

SW-STD-EST-2008-01 – First Draft

SmartWood Interim Forest Management Standard for for Latvia

Applicable only for forest holdings less than 30 ha

Version 1.1 (Draft). Updated 24FEB08

Standard scope

This standard may be applied within all forests and forest types located in Latvia for properties with a total forest area less than 30 ha.

Basis for the standard

This draft standard has been prepared by a WWF/StoraEnso project aiming at test a new approach to address certification among small forest holdings. This first draft has been compiled by the project management team with representative of StoraEnso, NEPCon and WWF. It is the basis for further public consultation prior to a pilot test.

After public consultation Rainforest Alliance SmartWood program (herein as SW) is expected to adopted the standard as interim standard for forest holdings less than 30 ha. 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 Latvia context for small forest holdings. Some of the criteria are considered unapplicable for Latvia and for properties less than 30 ha – these have not been included in the standard.

The indicators in this standard are partly based on the Draft Latvian National FSC Standard, which has been prepared by Latvian FSC Working Group. 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.

Furthermore, the several indicators from the SmartLogging standard (1st draft) have been included. The SmartLogging standard has been developed by SmartWood and is used for a stand alone certification of timber harvesters in other countries.

The forest owner or manager (holder of the certificate) is responsible for observing all the indicators in this standard in order to obtain a FSC certificate by SmartWood. In case the owner uses a logging company holding a SmartLogging certificate issued by SmartWood based on the indicators marked with “1” in the “logger” column, the owner will have assurance that these requirements are met by the logging company. In all cases the owner needs to ensure that all indicators marked with “1” in the owner column are observed.

Public input

This draft standard is a public document and can be freely distributed to all interested parties, provided that the standard is distributed without any modifications. This draft 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 Peter Feilberg, 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.nepcon.net).

Super SLIMF standard	Owner	Logger
1. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES	1	1
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.		
<i>1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.</i>	1	1
1.1.1. The staff shall be aware of relevant requirements of legislation and their responsibilities.	0	1
1.1.2. Discovered non compliances with legislation shall be recorded in written.	0	1
1.1.3. Corrective actions shall be implemented in case non-compliance with legislation is identified.	1	1
1.1.4. Forest Owner and Logging Company shall meet all national, state/provincial and local environmental, labor and forestry laws.	1	1
<i>1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.</i>	1	1
1.2.1. Forest Owner shall pay applicable fees and taxes	1	1
<i>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.</i>	0	1
1.3.1. No workers under the age of 15 shall be employed in the forest unless for training or educational purposes.	0	1
1.3.2. No workers are under the age of 18 shall be employed for operations when it is likely to jeopardize health, and safety.	0	1
<i>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.</i>	1	1
1.4.1. In case conflicts between FSC P&C and national legislation is identified the national initiative is informed and consulted.	0	1
<i>1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</i>	1	1
1.5.1. In case illegal harvesting, settlement or other unauthorized activities are identified appropriate actions are taken according to the national legislation	1	1
<i>1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.</i>	1	1
1.6.1. Forest Owner shall clearly demonstrate long-term support for the FSC P&C by signing and following agreement which include relevant certification requirements.	1	1
1.6.2. Logging Company express long-term support to FSC in in written.	0	1
2. TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES	1	1
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.		
<i>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.</i>	1	1

2.1.1 Forest Owner shall possess legal documents proving its legal rights of ownership or rights to manage the forest area.	1	0
2.1.2 Prior to purchase standing stock the Logging Company shall verify that the seller has the right to sell the standing stock	0	1
2.1.3. Logging Company shall have documents (or copies of those documents) that demonstrate that legal permits from the applicable government agency, where needed, are in place to harvest.	0	1
2.1.4. A timber sale contract is signed by the forest owner (or owners representative) and Logging Company.	0	1
2.2. <i>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.</i>	1	1
2.2.1. Forest Owner 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.	1	1
2.3. <i>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</i>	1	1
2.3.1. There shall be no outstanding conflicts related to tenure and land use rights.	1	1
3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS	1	1
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.		
4. COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS' RIGHTS	1	1
Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.		
4.1. <i>The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</i>	1	1
4.2. <i>Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</i>	1	1
4.2.1. Employees, including contractors, shall be aware of and shall implement safe working practices.	0	1
4.2.2. A written safety & health plan shall as minimum include following points: a) An emergency response plan; b) Requirements for personal safety equipment; c) Policies for forest workers when working alone, including strategies for making their whereabouts known to others at prescribed times each day, which is verified as a daily procedure when in the forest; d) Periodic safety inspection of equipment.	0	1
4.2.3. Logging Company, employees or sub-contractors shall receive occupational safety and health orientation/training.	0	1
4.2.4. Logging company, employees and sub-contractors shall demonstrate safe harvesting techniques in the field.	0	1
4.2.5. Logging company shall evaluate employee and sub-contractor safety performance.	0	1
4.2.6. Logging company's written safety plan shall be accessible to employees.	0	1
4.2.8. Where available, communications equipment for emergencies shall be on-site.	0	1
4.2.9. Worker and harvester occupational health and safety and labor laws shall be met.	0	1
4.2.10. Where applicable, harvester is a legally licensed professional, with required permits and license kept current.	0	1
4.2.11. Logging equipment used by the harvester meets government safety requirements.	0	1
4.2.12. Appropriate health and safety equipment including helmet, high visibility vest/jacket, safety boots and safety trousers should be used in the field and first aid kit shall be available onsite if forest management activities are carried out by Forest Owner.	1	0

