



**STANDARD AND CHECKLIST FOR THE
ASSESSMENT OF**

**FOREST OR PLANTATION MANAGEMENT
Adapted for**

FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

To demonstrate the adherence to the
Principles and Criteria of

F S C – Forest Stewardship Council

FOREST:

LOCATION:

TYPE OF ASSESSMENT:

Certification

Surveillance

Renewal

Extension

Auditor: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Standard's adaptation

At the moment, the Bosnian working group is not accredited by FSC. Anyway, in the frame of FDCP (Forest Development and Conservation Project) financed by the World Bank, the study on development of forest certification standards in B&H has been launched and produced a draft version of FSC national standard for Bosnia and Herzegovina approved by main stakeholders the 21.06.2006.

That standard was widely used for this adaptation of the ICILA's FM general standard for Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The indicators and verifiers derived from the draft version of FSC national standard for Bosnia and Herzegovina (version 21.06.2006) are indicated below in this document with the statement "From draft national standard".

This ICILA's standard and checklist for the assessment of forest or plantation management adapted for Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina still needs to be approved by main Bosnia and Herzegovina's stakeholders.

Any comment on this standard can be addressed to ICILA.

This document will be revised in case of significant comments from stakeholders, main modifications of the draft version of FSC national standards for Bosnia and Herzegovina, main modifications of national legislation.

History of the document:

Revision 0 - 01/08/06: first version based on ICILA's FM generic standard (rev 1) and on the draft version of FSC national standard for Bosnia and Herzegovina (approved 21.06.2006).

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N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
FSC Principle 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 FCS PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA.			
FSC Criterion 1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.			
1.1.1	From national draft standard The forest manager/owner shall have and be familiar with all applicable laws, by-laws and administrative requirements in B&H at all levels (state/entity/canton) related to forest management.	1. Forest manager's/owner's files of applicable laws, by-laws and administrative requirements in B&H at all levels (state/entity/canton) related to forest management. 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner.	
1.1.2	From national draft standard The forest manager/owner shall conduct forest management related activities in accordance with all laws, by-laws and administrative requirements in B&H at all levels (state/entity/canton).	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner. 2. Consultations with the authorities responsible for controlling law enforcement and administrative requirements related to forest management at all administrative levels. 3. Discussion with other stakeholders.	
1.1.3	Is it available an updated legible copy of the law and of any other requirement to be respected?	- Monitoring of the availability of law requirements with the concerned parties.	
FSC Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.			
1.2.1	From national draft standard The forest manager/owner shall be able to demonstrate that all fees, royalties, taxes and other charges, at all levels (state/entity/canton/municipality) are paid on a regular basis.	1. List of all applicable charges to be paid 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner. 3. Consultations with the authorities responsible for the above-mentioned duties at all levels. 4. Written evidences (financial audit reports, receipts, accounts)	
1.2.2	Are there pending or historical legal proceedings against forestry managers, concerning activities related to the forest?	- Consultation with local authorities in charge for the control and with the concerned parties. - Documents of Forest Managers regarding legal proceedings.	
FSC Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTO, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.			
1.3.1	Are provisions of ILO 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182 Conventions and the ILO Recommendation 135 and the "Code of practice on safety and health in forestry work (1998)" respected and appropriate tools are implemented in order to ensure their continuous respect? The text of these documents are available form ICILA on request.	- Procedures of application of the requirements of ILO conventions - Consultation with trade unions and workers' Representatives - availability and knowledge from forest managers of ILO conventions or related local laws (in order to have confidence of their continual respect)	
1.3.2	From national draft standard The forest manager/owner shall be aware of all binding international agreements signed by B&H.	1. List of all binding international agreements signed by B&H. 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner.	
1.3.3	From national draft standard The forest manager/owner shall understand implications of the binding international agreements signed by B&H, and demonstrates compliance with their provisions.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (internal policies, procedures and statements). 3. Field inspections 4. Consultation with authorities responsible for international agreements. 5. Consultation with other stakeholders	

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Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purpose of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.			
1.4.1	Are there conflicts between laws/ local regulations and the present standard?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with the Forest Managers - Consultation with concerned parties. 	
1.4.2	From draft national standard Where necessary, the forest manager/owner shall prepare an internal report on potential conflicts between the existing national laws and the FSC P&C and submit it to the certification body.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner. 2. The report on potential conflicts. 	
1.4.3.	From draft national standard If the conflicts between the existing national laws and the FSC P&C cannot be resolved by the certification body, conflicts shall be reported to the Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) of FSC National Working Group (NWG). The DRC of the NWG will give an independent interpretation and recommendations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The report to the DRC of the NWG. 2. The DRC of the NWG interpretation and recommendations. 3. Discussion with the forest manager/owner and affected parties. 	
Criterion 1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.			
1.5.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall protect the forest through the forest guard services and take all the necessary measures to prevent illegal use and other unauthorised activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documented system for monitoring and protection of the forest from unauthorized activities 2. Finding of forest guard service 3. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 4. Consultation with forest guards/forest inspection service 5. Field inspections 	
1.5.2.	From draft national standard In cases of unauthorised forest use, the forest manger/owner shall notify according to the regulations responsible governmental authorities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written evidences (data on illegal activities, notifications to the responsible authorities, including inspection service, police force and prosecutors). 2. Consultation with the responsible authorities 3. Field inspections 	
Criterion 1.6 Forest Managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.			
1.6.1.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have a written declaration on long-term commitment to comply with the FSC P&C.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declaration signed by the manager/owner 	
1.6.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure that all employees and contractors are well informed about the commitment to comply with the FSC P&C.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with the employees 3. Written evidences (contractors agreements, job announcements) 	
FSC Principle 2 TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES LONG-TERM TENURE AND USE RIGHTS TO THE LAND AND FOREST RESOURCES SHALL BE CLEARLY DEFINED, DOCUMENTED AND LEGALLY ESTABLISHED.			
Criterion 2.1 Clear evidence of long- term use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.			
2.1.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/user shall demonstrate the right to use the forest and forest land concerned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written evidences (registrations, contracts, valid documents from land registry, cadastre of real estate and forest cadastre, maps) 	

