

FSC® (FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL®) NATIONAL STANDARD FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT

ROMANIA

**DRAFT 1-0
FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**



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Contact person:	Marius Turtica
Contact details:	fsc@standardnational.ro +40 740 300 616

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preamble

A Objective

B Scope

C References

D Standard development process

E Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers

Principle 1: Compliance with Laws

Principle 2: Workers' Rights and Employment Conditions

Principle 3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights

Principle 4: Community Relations

Principle 5: Benefits from the Forest

Principle 6: Environmental Values and Impacts

Principle 7: Management Planning

Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment

Principle 9: High Conservation Values

Principle 10: Implementation of Management Activities

F Glossary of Terms

G Annexes

**Annex A - MINIMUM LIST OF LAWS, REGULATIONS, NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS**

Annex B - SPECIES of CONSERVATION INTEREST

Annex C1 - GROUPS OF FOREST TYPES IN ROMANIA

Annex C2 - REPRESENTATIVE AREAS LEVEL

Annex D - HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Annex E - ELEMENTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annex F - LIST OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Annex G - DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURE

Preamble

The Forest Management Certification is that process in which an independent and accredited certification body evaluates the way in which a specific area of forest is being managed in line with a specific standard.

The FSC Principles and Criteria were first published in November 1994 and subsequently amended in 1996, 1999 and 2001.

Version 5-0 of the standard is the result of a long process of reviewing and improving the initial FSC Principles and Criteria, which began in January 2009 and ended in February 2012.

During the 7th General Assembly of FSC Members, in Seville (Spain), Motion no. 7 was approved. The amendments it brought to Criteria 6.5, 6.9, 9.1 and 10.6 highly improved their clarity and consistency.

These amendments resulted in Version 5-1 of the FSC Standard on Forest Management.

Version 5-2, published in June 2015, only contributed with some corrections in wording.

The Standard related to FSC Principles and Criteria represents the key document for the certification of the forest management of any forest administrator who wishes to hold a FSC certificate

The FSC Principles and Criteria for the Forest Management Standard provide a general description of the elements and rules of a management which is environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable. Compliance with these principles is the requirement for obtaining the FSC certificate.

In order to obtain a country-specific implementation, the Standard indicators should be adapted in order to actually and efficiently reflect the local legislation, the technical norms and social, economic and environmental conditions in our country, within a participative process adequately involving the relevant stakeholders.

A Objective

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of indicators and verifiers adjusted to the Romanian reality, in order to provide compliance with responsible forest management, as defined by FSC International through the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) Principles and Criteria).

B Scope

The Forest Management Standard for Romania, once approved by the Board of Directors of FSC International, will cover all the forest types of the country.

This standard shall only apply to those areas larger than 100 hectares and for which the timber production is regulated taking into account the sustainable harvest principle.

The Principles, Criteria and Indicators of the National Standard (Version D1-0) have a binding character.

The verifiers of the National Standard (Version D1-0) are recommended for implementation. They will be reviewed depending on the specific evolution of the legislative and administrative framework at national level.

C Reference Documents

The following documents were taken into consideration in the preparation of this Standard:

FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations

FSC-POL-01-004 Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC

FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification

FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy

FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions

FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)

FSC-PRO-01-001 The Development and Approval of FSC Social and Environmental International Standards

FSC-PRO-01-005 Processing Appeals

FSC-PRO-01-008 Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

FSC-STD-01-002 Glossary of Terms

FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

FSC-STD-01-005 FSC Dispute Resolution System

FSC-STD-30-005 FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups

FSC-STD-60-002 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards

FSC-STD-60-006 Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards

FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 International Generic Indicators

D Standard development process

1. Development stages

In Romania, the development process for the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) Standard in compliance with Standard FSC-STD-01-001 (V5-2) and Standard FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 began when the Standard Development Group (SDG) and the Facilitator were set up and approved in June 2014 by FSC International.

The preparation of Draft 1-0 by the SDG was carried out during six meetings:

- Principle I was discussed in the meeting of the SDG in Brasov, in the time interval 29-30.09.2014.
- Principles II and III were discussed in the meeting of the SDG in Brasov in the time interval 25-26.11.2014.
- Principles IV and V were discussed in the meeting of the SDG in Sighetu Marmatiei in the time interval 12-14.01.2015.
- Principles VI, VII and VIII were discussed in the meeting of the SDG in Brasov in the time interval 28-30.04.2015.
- Principles IX and X were discussed in the meeting of the SDG in Brasov in the time interval 20-22.05.2015.
- The final version of Draft 1-0 of FSC National Standard for Forest Management in Romania was approved by the SDG following the meeting in Brasov in the time interval 15-17.07.2015.