4.2.13. Appropriate health and safety equipment including helmet, high visibility vest/jacket, safety boots and safety trousers shall be used in the field and first aid kit shall be available onsite for chain saw operators, harvesting companies and contractors.	0	1
4.2.14 Any person entering an ongoing logging site shall wear a helmet and high visibility vest.	0	1
4.2.15. Workers involved in dangerous work such as storm damage removal and tree climbing shall never works alone.	0	1
4.2.16. Warning signs shall be posted at access roads to sites with ongoing logging operation.	0	1
4.2.17. Forest machinery shall be equipped with fire extinguishers	0	1
4.2.18. Chain saws shall be kept in good condition and safety equipment shall not be defect	0	1
4.2.19. Logging Company company shall have a designated person or persons responsible for compliance with work safety regulation and using of health and safety equipment. All staff shall know this person.	0	1
4.2.20. Forest Owner shall ensure that when the work is done by the forest owners themselves or on a voluntary basis, the same level of occupational safety as in other employment is maintained.	1	0
<i>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 Organization (ILO).</i>	0	1
4.3.1. All workers shall be able to form and join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal.	0	1
4.3.2. Logging Company shall not use forced labor.	0	1
<i>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.</i>	0	1
4.4.1. Logging Company shall have a system in place to document stakeholder concerns and request and Logging Company's response.	0	1
4.4.2 Cultural features of historic and/or archaeological value shall be protected in the field as identified in the harvest prescription.	0	1
4.4.3. Logging Company and harvester shall be a good neighbor when operating in an urban interface, including:	0	1
a) Being mindful of working hours;		
b) Taking precautions to keep children and adults out of work area;		
c) Reminding operators periodically of the possibility of children in the area and to maintain constant vigilance for them; and,		
d) Using extra precautions when operating near property lines or houses to avoid accidental damage to neighbouring property.		
e) Avoid damage to roads and places of importance to local communities.		
<i>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.</i>	1	1
4.5.1. Logging Company shall make an effort to avoid disputes.	0	1
4.5.2. Logging Company shall work in a systematic and fair way to resolve disputes.	0	1
4.5.3. Logging Company shall respect any agreed dispute resolution processes and outcomes.	0	1
5. BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST	1	1
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.		
<i>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.</i>	0	1
5.1.1. Logging Company shall maintain ethical business practices	0	1
5.1.2. Logging Company shall respect contracts and ensure forest owner understand its contents	0	1

5.1.3. Logging Company shall provide fair value for timber purchased including correct classification and volume measurements.	0	1
<i>5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.</i>	0	1
5.2.1. Grading and sorting of harvested products shall be conducted to add or maintain commercial value where appropriate.	0	1
5.2.2. Harvested products shall be transported from harvest site to markets on a timely basis to minimize product degrade and loss.	0	1
<i>5.3 Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</i>	0	1
5.3.1. The layout of existing and planned forest roads, bridges, and harvesting tracks should be appropriate to the scale and intensity of management operations.	0	1
5.3.2. Harvesting techniques shall be designed to avoid losses of merchantable volumes and damage to remaining trees.	0	1
5.3.3. Damage to residual trees and other resources shall be minimized, as specified in the harvest contract, by the harvest and extraction process. a) Residual trees are not scarred on the boles from being rubbed by skidded logs; b) Dead wood is left on site (see also 6.3.3.); c) Understory vegetation is left in good condition.	0	1
5.3.4. Waste generated through harvesting operations and on-site processing should be minimized.	0	1
<i>5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</i>	0	0
<i>5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.</i>	0	0
5.5.1. Any noteworthy natural objects and structures shall be identified before any forest management activities and preserved.	1	1
<i>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained</i>	0	1
5.6.1. Actual annual harvest shall be strictly documented, including site, species, quantities, assortments, date and terms documentation.	1	1
5.6.2. Boundaries of harvesting areas shall be clearly marked or clearly distinguishable.	0	1
5.6.3. Minimum recommended rotation age or average diameter for final felling shall be observed.	0	1
6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	1	1
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.		
<i>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.</i>	1	1
6.1.1. On-site pre-harvest inspections shall be done by the Logging Company, preferably with the forest owner in order to avoid negative environmental impacts.	0	1
6.1.2. Pre-harvest inspections shall review property boundaries, harvest area boundaries, water course, buffer zone, protected or valuable objects and harvesting restrictions, and harvest "close out" procedures.	0	1
6.1.3. Borders of the harvest area shall be clearly marked on the ground.	0	1
6.1.4. Harvesting infrastructure (e.g. existing roads, log landings, skid trails, stream crossings) shall be reviewed and necessary improvements are included in the sale/service agreement.	0	1
6.1.5. 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.	0	1