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2.1.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall document and respect legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities.	1. Written evidences of legal or customary tenure or use rights 2. Discussion with the local communities and responsible authorities	
2.1.3	From draft national standard All persons shall have the right to enter forests (or forest land) for the purpose of recreation, if not prohibited by the regulations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Consultation with the local communities 3. Registers on areas with limited access	
2.1.4	From draft national standard The local population is allowed to collect secondary forest products for its own needs, wherever it has no direct impact on the forest ecosystem stability and forest management objectives and is in compliance with legal regulations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Consultation with the local communities 3. Forest management plan	
Criterion 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.			
2.2.1	Are legal or customary rights to forestry resources of local communities clearly defined and mapped by Forest Managers? Regional Guidance: note local communities that have customary tenure or use rights Regional Guidance: for use rights of local people is also understood aesthetic, religious, spiritual or recreational right of local communities that not necessarily depend on forestry resources. In this case forest is considered as a part of local culture or local economy.	- Discussion with the concerned parties and with the Forest Managers. - List of local communities/villages; list and references of the representatives of local communities (address, etc.). - Maps - Documentation vouching for the rights of local populations (rights of access/passage, of common use of the land, of collection, etc.)	
2.2.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall involve the representatives of all local communities with legal and customary tenure or use rights in the planning process of forest management and control of forest operations. All the proposals of the local communities shall be documented and considered in the forest planning process as well as made available to the public.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (procedure for involvement of local communities, agreements, compensations, forest management plan) 3. Consultation with the local communities	
2.2.3	May local peoples/communities exercise control over the forest management so that their rights and forestry resources be protected and ensured?	- consultation of GVI with the concerned parties - no significant disputes between the Forest Managers and the local communities - evidence of the payment of indemnities of the used resources - indication of the protected areas or under a particular management system on main maps	
2.2.4	Do procedures of consultation of the local communities exist and are applied (when necessary) in order to assure to the local communities a control on the forest management so that their rights and forestry resources be protected and ensured?	- presence of formal consultation committees between the Forest Managers and the local communities/populations and their effective working (periodical meetings, records of the meetings, etc.). - evidence that local communities representatives have the authority to exercise such role.	
2.2.5	Are reasonable efforts carried out to provide those communities with no legal or customary rights on the forest the access to forestry resources according to forestry management objectives and the rights of the other local communities? Regional Guidance: note ordinary uses of forestry resources on the part of communities not having legal or acquired rights on forestry resources.	- documentation, - consultation with the concerned parties.	

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Criterion 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.			
2.3.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have procedures to resolve disputes over tenure and use rights. All disputes shall be documented including records of all steps that have been undertaken in order to resolve them.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (policies, instructions, , compensations) 3. Discussion with the local communities 4. Maps of areas under dispute 5. Records on cases of disputes	
2.3.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall refrain from all forest operations in the area concerned until the dispute is solved, except the cases when it is necessary in order to maintain stability of forest ecosystems following the instruction of responsible authorities. In this case, the forest manager/owner shall inform parties in dispute.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with the local communities 3. Maps of areas under dispute 4. Field inspections 5. Information to parties in dispute 6. Instructions by the responsible authorities 7. Records on court decisions	
2.3.3	Is there evidence of relevant past and/or present disputes concerning the rights of local people on the forest? Regional Guidance: note any known dispute concerning the rights of local people on the forest, including those between different communities.	- consultation with local communities - documentation of the application of the procedure to settle disputes (see previous 2.3.2)	
2.3.4	Every reasonable effort is made to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent? Ref. ILO Convention 169	- Interviews with representatives of local communities, and workers and their labour organizations or unions. - Records of fora for participation (round tables, committees, hearings etc.) - evidences of application of the procedure of dispute resolution	
Principle 3 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S RIGHTS THE LEGAL AND CUSTOMARY RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE TO OWN; USE AND MANAGE THEIR LANDS; TERRITORIES; AND RESOURCES SHALL BE RECOGNISED AND RESPECTED. Principle 3 is a special case of the previous Principle 2 and all the requirements of Principle 2 will be applied also in this Principle with the obligation for the Forest Managers working in or near Indigenous People's lands to pay particular attention to this issue (see attachment 3 for the definition of Indigenous People, as reported by United Nations)			
From draft national standard This principle and criteria 3.1. – 3.4. are not applicable as there are no indigenous people on the territory of B&H.			
Principle 4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS SHALL MAINTAIN OR ENHANCE THE LONG-TERM SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF FOREST WORKERS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.			
Criterion 4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training and other services. Safe working conditions evaluation highly vary from region to region. In less developed regions it will be much more emphasised that the workers be provided at least with basic needs/services for a safe and healthy work (drinking water, health, etc.); in other regions it will be more important to pay attention not to discriminate workers. In any case it is desirable that forest enterprises put themselves at a higher level, if possible, with respect to the minimum law requirements or to average of local similar enterprises.			

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4.1.1	Are all reasonable efforts made not to discriminate against local workers and companies and possibly favour their employment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - employment strategies - evidence of local people employment - consultation with local communities - consultation with labour unions and workers 	
4.1.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall support continuous training and professional development of the employees.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational training programme 2. Written evidences 3. Discussion with the employees 	
4.1.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall allow the forests to be used for educational purposes wherever it has no direct impact on the forest ecosystem stability and other forest management objectives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Consultation with the local communities 3. Records on educational events 	
4.1.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall allow local population to acquire domestic water from forest and provides other basic social services to local communities in accordance with the existing regulations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with the local communities 3. Records on social services provided 	
Criterion 4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.			
4.2.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure that all forest operations are carried out in compliance with the existing health and safety legislation, including regulations on individual protective clothing and equipment necessary for specific duties and tasks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documented rules, directives and regulations related to health and safety of employees 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 3. Discussion with the employees and trade union 4. Field inspections 	
4.2.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure that only employees and contractors who are trained according to the legal provisions work in the forest.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal files of employees 2. Files of contractors (e.g. certificates issued by the ministry in charge) 3. Job announcements 4. Discussion with the employees and contractors 	
4.2.3	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall provide the employees and contractors with written information and instructions on how to avoid health risks in forest operations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written evidences (copies of information and instructions on health risk, job description for all forest operations) 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 3. Discussion with the employees 4. Consultation with representatives of trade union 	
4.2.4	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall provide the employees with training on potential health risks and work safety in forest operations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programme on health risks and work safety 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 3. Discussion with the employees 	
4.2.5	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall require that-all contractors and employees act according to safety rules and instructions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written evidences (contracts with employees and contractors) 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 	
4.2.6	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall provide the employees and their families with health care and insurances in accordance with the legal regulations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with the employees 3. Discussion with the representative of trade union 4. Records on health care and insurances 	

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4.2.7	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall keep records on accidents, examines their causes and take corrective and preventive actions to avoid accidents in the future. If an accident happens, the forest manager/owner is responsible for damage or health compensation to own workers.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with the employees 3. Discussion with the representative of trade-union 4. Written evidences (records on accidents and their causes, corrective and preventive actions taken, documented compensation procedure, paid compensations)	
Criterion 4.3 The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 89 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).			
4.3.1.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure the employment conditions are in accordance with the national legal regulations.	1. Written evidences (e.g. contracts with employees) 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 3. Discussion with employees 4. Discussion with representatives of trade union	
4.3.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall guarantee the right of workers to organise in line with ILO Convention 87 (right to organise and join trade unions)	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 3. Written evidences (contract with employees, memberships in trade union) 4. Discussion with representatives of trade union	
4.3.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall guarantees the rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with the employers in line with ILO Convention 98 (right to organise, negotiate and make collective agreements)	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with the representative of trade-union 3. Written evidences (contract with employees and collective agreements)	
4.3.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall keep the employees informed about the changes related to business and forest management activities that can have an impact on their working conditions.	1. Discussion with representative of trade union 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 3. Written evidences (bulletins, notice, information, contracts with employees)	
4.3.5.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall give employees the opportunity to take an active part in all the changes related to business and forest management activities that can have an impact on their working conditions.	1. Discussion with representatives of trade union 2. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 3. Records on employees' participation in the planning of changes	
Criterion 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact.			
4.4.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall assess social impact of forest management activities on local communities, document assessment results and analyse the possible implications e.g. on employment and work force structure.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with stakeholders 3. Written evidences (list of stakeholders consulted, minutes from the discussions/consultations with the stakeholders, analysis of social impacts)	
4.4.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall take the findings of social impacts assessment into account while preparing the forest management plans and operative plans (executing projects) wherever they have no direct impact on the forest ecosystem stability and other forest management objectives.	1. Written evidences (forest management plan, executing projects, measures taken based on social impact assessment and stakeholders comments and recommendations) 2. Consultation with stakeholders	
4.4.3.	From draft national standard While planning the forest roads, the forest manager/owner shall take into account not only the significance of the road for the forest management but also development needs of local communities, especially the mountain settlements.	1. Written evidences (road construction plan, maps) 2. Discussion with stakeholders 3. Field inspections	

