 "Īpaši aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju vispārējie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No. 354 "Regulations on the General Protection and Use of Specially Protected Nature Territories")	21.10.1997.
MK noteikumi Nr. 367 "Noteikumi par meža reproduktīvo materiālu (Cabinet Regulation No. 367 "Regulation on Forest Reproductive Material")	07.08.2001.
MK noteikumi Nr. 370 "Kārtība kādā aprēķināmi mežam nodarītie zaudējumi" (Cabinet Regulation No 370 "Order for Estimating the Damage Incurred to Forest")	24.10.2000.
MK noteikumi Nr. 396 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamo sugu un ierobežoti izmantojamo īpaši aizsargājamo sugu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No. 396 "Regulation for the List of Specially Protected Species and the Species of Restricted Use")	14.11.2000.
MK noteikumi Nr. 398 "Meža atjaunošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No. 398 "Forest Regeneration Regulations")	11.09.2001.

MK noteikumi Nr. 416 "Kārtība koku ciršanai ārpus meža zemes (Cabinet Regulation No. 416 "Procedures for Felling Trees Outside Forest Land")	28.11.2000.
MK noteikumi Nr. 421 "Par īpaši aizsargājamo biotopu veidu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No. 421 "Regulations for the List of Specially Protected Habitats")	05.12.2000.
MK noteikumi Nr. 434 "Meža valsts reģistra informācijas aprites noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No. 434 "Regulations on Circulation of State Forest Register Information")	19.12.2000.
MK noteikumi Nr. 438 "Ugunsgrēku un to seku uzskaites noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No. 438 "On Recording the Cases of Fire and the Damage Inflicted")	24.11.1998.
MK noteikumi Nr. 440 "Ugunsdrošības noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No. 440 "On Fire Safety")	30.12.1997.
Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības likums (The Law on Species and Habitat Protection)	16.03.2000.
Valsts meža dienesta likums (The State Forest Service Law)	25.11.1999.
Zemesgrāmatu likums (The Law of Land Registry)	22.12.1937.

Annex II List of environmental conventions, multilateral agreements and ILO conventions signed or ratified by Latvia.

Name	Date of adoption
Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Bern, 1979 (Bernes 1979. gada Konvencija par Eiropas dzīvās dabas un dzīvotņu aizsardzību)	17.12.1996.
Bonn Convention On Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bonn, 1979 (Bonnas 1979. gada Konvencija par migrējošo savvaļas dzīvnieku sugu aizsardzību)	11.03.1999.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Washington (CITES (Vašingtonas) 1973. gada Konvencija par starptautisko tirdzniecību ar apdraudētajām savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugām)	17.12.1996.
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991) (Espo 1991. gada 25. februāra Konvencija par ietekmes uz vidi pārrobežu kontekstā)	01.07.1998.
Convention on the Protection of Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, Helsinki, 1974 and 1992 (Helsinki 1974.gada un 1992. gada Konvencijas par Baltijas jūras reģiona jūras vides aizsardzību)	03.03.1994.
Convention No. 87 "On the Freedom of Associations and the Right to Join into Organisations" (Konvencija "Par asociāciju brīvību un tiesību aizsardzību apvienojoties organizācijās", Nr. 87)	1948
Convention No. 151 "On Labour Relations" (Konvencija "Par darba attiecībām" Nr. 151)	1978.
Convention No. 158 "On Terminating Labour Relations at the Employer's Initiative" (Konvencija "Par darba attiecību pārtraukšanu pēc uzņēmēja iniciatīvas" Nr. 158)	02.06.1982. (25.08.1995.)
Convention No. 155 "On Labour Safety, Health Protection and Work Environment" (Konvencija "Par darba drošību un veselību un darba vidi" Nr. 155)	03.06.1981. (03.06.1981.)
Convention No. 81 "On Labour Inspection in the Industry and Trade" (Konvencija "Par darba inspekciju ražošanā un tirdzniecībā" Nr. 81)	11.07.1947. (25.08.1995.)
Convention No.148 "On Work Environment" (Konvencija "Par darba vidi" Nr. 148)	20.06.1977. (08.03.1994.)
Convention No. 154 "On Supporting Collective Negotiations" (Konvencija "Par kolektīvo pārrunu atbalstīšanu" Nr. 154)	03.06.1981. (25.08.1995.)
Convention no. 173 "On the Protection of Employee Claims in Case of the Employer's Insolvency" (Konvencija "Par strādājošo prasību aizsardzību uzņēmēja maksātnespējas gadījumā" Nr. 173)	03.06.1992. (23.06.1992.)
Convention No. 98 "On the Right to Join into Organizations and Make Joint Contracts" (Konvencija "Par tiesībām uz apvienošanas organizācijās un kolektīvo līgumu slēgšanu" Nr. 98)	1949

Convention No. 144 "On Tripartite Consultations on Promoting the Use of International Labour Norms" (Konvencija "Par trīspusējām konsultācijām Starptautisko Darba Normu pielietošanas sekmēšanai" Nr. 144)	26.06.1976. (25.08.1995.)
Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972 (Parīzes UNESCO 1972.g. 16. Novembra Konvencija par pasaules kultūras un dabas mantojuma aizsardzību)	17.02.1997.
2.2.1971 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsāres 1971. gada 2.februāra Konvencija par starptautiskas nozīmes mitrājiem, īpaši kā ūdensputnu dzīves vidi)	29.03.1995.
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 (Riodežaneiro 1992. Gada 5. jūnija Konvencija par bioloģisko daudzveidību)	31.08.1995.
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985 and the 1987 Montreal Protocol on the Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer (Vīnes 1985. gada Konvencija par ozona slāņa aizsardzību un tās 1987. gada Monreālas protokols par ozona slāni noārdošām vielām)	14.03.1995.
The United Nations framework convention on Climate Change, 1992 (ANO 1992. gada Vispārēja konvencija par klimata pārmaiņām)	23.02.1995

Annex III Endangered and protected species in Latvia

To be added