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.	1	1
6.2.1. Logging company shall have the procedures to protect new conservation values discovered prior to or during logging operations until expertise is received from relevant experts.	0	1
6.2.2. CITES species (like <i>Taxus baccata</i>) shall not be harvested or damaged by logging.	0	1
6.2.3. Conservation zones shall be demarcated on maps.	0	1
6.2.4. Logging Company and Forest Owner shall be aware of and respect any protection regulation applied to the property included areas in the process of being protected.	1	1
6.2.5. Felling operations shall not be conducted in the nesting places and during the nesting period of rare, endangered or threatened species.	0	1
6.2.6. Known habitats of rare and endangered species shall be mapped and consideration taken in planning and implementing forest management activities.	1	1
6.2.7. Sites and habitats of threatened, rare and endangered species and are protected and saved during all forest activities	1	1
6.2.8. Logging Company shall conduct nature value assessment of sites prior to harvest and consider the result when planning the logging activity.	0	1
6.2.9. Undergrowth shall be protected around entrances to den/burrow of fox and badger.	1	1
6.2.10. During bird nesting period in the spring (from 15th of March to 1st of June) forest management activities shall be avoided in young stands (5 to 10 years old pine stands, up to 20 years old deciduous stands and 5 to 30 years old spruce stands)	1	1
6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:	1	1
a) Forest regeneration and succession.		
b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.		
c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.		
6.3.1. Thinning and harvesting operations shall favor development of mixed stands.	1	1
6.3.2. Forest areas not affected by existing drainage ditches shall not be drained.	1	1
6.3.3. Old and hollow standing trees, snags (standing dead trees) and dead wood shall be preserved in the forest, with consideration of national requirements on work safety.	1	1
6.3.4. Dead wood with diameter more than 20 cm shall be preserved in the forest.	1	1
6.3.5. Trees with bird nests with diameter more than 50 cm and tree line around it shall be preserved in the forest.	1	1
6.3.6. At least 10 living biodiversity trees per hectare shall be left in final felling and shall be left forever.	1	1
6.3.7. Biodiversity trees shall be chosen according existing regulations from wide variety of species with largest diameter among the most biologically valuable and wind stable trees.	0	1
6.3.8. Specific wildlife habitat (like specific wet lowlands within harvesting site) shall be protected as marked or designated in the technological map.	0	1
6.3.9. Areas designated for strict conservation by the forest owner (i.e. no harvesting or other activities) shall be protected.	1	1
6.3.10. Rare, threatened or endangered species that are discovered during harvest operations shall be protected and reported to the landowner.	0	1
6.3.11. Edge zone from forest to the open ecosystem (pasture, grassland, arable land) shall be preserved. Width of edge zone shall be equal to the half size of trees to be cut.	1	1
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.	1	1
6.4.1. Harvesting shall not damage existing rare and/or endangered ecosystems in their natural state.	1	1