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Criterion 4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods of local peoples: measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage. Regular communication will generate trust through transparency of actions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions.			
4.5.1	Are appropriate procedures implemented to record and reply to complaints and requests from local people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - procedures - documentation on the past application of the procedures - consultation with the concerned parties 	
4.5.2	From draft national standard If the forest operations of affect an adjoining land property, the forest manager/owner shall seek consent with the owner of the neighbouring property prior to commencement of the activity. The participation of neighbouring property owners in the planning of forest management activities shall be enabled and their remarks considered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (consent request, consensus, contracts, invitations to participate in the planning process) 3. Discussion with stakeholders 	
4.5.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall communicate to authorised representatives of local community on the forest management planning in order to avoid losses and damages to the rights of local communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (minutes from the meetings) 3. Discussion with the local communities 	
4.5.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall prepare documented procedures for non-judicial conflict resolution and made them publicly available.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (procedure for conflict resolution, records on resolution cases) 3. Discussion with the local communities 	
4.5.5	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have procedures for providing fair compensation to the local communities for the damage due to forest operations. Consultation and mutual agreements between the affected parties should be considered the preferred method to resolve potential grievances. If an agreement cannot be reached, the compensation shall be settled in an appropriate court.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (agreements, invoices) 3. Discussion with the local communities 4. Discussion with the responsible legal authorities. 	
Principle 5 BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS SHALL ENCOURAGE THE EFFICIENT USE OF THE FOREST'S MULTIPLE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO ENSURE ECONOMIC VIABILITY AND A WIDE RANGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BENEFITS.			
Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social and operational costs of production and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.			
5.1.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall develop annual forest management plans for forest operations including a financial plan that ensures sufficient funding to cover all necessary costs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (annual production-financial plan, accounting statements, annual business report) 	
5.1.2	From draft national standard The annual financial plan shall include an assessment of the costs related to the implementation of all binding provisions referring to social and environmental issues stated in Principles 4 and 6.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written evidences (annual financial plan, allocated funds for simple and extended reproduction) 	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
5.1.3	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall allot funds for basic and extended biological reproduction of forests in accordance with the legal regulations.	1. Written evidences (annual biological reproduction plan, final report on realisation of biological reproduction plan, annual forest management plan, annual financial plan, annual business report). According to the forest legislation, funds for basic biological reproduction shall be used for the following activities: preparation of forest management plans, executing projects, preparation of sites for natural regeneration, reforestation of areas that appear after clear-cutting or forest fire, selection and marking of trees before felling, tending of young growth, protection of forests from plant diseases and insects, forest fire and illegal cutting, production of forest reproduction material, construction of forest roads, development of hunting, guarding of forest and for other purposes ensuring sustainable forest management. Extended reproduction includes material and other conditions for reconstruction of degraded and coppice forests, afforestation of bare lands and the Karst as well as enhancing generally beneficial forest functions.	
Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.			
5.2.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall encourage local processing and production of the various forest products under the conditions of market economy.	1. Written evidences (the list of customers, contracts, records of timber sales) 2. Discussion with the local customers and communities	
5.2.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall document all the customers' demands and take them into account in the forest management planning process, while respecting the production potentials of forest resources.	1. Written evidences (the list of customers' demands, annual production plan, annual forest management plan) 2. Discussion with the local customers and communities.	
5.2.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall document and assess the supply and consumption of forest products for maximizing their optimal use	1. Estimate on optimal production structure 2. Written evidences (share or different timber grades produced, sales of grades) 3. Discussions with forest manager/owner 4. Consultation with the wood processors	
Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and no-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.			
5.3.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall undertake actions, methods and technologies in harvesting, on-site processing operations and transportation that minimize loss of and damage to remaining trees, surrounding stands and other forest resources.	1. Written evidences (the list of executing projects, annual forest management plan, the list of the machinery purchased during the last 5 years) 2. Internal instructions 3. Field inspections.	
5.3.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall extract and dispatch wood assortments within the period prescribed by legal regulations.	1. Written evidences (records on harvesting and transportation) 2. Field inspections	
5.3.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall use only biodegradable oils and lubricants.	1. Written evidences (instructions for workers and contractors, attests) 2. Field inspections	

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5.3.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure compliance with Code on Forest Order.	1. Records on measures taken to maintain Forest Order 2. Field inspections According to the forest legislation, forest order means undertaking measures for preventing forest fires, spreading of damaging insects and plant illnesses, preventing damaging effects of wind, snow and other disturbances, as well as damages on stems and young growth that might be caused during felling and skidding..	
5.3.5.	From draft national standard A technical approval commission appointed by the forest manager/owner shall assess and approve all harvesting and on-site processing operations that have been defined by executing projects and implemented accordingly.	1. Written evidences (project for execution, evidence books, technical approval commission findings) 2. Field inspections	
5.3.6.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall adjust forest operations to the weather and terrain conditions to minimize the threats to the forest ecosystem and forest resources.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (annual plans, internal instructions on natural disaster in forests) 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.			
5.4.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall promote multiple use of forests wherever it has no negative impact on the forest ecosystem stability and other forest management objectives.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner. 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections	
5.4.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have a plan for the use of secondary forest products use that strive enlarging the number of various forest products and services.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner. 2. Plan for non-timber products use 3. Implementation cases 4. Share of incomes from non-timber products	
Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.			
5.5.1	From draft national standard In collaboration with relevant institutions (research institutions, public authorities) the forest/manager owner shall identify social functions of the forest. The results of this review shall be integrated in forest management plan.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Records on collaboration with institutions 3. Identification of social functions 4. Forest management plan 5. Consultation with social stakeholders	
5.5.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have a plan for recreational, eco-tourism, educational and conservation purposes, which promote multiple use of forest resources, if such values exist.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Plan for recreational, eco-tourism, educational and conservation values of forests. 3. Evidences on implementation of the above plan 4. The share of incomes from recreational, eco-tourism, educational and conservation values	