6.4.2. No timber harvesting shall take place in areas protected, unless specified by written protection rules for the protected area.	1	1
<i>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.</i>	1	1
6.5.1. Logging Company shall be aware of soil types appropriate for logging in winter, spring summer and autumn seasons to avoid soil damage.	0	1
6.5.2. Guidance to field staff should cover technical specifications for skid trail (location, width and density), log landing, maintaining buffer zones and road design.	0	1
6.5.3. Measures shall be taken to minimize soil damage and erosion during harvesting operations.	0	1
6.5.4. Stream crossing places shall be restored after completion of wood extraction operations from the logging site.	0	1
6.5.5. Existing buffer zones along forest edges shall be preserved and the development and conservation of wind resistant and viable forest edges (buffer zones) along open landscapes shall be favoured.	0	1
6.5.6. Technological map shall be prepared for each felling site including areas with protection values and other site specific information (e.g. erosion risk areas, natural regeneration to be preserved etc.).	0	1
6.5.7. Temporary crossings shall be built when skid trails cross streams, small rivers and brooks	0	1
6.5.8. Harvesting, especially of identified sensitive areas, shall be conducted when risk is lowest (i.e., on dry or frozen ground).	0	1
6.5.9. Appropriate equipment (e.g. low impact tires, mats) shall be used in wet (swamp) areas.	0	1
6.5.10. Riparian buffer zones and streamside management zones shall be protected.	0	1
6.5.11. Use of heavy machinery in water course buffer zones and wetlands shall be minimized.	0	1
6.5.12. Planning of extraction trails and landings shall take into account site specific conservation values.	0	1
6.5.13. Layout extraction trails and landings shall consider soil, slope stability, gradient, and weather conditions.	0	1
6.5.14. Areas with deep tracks shall be restored after logging	0	1
6.5.15. A reasonable effort shall be made to minimize disruption of soil organic layers during harvest operations including: a) Minimal skidder rutting; b) Minimal machinery use off skid trails.	0	1
6.5.16. Extraction trails on soft soil types shall be stabilized during and following harvesting activities, including: a) Using slash b) Using branches c) Freeze the trail	0	1
6.5.17. Extraction trails shall avoid sensitive sites, such as wet areas and unstable soils.	0	1
6.5.18. Extraction trail stream crossings for all streams shall be minimized.	0	1
6.5.19. Log landings shall be placed on either side of the stream where practical to reduce multiple crossing of intermittent streams.	0	1
6.5.20. Portable bridges, mats, or logs shall be used to cross streams when necessary.	0	1
<i>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.</i>	1	1
6.6.1. Chemicals shall not be used outside nurseries, except in cases of extensive weevil outbreaks or for protection of forest regeneration and only if it is prescribed by authorities.	1	1

6.6.2. Fertilizers shall not be used in forest management	1	1
6.7. <i>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.</i>		1
6.7.1. Chemical, container, liquid and solid waste shall be disposed of in an environmentally sound and legal manner.	0	1
6.7.2. Chemical containers shall be properly labelled and data safety sheets are available.	0	1
6.7.3. Appropriate oil absorbent kit shall be available in forest machinery.	0	1
6.7.4. Appropriate oil absorbent kit or spill proof tanks shall be used at chain saws filling points.	0	1
6.7.5. Chemical and petroleum product waste from equipment maintenance procedures shall be captured and not allowed to flow on the ground or in watercourses.	0	1
6.7.6. Forest machinery shall be well maintained to avoid oil leakages.	0	1
6.7.7. Biodegradable oil should be used for chainsaws and hydraulic oil in forest machinery.	0	1
6.8. <i>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.</i>	1	1
6.8.1. Biological control agents shall not be used unless prescribed by authorities.	1	1
6.8.2. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) shall not be used.	1	1
6.9. <i>The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</i>	1	1
6.9.1. Exotic species shall not be introduced and cultivated in the forest.	1	1
6.10. <i>Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</i>	1	1
<i>a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit;</i>		
<i>b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and</i>		
<i>c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.</i>		
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 national interests.	1	1
7. MANAGEMENT PLAN	1	1
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.		
7.1. <i>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:</i>	1	1
<i>a) Management objectives;</i>		
<i>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;</i>		
<i>c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories;</i>		
<i>d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection;</i>		
<i>e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics;</i>		
<i>f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments;</i>		
<i>g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species;</i>		
<i>h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership;</i>		
<i>i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used;</i>		
7.1.1. Forest holding shall have a valid management plan prepared according to national legislation together with written description of the management objectives; protection measures of all protection values and HCV forest areas.	1	1
7.1.2. Maps should be of sufficient quality to effectively guide field activities.	1	1
7.1.3. Management objectives and harvesting objectives shall be discussed with the landowner prior to harvest.	0	1