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5.5.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager shall develop and implement public educational programmes in order to increase awareness on multiple forest services.	1. Evidences on implementation of the programmes	
5.5.4.	From draft national standard The forest manger/owner shall have data on the downstream uses of water.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Consultation with stakeholders 3. Records on the downstream uses of water	
5.5.5.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall protect water resources while carrying out forest management activities.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Consultation with stakeholders 3. Written evidences (executing projects, maps of water protection zones, water cadastre data) 4. Field inspections	
5.5.6.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall harmonize the forest management activities with game management, water resource management, fishing and spatial planning.	1. Discussion with responsible authorities (ministries) 2. Forest management plan, executing projects 3. Field inspections	
5.5.7.	From draft national standard The communication between the forest manager/owner, water management companies and hunter/fisherman associations shall be established in the context of forest management planning in order to harmonise forest management activities with water resource management.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (minutes from the meetings, signed agreements) 3. Discussion with water management companies and hunter/fisherman associations	
Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.			
5.6.1	From draft national standard If the forest management plan does not separately prescribe, the volume and structure of harvesting may not exceed the long term productivity capacity of forests. All deviations shall be explained and justified.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Forest inventory data 4. Verified professional report on justification of deviations	
Principle 6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT FOREST MANAGEMENT SHALL CONSERVE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ITS ASSOCIATED VALUES, WATER RESOURCES, SOILS AND UNIQUE AND FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS AND LANDSCAPES AND, BY SO DOING, MAINTAIN THE ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE FOREST.			
Criterion 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations..			
6.1.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall identify and map areas of high biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (maps, forest management plan, scientific studies related to identification of such areas) 3. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.1.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure conduct of environmental impact assessment for deforestation and afforestation in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the legal regulations. Environmental impact assessment is obligatory for all deforestation and afforestation with autochthonous species, if the area exceeds 5 hectares.	1. Assessment of environmental impacts 2. Forest management plan	
6.1.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure conduct of environmental impact assessment for establishment of coniferous plantations. Environmental impact assessment is obligatory, if the area exceeds 5 hectares	1. Assessment of environmental impacts 2. Forest management plan	
6.1.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure conduct of environmental impact assessment prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations. The results of the environmental impact assessment, also at a landscape level, shall be incorporated into the executing projects before conducting the operations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Internal instructions 3. Written evidences (environmental impact assessment, executing projects)	
6.1.5	Is there evidence that the impacts' evaluation is taken into account in the planning process and implementation of the related activities?	- evaluations results and modalities of activities implementation - evidence that the Management Plan take into the right consideration the results of such evaluation	
Criterion 6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.			
6.2.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have data and maps on the existence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats as defended by the legislation.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Consultation with biology experts 2. Written evidences (inventories, maps, scientific studies) 3. Field inspections	
6.2.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure that rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats are not affected by forest management operations. The procedures and measures to safeguard such species and their habitats shall be incorporated into the forest management plan and game management plan.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan, game management plan 3. Field inspections 4. Safeguard/protection programmes	
6.2.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall neither use nor allow use of the forests for pasturage or collecting secondary forest products, if there is a risk of impairing rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna and their habitats.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections	
6.2.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall not cut, uproot or in any way damage trees of species protected by the legal regulations on their natural sites unless otherwise prescribed by the legal regulations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.2.5.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall propose the ministry in charge that forests and forest lands with rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats should be declared as areas of special purpose in accordance with the legal regulations. The forest manager/owner shall manage these areas in such a manner that ensures the achievement of the purpose for which the forest has been designated.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Management plan for areas of special purpose 3. Field inspections 4. Ongoing initiatives for declaration of these areas	
6.2.6.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner may propose the ministry in charge establishment of forest gene conservation reserves as areas of special purpose in accordance with the legal regulations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Management plan for gene conservation areas 3. Field inspections	
6.2.7	Has a suitable number of trees been identified and safeguarded with such a distribution to ensure biodiversity? for example: a) trees with exceptional high size, age or shape; b) trees with hollows and nests; c) trees with cultural relevance; d) tree and shrub species with particular showy flowering and/or visible chromatic variation; e) tree/shrub species providing feeding for wild life (fruits, seeds, leaf, ...).	- maps - field visit - consultation with the concerned parties	
6.2.8	Are appropriate measures implemented for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping of animals and collecting of plants/flowers/fruit and any other activity related to the flora and fauna, including all possible actions to safeguard endangered or rare animal or vegetable species from hunting, trapping and collecting activities?	- documentation, registration - Management Plan	
Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession b) Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity c) Natural cycle that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.			
6.3.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall apply a forest management and silviculture system that is based on natural composition of tree species and the principles of natural regeneration. The conditions for natural regeneration shall be created.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Records on forest regeneration 4. Field inspections	
6.3.2	From draft national standard In case of reforestation by planting, the forest manager/owner shall use only approved provenances that are appropriate to the site in accordance with the legal regulations. The import of forest reproduction material is allowed only if the legal requirements are met.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Certificates of origin of reproductive material 3. Records on planted areas	
6.3.3	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner is prohibited to clear cut forests. Clear cutting may be used in exceptional cases when the aim is to improve the quality of forest stands and control or prevent forest diseases, to the extent defined by the forest management plan.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (forest management plan, justifications for the applications of clear cuttings) 3. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.3.4	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall regenerate clear-cut and fire affected areas. Regeneration shall take place within a period of two years after the clear cut or forest fire.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (maps and plans, records on activities carried out) 3. Field inspections Regeneration shall take place within a period of two years after the clear cut or forest fire	
6.3.5	From draft national standard When selective cutting method in high forests is applied, the forest manager/owner shall restrict the size of cleared area in accordance with the legal requirements. The maximum cleared area may not exceed 0,5 hectare.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections The maximum cleared area may not exceed 0,5 hectare.	
6.3.6	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall give priority to mixed stands with appropriate species composition and age classes in order to maintain biological diversity and improve forest's protective functions.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Data on species composition 4. Field inspections	
6.3.7	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner is allowed to use mechanical soil preparation only to support natural regeneration.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (maps and plans of regeneration, use of soil preparation methods) 3. Field inspections	
6.3.8	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall leave dead trees and fallen deadwood to decompose naturally on order to improve the soil quality and provide habitats for rare and endangered species.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written instructions 3. Field inspections	
6.3.9.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner may not employ whole-tree harvesting method. The only exception applies to sanitary felling, in which removal of whole-trees is necessary for forest health reasons.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plans, executing projects 3. Field inspections	
6.3.10	From draft national standard The logging residues (tree tops, branches) shall be treated as defined in Code on forest order. The branches and tree tops of the diameter less than 7 cm shall be left in the forest	1. Field inspections The branches and tree tops of the diameter less than 7 cm shall be left in the forest	
6.3.11	Is Biodiversity protected by preserving marginal habitats, as streamside vegetation, swamps, natural pasturelands, mountain vegetation?	- field visit - maps	
6.3.11	As regards new plantations have suitable and previously tested clones/species been used to protect biodiversity?	- field visit - registrations	
Criterion 6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.			

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.4.1.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall set aside/manages representative samples of forests as reference sites, marks their boundaries in the field and prepares maps over these areas. At least 5% of forest land is set aside within 3 years after the issuance of certificate provided that the forest management unit is minimum 300 ha (6.4.1 does not apply to smaller holdings). The set aside areas can include legal protection areas.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Selection criteria for set aside forests, maps 3. Field inspections	
6.4.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall include stands with unique species composition and age structure or that are in natural condition in the reference sites. These stands shall be set aside as a whole, and not split into smaller areas.	1. Written evidences (forest inventory data, forest management plan, maps) 2. Discussion with experts 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 6.5° Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; protect water resources and minimise forest damage during harvesting.			
6.5.1	Is there a map reporting existing, closed or planned roads and tracks?	- maps - field visit	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.5.2	<p>Are roads built and planned respecting the forest, sensitive areas, waterways and soil erosion? Are the following prerequisites taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a minimum number of roads is planned and implemented; b) roads are fitted to the topography of the territory minimising environmental and visual impact; c) roads destined to the temporary use should be constructed so to be naturally absorbed from the forest, once performed their task; d) roads cannot cross, if possible, protected areas; e) soil erosion and degradation risks must be minimised by avoiding road construction on steep slopes, fragile soil and by providing appropriate systems for water drainage control and management; f) roads must be constructed far away from rivers and waterways and narrow valleys; g) seasonal/regular maintenance of roads is provided. <p>From draft national standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h) Intersections of forest roads with water streams are planned, minimized, perpendicular to the stream and mapped in executing projects i) Forest machinery is allowed to cross water streams only in designated places. j) When damages caused, the initial state of watersheds and water bodies are restored k) Drainage of swamps and wetlands is not allowed l) Peat from forest bog habitats is not extracted m) Continuous monitoring of changes in water resources is conducted to ensure that appropriate management activities are taken on time (e.g. the role of the trees in the riparian zones to balance water conditions, soil erosion and protection against floods in the vicinity of water streams) n) Only sanitary cuttings are allowed in buffer zones around springs, lakes, ponds and other permanent water bodies. These zones are defined and mapped in accordance with the legal regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maps - field visit 	
6.5.3	<p>Are procedures and policies for the design and building of new roads previously communicated to contractors? Do such procedures include also indications on how to dispose of construction waste and digging soil that cannot be unloaded in water ways?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contracts with contractors - field visit - discussion with the workers 	
6.5.4.	<p>From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have written guidelines to control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, logging, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written guidelines 	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.5.5	Are there written procedures to minimise damage to forest during harvesting operations, such as: o) Harvesting machineries (e.g tractors) should reduce to minimum passage into the forest, crossing water ways only where stream crossings are present; p) waste from harvesting activities should not be discharged into streams, but left on the site in order to allow the recycle of nutrients; q) harvesting should not take place in areas subject to soil erosion, where the forest (trees and roots) play an important role in stabilizing slope and stream sides; r) harvesting should minimise damages to residual standing trees and re-generation.	- procedures - visit to harvesting area	
6.5.6	From draft national standard Forest manager/owner shall employ forest machinery, technology and operations that minimize adverse impact on the soil, water and standing trees. Wherever possible, animal skidding is preferred.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (executing projects, job announcement) 3. Field inspections	
6.5.7	Has personnel in charge of harvesting operations been appropriately trained on the above mentioned procedures as well as on safety conditions for themselves and the others (also in case of outsourcing) and provided with appropriate tools?	- interviews to the personnel - training record	
6.5.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall build, maintain and use the forest transportation infrastructure in a manner that does not: 1.Threaten water resources 2.Cause erosion or floods 3.Destroy the balance on unstable soil and increase the risk of landslides 4.Affect environmentally sensitive areas which are important for flora and fauna diversity 5.Affect the natural or cultural heritage 6.Threaten other functions or multi-purpose use of forests	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (forest management plan, written guidelines, road construction plans, maps) 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 6.6° Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.			
6.6.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have a monitoring system to observe outbreaks of pests, diseases and weeds.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (monitoring system with written procedure, databases) 3. Discussion with the employees	
6.6.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall control pests, diseases and weeds primarily by using silvicultural measures and mechanical or other non-chemical methods. Chemical agents can be employed only when there are no alternative methods or the efficiency of non-chemical methods is low.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Guidelines for pest, disease and weed control 3. Written evidences (Reports on pests and diseases, marking data on trees to be cut for sanitary reasons, sanitary felling carried out) 4. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.6.3	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall provide the employees with proper equipment and training to eliminate health and environmental risks prior to the use of pesticides or herbicides. The actions taken must be documented by the forest manager/owner.	1. Written evidences (certificates of equipment, training programme, records on actions taken) 2. Discussion with the employees	
6.6.4	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have up-to-date documents/records on the use of pesticides and herbicides: the rationale for their application, the name of the product, expiry date, used quantity, specifications of treated area (location, size), application method, performer, the starting date of application and the date of its finalisation.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (annual plan of forest protection, data on used pesticides and methods, maps)	
6.6.5	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure that pesticides and herbicides are transported, stored and used in accordance with the legal regulations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (annual plan of forest protection, data on transported and stored pesticides/herbicides, written procedure) 3. Field inspections	
6.6.6	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall inform in advance animal breeders, bee-masters and other potentially affected parties about the use of pesticides and herbicides	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (notices, information on media) 3. Discussion with stakeholders and local population	
6.6.7	Are chemicals applied under not suitable weather conditions (e.g. during rainy season, with frozen snow, during droughts)?	- registration	
6.6.8	Is the person in charge for the application of such products properly trained and provided with appropriate PPE?	- interviews with personnel - documents qualifying the personnel	
Criterion 6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.			
6.7.1	Are lubricants only replaced in ad hoc areas (possibly not into the forest) and not discharged in the environment? Are means of transport periodically serviced?	- inspection to ad hoc areas and means - planning and registration of service card/record	
6.7.2	Have areas and means for a suitable waste collection and disposal been detected?	- area inspection and methods of waste collection and discharge - no evidence of unauthorized waste discharge	
6.7.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall ensure that non-organic waste, containers, garbage, chemicals and other polluting substances are not disposed of in the forest or on forest land.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written instructions 3. Field inspections	
6.7.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall remove non-organic waste, containers, garbage, chemicals and other polluting substances in accordance with legal requirements.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (records on removals) 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organism shall be prohibited.			
6.8.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall avoid the employment of biological control agents. The long-term preventive measures against forest diseases shall be based on forest management, which takes into account natural processes, and on maintenance and appropriate enhancement of biodiversity in the forest.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written procedures and instructions 3. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
6.8.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner may use, in accordance with legal requirements, only biological control agents that are naturally present in the forest ecosystems of BiH.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Data on origin and characteristics of biological control agents applied 3. Field inspections	
6.8.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall not use genetically modified organisms.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written procedures and instructions	
6.8.4.	From draft national standard If biological control agents are applied, the forest manager/owner shall have written control and monitoring procedures that is in compliance with national regulations and internationally accepted scientific protocols for their use.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written procedure and documentation	
Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.			
6.9.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall avoid introducing exotic species (plants and animals) to forest ecosystems,	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Records on seedling/planting material used 3. Field inspections	
6.9.2.	From draft national standard Prior to introduction of exotic species, the forest manager/owner shall organise conduct of environmental impact assessment to ensure that introduced species will not become invasive species in B&H forests.	Environmental impact assessment Environmental impact assessment procedures	
6.9.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall carefully control and monitor already introduced exotic species to avoid negative environmental impacts. If negative impacts occur, exotic species shall be eliminated from the stands.	1. Written instructions and procedures 2. Records on monitoring results and elimination activities carried out 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land use shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit and b) does no occur on high conservation value forest areas; c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest mangement unit.			
6.10.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner is allowed to convert forests to non-forest land only for public interest needs.	1. Official public interest decision	
6.10.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner is allowed to convert forests to plantations only if the area entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit and enables long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit (e.g. regeneration of de-grade forest stands)	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (forest management plan, conversion plans, maps) 3. Field inspections	
6.10.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner is not allowed to convert high conservation value forests to plantations or non-forest land	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Field inspections	
6.10.4.	From draft national standard If the forest manager/owner converts natural forests to plantations, only appropriate (mainly native) tree species with aim to establish mixed stands should be used.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (forest management plan, project documentation for conversion, maps) 3. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
Principle 7 MANAGEMENT PLAN A MANAGEMENT PLAN, APPROPRIATE TO THE SCALE AND INTENSITY OF THE OPERATIONS, SHALL BE WRITTEN, IMPLEMENTED AND KEPT UP TO DATE. THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT AND THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING THEM SHALL BE CLEARLY STATED.			
Criterion 7.1 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: 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.			
7.1.1	From draft national standard Forest manager/owner shall have a valid forest management plan for each forest management area. Forest management area shall represent in terms of the site as well as of biological, geographical, transport, ecological and economical aspect a unified entity, in which sustainable management of forests and forestland shall be ensured.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Decision of responsible authorities related to establishing of forest management area 3. Map and description of the borders of forest management area 4. Forest management plans	
7.1.2	From draft national standard The forest management plan shall define all the basic principles and parameters for the future management of forests and forest lands through management objectives (technical goal of management). Technical goals are made for each type of forest (management class) according to general management objectives.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The forest management plan 3. Field inspections	
7.1.3.	From draft national standard For the purpose of forest management planning, forests shall be classified based on ecological-vegetations and productive characteristics.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections	
7.1.4.	From draft national standard The forest management plan shall include descriptions of: 1.Natural conditions and status of the forests and forest lands including the method of forest inventory 2.Land use and ownership status 3.Analysis of the previous management activities 4. Management plans for the future period 5.Measures for maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity as well as other ecological and social forest functions 6.Overall economic assessment of forest management and investments in the planning period	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
7.1.5.	From draft national standard The forest management plan shall specify measures for protection of rare and endangered species and their habitats, prevention of fire, as well as include the results of the social and environmental impact assessment of forest management activities	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections	
7.1.6.	From draft national standard The forest management plan shall include maps describing the forest resources, including protected areas, type of vegetations and management classes and land ownership status	1. Forest management plan 2. Maps 3. Field inspections	
7.1.7.	From draft national standard The forest management plan shall contain a comparison between the current and the previous forest conditions, detailed analyses and assessment of forest management in the previous management period.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Field inspections	
7.1.8.	From draft national standard Forest management plans, land use plans, water management plans, hunting/fishing plans, and plans for protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage, as well as the program of management of minerals shall be mutually harmonized.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Discussion with responsible authorities and institutions that has prepared the forest management plan	
7.1.9.	Are procedures for the monitoring of the forest natural regeneration documented and implemented?	- procedures	
7.1.8.	Is there a thematic map (forest destination map) where major destinations for each forest unit is clearly assigned? (e.g. forest with a protective, productive or recreational destination, areas with an historical, social, cultural or landscape destination, ...) Are there clear and accessible maps reporting management and infrastructural activities in the short and medium term?	Maps	
Criterion 7.2 The Management Plan shall 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.			
7.2.1.	From draft national standard The forest management plan shall be revised minimum every tenth year, including data from monitoring or external surveys . If major changes occur in the environmental, social and economic conditions during plan's validation period, the plan shall be updated in accordance with the legal regulations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan	
7.2.2.	From draft national standard New scientific and technical information shall be incorporated into the forest management plan in the context of its periodical revision process.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Old and new forest management plans	
Criterion 7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.			
7.3.1	Are there detailed job description where roles and responsibilities of forestry workers are clearly defined?	- job description, roles and responsibilities, documentation, - consultation with employees	
7.3.2	Are workers and the contracting forest enterprises aware of the contents of the Forest Management Plan as regards their job?	- training record and and/or assignment of the procedures of competence, - discussion with employees and forest enterprises	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
7.3.3	Have forestry workers received appropriate training according to their roles and/or responsibilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training procedures, - curriculum, training record. - consultation with employees 	
7.3.4	Do Forest Managers provide detailed information to the contracting forest enterprises as regards specific intervention directives on the environment where they operate and on the preventive or emergency measures to be adopted according to their activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents (machineries' information card, law provisions, etc.), discussion with the Manager and the forest enterprises, visit to the forest yard. - safety plan - Monitoring and evaluation of the procedures about safe working conditions 	
7.3.5	Does a monitoring system exist, implemented by Forest Managers, of the respect on the part of forestry workers and forest enterprises of all procedures, safety requirement and contents of the management plan ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - control/monitoring procedures - registration of interventions in the case of non respect of the procedures - discussion with the forest workers and Managers 	
7.3.6	Have Forest Managers implemented a monitoring system of any third party enterprise working on behalf the forest enterprise?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control/monitoring procedures - control/monitoring registrations 	
Criterion 7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in criterion 7.1.			
7.4.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall prepare a summary of the forest management plan, which is available to the wider public upon request.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Summary of the forest management plan 3. Access to the public summary (e.g. website) 	
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.			
Criterion 8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.			
8.1.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have a documented monitoring system that is implemented once a year. The scale of monitoring intensity is determined case by case. The content of the monitoring is described under Criterion 8.2,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written procedure and documentation 	
8.1.2	Are the frequency and the object of monitoring determined and justified based on the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the complexity and weakness of the involved environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring procedures - Monitoring results 	
8.1.3	Are monitoring procedures consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison results and assessment of changes under way?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring procedures - Monitoring results 	
Criterion 8.2 Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: 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.			