7.1.4. A written technological map shall be in place prior to harvest, based on site-specific conditions, and in agreement with the forest owner's harvest objectives.	0	1
7.1.5. Where relevant, the logging rights contract or technological map shall include:	0	1
a) Forest owner's harvest prescriptions;		
b) Harvesting restrictions;		
c) Protection of wildlife habitat, unique plant communities, stream zones, historical or personal sites and other critical environmental or cultural features;		
d) Compensation clauses for unauthorized cutting, excessive damage to residual stand, roads, bridges or other infrastructure;		
e) Infrastructure improvements/construction (e.g., roads, skid trails, landings);		
f) Harvesting close-out measures (e.g., waterbars, stream crossing rehabilitation, mulching and seeding, etc.); and,		
g) A clause to allow forest to be audited for conformance with this standard.		
7.1.6. Harvest maps, or aerial photos, shall identify property boundaries.	0	1
7.1.7. Technological map shall include following elements where applicable:	0	1
a) Harvest area;		
b) Streamside management zones and other riparian zones;		
c) Unique historic, religious or cultural sites;		
d) Rare, threatened or endangered species habitat;		
e) Other unique biological or geological features;		
f) Powerlines, access roads, log landings and other infrastructure objects.		
7.1.8. Any major changes to the harvest plan or service/logging contract shall be approved prior to implementation by the forest owner.	0	1
<i>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.</i>	1	1
7.2.1. Management plan (and/or annual operating plan) revision or adjustments shall occur in timely manner.	1	1
7.2.2. Management plan revisions shall follow national procedures.	1	1
<i>7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</i>	1	1
7.3.1. For harvesting activities, workers shall have received instructions on proper and safe felling techniques.	0	1
7.3.2. All workers, as well as contractors and their workers and self-employed persons shall be sufficiently educated and trained in the tasks they are assigned to and hold relevant skill certificates.	0	1
<i>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.</i>	1	1
7.4.1. Forest Owner shall be willing to provide access to relevant parts of the management plan to stakeholders who have justified interest in the forest management activities (e.g. neighboring landowners, logging company and local inhabitants)	1	1
8. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT	1	1
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.		
<i>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.</i>	0	1
8.1.1. Logging Company shall conduct monitoring in connections with harvesting operations.	0	1
8.1.2. The frequency and intensity of private forest owners monitoring by logging company shall be defined	0	1

8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:	1	1
a) Yield of all forest products harvested.		
b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.		
c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.		
d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.		
e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.		
8.2.1. A post-harvest evaluation (i.e., checklist or close-out document) is completed by the Logging Company and follow-up actions are identified and conducted as necessary.	0	1
8.2.2. Forest Owner shall at minimum have records of commercially harvested products and regenerated area and species.	1	1
8.2.3. Forest Owner shall ensure that inventory data is updated with periodic management plan revision (typically done during the standard management plan preparation according to national legislation)	1	1
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."	1	1
8.3.1. A Waybill accompanies each load of forest products (e.g., logs, chips, biomass) delivered to the purchaser.	1	1
8.3.2. In case Logging Company is also handling non-certified timber or products, Logging Company shall clearly distinguish certified products from non-certified products through marks or labels, separate documented storage, and accompanying invoices or waybills.	0	1
8.3.3. Logging Company shall ensure that the certification status (FSC Pure) of sold products is clearly included on invoices and waybills between the forest owner and logging company.	0	1
8.3.4. Waybills mentioned above contain the Forest Owners certification code and subcode (if applicable).	0	1
8.3.5. A summary of forest products, which includes at a minimum, delivery dates, destinations, volumes and species is provided to the certificaion body during the annual audit.	0	1
8.3.6. A system shall exist to ensure that all use of the FSC/SW trademarks, as well as public information related to certification is submitted to SmartWood for review and approval.	1	1
8.3.7. All records are kept for at least five years.	0	1
8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	1	1
8.4.1. Forest Owner shall ensure that the management plan is reviewed periodically according to national legislation.	1	1
8.4.2. Logging Company continually learns from experience to improve practices.	0	1
8.4.3. Logging Company analyzes challenging harvesting situations and pre-plans innovative solutions.	0	1
8.4.4. Data from post-harvest assessments shall be used to improve harvesting practices.	0	1
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.	1	1
8.5.1. Forest Owner 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)	1	1
9. MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS	0	1
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.		
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.	0	1
9.1.1. Logging Company shall carry out self evaluation of HCV forest areas (nature value assessment).	0	1
9.1.2. In case if Logging Company discovers potentially new conservation values, expertice shall be recived from relevant experts prior to logging operations.	0	1

9.1.3. Logging Company shall be open and willing to cooperate with state organizations, environmental NGOs and environmental specialists for inventories and protection of HCV forest areas.	0	1
9.2. <i>The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</i>	0	1
9.2.1. Logging Company shall consult with stakeholders including environmental NGOs on methods to identify and manage HCVF.	0	1
9.3. <i>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.</i>	0	1
9.3.1. Forest Owner shall be willing to provide access to the information on protection measures of HCV forest areas in the FMO forests upon request.	1	1