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
8.2.1.	Are the effects of forestry operations on size and characteristics of animal and plant species present in the area monitored (as refers to quantity, distribution, behaviour, mortality rate, ...)?	Monitoring procedures and data Consistency, in the choice of the parameters to be monitored, of the scale and intensity of the interventions of forest management and of characteristics of the monitored flora and fauna (rarity, endangering risk, indicative species, etc.). (see 8.1.2)	
8.2.2.	Is the impact of forest operation monitored on cultural-recreational forest's functions, if any?	Monitoring procedures, collected data	
8.2.3.	Are the collected data analysed and evaluated by the management and used as feedback to forest management?	- Income statement and budget (see 5.1) - possible use of management index	
8.2.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall collect the following data: 1.Quantity and dynamics of production according to type and structure of all forest products 2.Quantity and type of silvicultural, regeneration and protection measures as well as environmental impacts of harvesting 3 forest conditions (e.g. presence of pests and diseases, features of the forest, spreading of exotic species, soil erosion and compaction, versant/slopes stability, frequency and seriousness of fires, biodiversity indicators, other dendrometric and silvicultural characteristics ...) 4.Overall economic-financial assessment of forest management (costs, investments, incomes, productivity and efficiency of forest management)	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Forest management plan 3. Annual business plan 4. Annual business report 5. Research projects	
8.2.5.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall monitor and collect data on the actual condition of endangered, rare and fragile species, habitats, water and soil resources as well as the impact of the forest management on the changes in the flora and fauna.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Collected data and statistics 3. Field inspections 4. Research projects	
8.2.6.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner monitors and collects the data related to the social impact of the forest management (e.g. water quality, presence of wildlife, new roads, ...). The forest manager/owner shall regularly meet the representatives of local communities, authorities and stakeholders to discuss the social and environmental impacts of forest management.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Collected data and statistics 3. Minutes from the meetings 4. Consultation with employees and other stakeholders	
8.2.7.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall support research projects with aim to study environmental and social impacts of forest management.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Research projects	
Criterion 8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the Forest Manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody".			
8.3.1	From draft national standard The forest manger/owner shall have and implement procedures to trace origin of the forest products. Documentation shall be available to the certification body.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (procedures and documentation, records on labelling, numbering, measuring of trees/logs and waybills)	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
8.3.2.	From draft national standard As long as the certified products are in property of the forest manager/owner, they shall be clearly identified and stored separately from non-certified products.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Field inspections	
8.3.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall provide the following data on the products originated from certified forests: 1. Origin and ownership of products 2. Date of trade 3. Place of loading and unloading 4. Date and way of transport 5. Type and amount of products 6. The point in which the buyer takes the responsibility for chain of custody 7. The registration code of the certificate (when obtained).	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Records on labelling, numbering, measuring of trees/logs and waybills, invoices) 3. Field inspections	
8.3.4	Are there records of the sales of certified products including at least the above mentioned data (8.3.2.)?	- registrations	
Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.			
8.4.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall take the monitoring results into account when carrying out forest management operations and revising the forest management plan.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The forest management plan 3. Executing projects	
Criterion 8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.			
8.5.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall provide the wider public upon request with a summary of monitoring results	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Summary of the results of monitoring activities	
Principle 9 – MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS SHALL MAINTAIN OR ENHANCE THE ATTRIBUTES THAT DEFINE SUCH FORESTS. DECISIONS REGARDING HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS SHALL ALWAYS BE CONSIDERED IN THE CONTEXT OF PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH. High conservation value forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes: a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia) and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance; b) forest areas that are in or contain rare threatened or endangered ecosystems; c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control) d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).			
Criterion 9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management			

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
9.1.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall, identify and map stands with attributes of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF).	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (maps, identification data) 3. Consultation with stakeholders 4. Field inspections	
9.1.2.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall support establishment of permanent experimental plots for research and follow-up of any changes of attributes of HCVF.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (experimental data, cooperation with research institution) 3. Ongoing research projects 4. Field inspections	
9.1.3	Have the features that attribute to the forest the definition of “high conservation value” been properly detected?	Evaluation results Field visit	
Criterion 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.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall consult stakeholders on the appropriate management of HCVF. Results from the consultative process shall be documented.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Consultation with stakeholders 3. Written evidences	
Criterion 9.3 The Management Plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.			
9.3.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall develop appropriate management measures for HCVF, which respect the precautionary approach and ensure maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes. These measures shall be a part of the forest management plan.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (the list of management measures in HCVF) 3. The forest management plan 4. Field inspections	
9.3.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner incorporates management measures for HCVF into the summary of the forest management plan that is publicly available.	1. Summary of the forest management plan	
Criterion 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.			
9.4.1.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have and implement an annual monitoring programme including assessment of effectiveness of the measures employed in HCVF and assessment of those specific elements attributing to the forest the “high conservation value.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The monitoring programme and assessment of the management measures in HCVF 3. Field inspections	
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 WORLDS’ NEEDS FOR FOREST PRODUCTS, THEY SHOULD COMPLEMENT THE AMANGEMENT OF REDUCE PRESSURES ON AND PROMOTE THE RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL FORESTS.			
Criterion 10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives shall be explicitly stated in the magement plan and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.			

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
10.1.1	From draft national standard The investment program shall define the management objectives of the plantation including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives. An investment program contains basic elements of a forest management plan for forest plantations	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program	
10.1.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall document and effectively implement all measures for achieving management objectives.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 10.2 The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.			
10.2.1	Is the management of plantations that are in areas previously occupied by natural forest, designed in such a way to safeguard and enhance remaining characteristics of the earlier natural forest?	- Management Plan	
10.2.2	From draft national standard The design and layout of plantations shall protect, restore and conserve the natural forests.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
10.2.3	From draft national standard The internal structure of plantation shall include wildlife corridors and/or isolated areas with natural vegetation.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program and maps 3. Field inspections	
10.2.4	Are high conservation value landscape and environment preserved, if any of them present in the plantation area? (monumental trees, springs, small wet areas, dry-stone walls, votive chapels, ...)	- Site inspection - consultation with the Forest Managers and the concerned parties	
Criterion 10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.			
10.3.1	From draft national standard No more than 75% of the managed area is allowed to take up by a single tree species, unless this is consistent with the natural distribution pattern of the species in the region concerned.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program and maps 3. Field inspections	
10.3.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall promote tree species that are important to the local population (e.g. wood processing industry, non-wood products, cattle feeding) or tree species rare or endangered	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections 4. Discussion with local population	
10.3.3	From draft national standard At least 100 different clones of one tree species shall be planted, if vegetative plant material is used.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program	
Criterion 10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts			

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
10.4.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall justify and document the selection and origin of species used for plantations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program	
10.4.2	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall prefer native species over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
10.4.3	From draft national standard Exotic species may be used only if their economic, ecological and social performance is greater than of native species.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
10.4.4	From draft national standard In order to prevent unusual rate of mortality, disease, insects' outbreaks and the risk that some exotic species would become invasive, the forest manager/owner shall conduct assessment of possible adverse ecological impacts of exotic species.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (assessment, research papers, ongoing studies)	
Criterion 10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.			
10.5.1	From draft national standard Forest manager/owner shall reserve areas that are permanently kept under natural forest cover or will be restored to natural forests. Minimum 5% of the total forest area are under natural forest cover or will be restored to natural forests	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program and maps 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road at rail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substnial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.			
10.6.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall regularly monitor the soil quality and take necessary actions to prevent degradation of soil due to the selected tree species and operations carried out.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
10.6.2	From draft national standard The use of chemicals (fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides) shall be avoided.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
10.6.3	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall regularly monitor the water resources and take necessary actions to prevent adverse impacts due to the selected tree species and operations carried out.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
Criterion 10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and 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.			

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
10.7.1	Is the use of fertilizers and chemicals minimised ?	Management Plan Site inspection Discussion with the Managers	
10.7.2	Is the natural grass cover of forest tracks and the constitution of a natural shrubs layer under plantation encouraged, according to productive and management needs?	Management Plan Site inspection	
10.7.3	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall have a plan (as a part of the investment program) to prevent, minimize and control pests, diseases and fire. The plan shall be effectively implemented.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
10.7.4	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall prefer the use of biological control measures over the chemical ones.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Field inspections	
10.7.5	From draft national standard Invasive tree species may not be used in the plantation. In order to prevent the risk to become invasive species, the forest manager/owner shall organise an assessment of possible invasiveness of species.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. The assessment of invasiveness	
Criterion 10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social-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.			
10.8.1	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall establish local trials to safeguard that the planted species are ecologically well-adapted to the site and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other natural ecosystems	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Research papers 3. Trial documentation and data 4. Field inspections	
10.8.2	From draft national standard Plantations shall not be established in areas with rare or unique biodiversity values and in fragile ecosystems.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program and maps 3. Field inspections	
10.8.3.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall organise assessment of environmental and social impacts of plantations prior to their establishment. This assessment shall be incorporated into the investment program.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program and social and environmental impact assessment	
10.8.4.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall regularly monitor and document potentially negative impacts (ecological and social) of plantations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. Written evidences (results of monitoring activities) 3. Field inspections	

N°	Indicator	Verifiers	Evaluation
10.8.5.	From draft national standard The forest manager/owner shall respect the tenure and use rights of local communities, when acquiring land for plantations.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program and maps 3. Discussion with the local stakeholders 4. Written evidences on ownership	
Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion.			
10.9.1	From draft national standard Plantations established through conversion of natural forests (also if crossed by fire) after November 1994 shall normally not be acceptable.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program	
10.9.2	From draft national standard As regard to plantations established after November 1994, the applicant for certification must be able to demonstrate that the current forest manager/owner is not responsible for conversion of natural forests.	1. Discussion with the forest manager/owner 2. The investment program 3. Written evidences (records on former use, the regulation related the transition processes)	

Appendix 1: main law requirements

r.b.	Naziv zakona ili propisa	Naziv i broj službenog glasila
1	Zakon o šumama	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 20/02; 29/03 i 37/04
2	Zakon o zaštiti voda	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 33/03 i 54/04
3	Zakon o zaštiti zraka	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 33/03
4	Zakon o upravljanju otpadom	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 33/03
5	Zakon o zaštiti okoliša	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 33/03
6	Zakon o Fondu za zaštitu okoliša Federacije BiH	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 33/03
7	Zakon o zaštiti zdravlja bilja	«Sl. glasnik BiH» broj 23/03
8	Zakon o sjemenu, sadnom materijalu šumskih i hortikulturnih vrsta drveća i gmlja	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 71/05
9	Zakon o zaštiti i spašavanju ljudi i materijalnih dobara od prirodnih i drugih nesreća	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 39/03 i 22/06
10	Zakon o priznavanju i zaštiti sorti poljoprivrednog i šumskog bilja	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 31/00
11	Zakon o građevnom zemljištu Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 67/05
12	Zakon o lovstvu	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 4/06
13	Zakon o slatkovodnom ribarstvu	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 64/04
14	Zakon o gospodarskim društvima	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 23/99, 45/00, 2/02, 6/02, 29/03 i 68/05
15	Zakon o javnim poduzećima u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 8/05
16	Zakon o javnim nabavama Bosne i Hercegovine	«Sl. glasnik BiH» broj 49/04, 19/05, 52/05 i 8/06
17	Zakon o ministarskim, vladinim i drugim imenovanjima Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 12/03
18	Zakon o sukobu interesa u institucijama vlasti Bosne i Hercegovine	«Službeni glasnik BiH» broj 13/02
17	Zakon o uvjetima i načinu obavljanja djelatnosti rezanja drveta	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 27/97 i 25/06
18	Zakon o radu	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 43/99, 32/00 i 29/03
19	Zakon o donacijama poduzeća u javnom vlasništvu ili pod javnom kontrolom u Federaciji BiH	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 13/03
20	Zakon o upošljavanju stranaca	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 8/99
21	Zakon o prostornom planiranju i korištenju zemljišta na razini Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 2/06
22	Zakon o porezu na dodanu vrijednost	«Sl. glasnik BiH» broj 9/05
23	Zakon o porezu na dobit poduzeća	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 32a/97
24	Zakon o mirovinskom i invalidskom osiguranju	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 29/98, 32/01 i 73/05
25	Zakon o zdravstvenom osiguranju	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 30/97
26	Pravilnik o načinu utvrđivanja naknade štete prouzročene šumama u društvenoj svojini	«Sl. list SRBiH» broj 23/78
27	Pravilnik o načinu obilježavanja granica državnih šuma i šumskog zemljišta, o vrsti i postavljenju graničnih	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 55/02
28	Pravilnik o elementima za izradu šumskogospodarskih osnova	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 60/02
29	Pravilnik o načinu odabira, doznaci i sječi stabala ili površina za sječu	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 62/02
30	Pravilnik o obujmu mjera o uspostavi i održavanju šumskog reda i način njihove provedbe	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 62/02
31	Pravilnik o zadacima čuvara šuma, načinu izvršavanja zadataka, obliku i sadržaju legitimacije čuvara šuma i kriterijima za utvrđivanje veličine čuvarskog rajona	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 62/02
32	Pravilnik o uvjetima koje moraju ispunjavati izvođači radova u šumarstvu	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 46/03 i 48/03
33	Pravilnik o katastru šuma	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 60/03

34	Pravilnik o načinu žigosanja, obročavanju, premjeravanju, sadržaju i načinu izdavanja otpremnog iskaza za drvo	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 11/04 i 30/05
35	Pravilnik o procedurama i vremenskim ograničenjima za prodaju šume, pravu prvenstva kupovine i uvjetima za zamjenu šume	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 19/04
36	Pravilnik o sadržini planova za zaštitu šuma od požara	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 21/04
37	Pravilnik o načinu vođenja knjiga i registara evidencija	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 58/04
38	Pravilnik o uzgoju, iskorištavanju, sakupljanju i prometu sekundarnih šumskih proizvoda	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 66/05
39	Pravilnik o sadržaju, obliku i načinu vođenja registra šumskog i hortikulturnog sjemena i šumskog i hortikulturnog sadnog materijala	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 27/06
40	Model Statuta javnog poduzeća	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 29/05
41	Model Etičkog kodeksa za javna poduzeća	«Sl. novine F BiH» broj 29/05
42	Kolektivni ugovor o pravima i obvezama poslodavaca i uposlenika u oblasti šumarstva, prerade drveta i papira u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine	« Sl. novine F BiH» broj 49/00

Appendix 2: ILO instruments ratified by Bosnia (Source: ILOLEX - 26. 7. 2006)

Convention

C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919

C3 Maternity Protection Convention, 1919

C8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920

C9 Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920

C11 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921

C12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921

C13 White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921

C14 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921

C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921

C17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925

C18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925

C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925

C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926

C23 Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926

C24 Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927

C25 Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927

C27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929

C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930

C32 Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932

C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935

C48 Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935

C53 Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936

C56 Sickness Insurance (Sea) Convention, 1936

C69 Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention 1946

- C73 Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946
- C74 Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946
- C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946
- C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
- C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
- C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948
- C89 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
- C90 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948
- C91 Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention (Revised), 1949
- C92 Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949
- C97 Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949
- C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
- C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
- C102 Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952
- C103 Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952
- C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
- C106 Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957
- C109 Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1958
- C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
- C113 Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959
- C114 Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959
- C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961
- C119 Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963
- C121 Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964
- C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964
- C126 Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966
- C129 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969
- C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970
- C132 Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970
- C135 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971
- C136 Benzene Convention, 1971
- C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974
- C140 Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974
- C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
- C143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
- C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976

C148 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977

C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981

C156 Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981

C158 Termination of Employment Convention, 1982

C159 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983

C161 Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985

C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986

C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999

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