Subsequent stages:

After having received the comments on Draft 1-0, SDG will analyse them, and those comments which prove reasonable will be included in the document, resulting in Version 2 – 0 of the National Standard for Romania.

The National Standard (Draft) will be tested in the field by a FSC accredited independent certification body, to check its applicability in Romania.

The conclusions of the SDG meetings, together with the results of the field tests and the comments of the affected stakeholders will result in a draft final version to be submitted to FSC International for approval and then to be put in use.

2. Members of the Standard Development Group:

The National Standard for Forest Management is developed by a Standard Development Group accredited by FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) International. In Romania, the Standard Development Group obtained the accreditation in June 2014.

The Standard Development Group is divided in three chambers: Environmental, Economic and Social, with at least three members in each chamber. The SDG members have equal voting rights in the Standard development process.

The SDG members were selected based on:

- a) relevant experience in their field of activity
- b) previous experience in working with standards and procedures (the FSC certification system was an advantage)
- c) experience in working with stakeholders, including the ability to review their comments and to answer them
- d) understanding of and support for FSC's mission and vision;

There are nine members of the Romanian Standard Development Group, three for each chamber, as follows:

Environment:	Radu Vlad, WWF DCP Romania Association
	Tudor Stancioiu, Brasov Faculty of Silviculture and Forest Engineering
	Andreea Liana Buzea, EcoAssist Association
Economic:	Laurentiu Mihaila, NFA – ROMSILVA
	George Dinicu, IKEA TASEE
	Costi Moisa, Professional Association of Forestry Contractors
Social:	Rat Longin, Consilva Confederation
	Ion Boroica, Maramures Museum
	Dorina Mihai, Metropolitan Agency for Sustainable Development in Brasov

STANDARD DEVELOPMENT GROUP (SDG) and PROCESS FACILITATOR

The Facilitator is responsible for communication, mailing and reporting to the FSC Policy and Standards Committee of FSC International.

The facilitator coordinates and facilitates the SDG meetings, prepares the agenda and the related technical documentation. He makes sure that all members have the possibility to express their point of view on the standard, in order to reach consensus. Other roles:

- He monitors the implementation of the working plan as approved by FSC International
- He keeps all the documents related to the national standard development
- He keeps in touch with FSC International in all issues related to the national standard development process.
- He liaises with the stakeholders, at the request of the Standard Development Group

Facilitator: Marius Turtica, the Association for Forest Certification

E Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Verifiers

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The Organization* shall* comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 V4)

1.1 The Organization* shall* be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration, with written authorization from the legally competent* authority for specific activities. (C1.1 V4)

1.1.1 Legal registration* to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.

Verifiers:

- a. Registration certificate
- b. License for operation

1.1.2 Legal registration* is granted by a legally competent* authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers:

- The Registration certificate is issued by the National Office of Commerce Registry
- b. License for operation is issued by the National Public Authority for Silviculture

1.2 The Organization* shall* demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 V4)

1.2.1 Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

Verifiers:

- a. Contract for forest administration or for provision of forestry services
- b. Local council decision for public local forest service units
- c. Government decision for National Forest Administration ROMSILVA
- d. Decision of the General Assembly for associations of private owners

1.2.2 Legal tenure is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers:

- a. For state forests: Romanian Government
- b. For public property of community: Local Council
- c. For private property of community: mayor or local council
- d. For private property: the individual owner or company

1.2.3 The boundaries of all Management Units* within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

Verifiers:

- a. Field visits to check marking of limits in the field
- b. Maps of the management plans or maps resulted from measurements (from documents proving forestland ownership)

1.3 The Organization* shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit*, which fit the legal status of The Organization* and of the Management Unit*, and shall* comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 V4)

1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the Management Unit are carried out in compliance with:

1 Applicable laws* and regulations and administrative requirements

Verifiers:

- a. Interviews with personnel
- b. Personal job position sheet
- c. Register of control actions and associated documents (Control report, Report of findings)
- d. Register of claims and grievances and associated documents

2. Legal* and customary rights*, and

Verifiers:

- a. Interviews with personnel
- b. Interviews with stakeholders
- c. Written register with notices, claims and other related documents

3. Obligatory codes of practice.

Verifiers:

- a. Interviews with managers regarding application of obligatory codes of practice *

1.3.2 Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest* management

Verifiers:

- a. Accounting documents *

1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan* are designed to comply with all applicable laws*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan approved by Ministry Order or (depending on the stage of development) accepted by legal authorities

1.4 The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities. (C1.5 V4)

1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide protection* from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

Verifiers:

- a. personal job description sheet
- b. Plan for Illegal Logging Control
- c. Illegal logging control regulation/ internal procedures
- d. Timetable for Illegal logging control patrols, written evidence of patrols
- e. Field visits

1.4.2 Where protection* is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

Verifiers:

- a. Collaboration protocols with legal authorities, legally responsible organizations (administrators, services providers etc.)
- b. Contracts for provision of services on this topic
- c. Written evidence of common actions

1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.

Verifiers:

- a. Individual Reports on illegal events
- b. Written notices to the legal authorities on illegal events

1.5 The Organization* shall comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale. (C1.1, 1.3)

1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

Verifiers:

- a. Bills and/or transportation slips for timber
- b. The Due Diligence System (DDS) of the Organization

NOTE: When the Organizations sells standing timber, the DDS system is not required.

1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.

- a. CITES* Certificate (if it is applicable)

1.6 The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through engagement with affected stakeholders. (C2.3 V4)

1.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution process is in place; developed through culturally appropriate engagement* with affected stakeholders*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures
- b. legal procedures
- c. Proof of consultations with interested and affected stakeholders

1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of applicable laws* or customary law* that can be settled out of court rare responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

Verifiers:

- a. Mediation decisions or agreements between parts
- b. Written reports
- c. Correspondence on this topic

1.6.3 Up to date records of disputes related to issues of applicable laws* or customary law are held including:

1. Steps taken to resolve disputes
2. Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes; and
3. Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Verifiers:

- a. Written register with notices, claims and other related documents

1.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist:

1. Of substantial magnitude;
2. Of substantial duration; or
3. Involving a significant* number of interests.

NA

1.7 The Organization* shall* publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization* shall* implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption. (New)

1.7.1 A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

Verifiers:

- a. Policies on fraud and corruption

1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures

1.7.3 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers:

- a. Website
- b. Official bulletin board

1.7.4 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

Verifiers:

- a. Final decisions of competent authorities
- b. Other relevant legal documents

1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

Verifiers:

- a. Application in practice of internal procedures

1.8 The Organization* shall* demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management Unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a publicly available document made freely available. (C1.6)

1.8.1 A written policy endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term commitment to forest* management practices consistent with the FSC Principles* and Criteria* and related Policies and Standards.

Verifiers:

- a. Signed policy of senior management, publicly available

1.8.2 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers:

- a. Website
- b. Official bulletin board

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers (New)

2.1 The Organization* shall* uphold* the principles* and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 V4)

2.1.1. Employment practices and conditions for workers* demonstrate conformity with or uphold the principles and rights of work addressed in the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).

Verifiers:

- a. Relevant legislation and guidelines
- b. Interviews with managers
- c. Consultations with relevant authorities (Territorial Inspectorate for Work)
- d. Field visits

2.1.2. Workers* are able to establish or join labour organizations of their own choosing subject only to the rules of the labour organization concerned.

Verifiers:

- a. Interviews with employees of the organization and of subcontractors

2.1.3. Agreements are implemented resulting from collective bargaining with formal or informal workers organizations.

Verifiers:

- a. Interviews with employees of the organization and of subcontractors
- b. Collective working agreements or other documents

2.2 The Organization* shall* promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities. (New, per Motion 12 at GA 2002)

2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote gender equality* and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.

Verifiers:

- a. Employment Procedures
- b. Interviews with employees
- c. Public consultations

2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.

2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, Non Timber Forest Product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.
Payroll

2.2.5 Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

Interviews

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.

2.2.7 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.

2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.

2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.

Verifiers:

a. Interviews with employees

b. Internal Organizational and operational regulation

2.3 The Organization* shall* implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. (C4.2 V4, revised to comply with ILO and FSC-POL-30-401)

2.3.1 Health and safety (H&S) practices are developed and implemented that meets or exceeds the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Verifiers:

a. Annual Program on H&S*

2.3.2 Workers* have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

Verifiers:

a. Documents on purchase and distribution of H&S equipment *

b. Field visits

c. Reports of Territorial Inspectorate for Work

d. Documents associated to the internal procedures**

2.3.3. Use of personal protective equipment is enforced

Verifiers:

a. Tender books

b. Handover protocol for the works to be carried out

c. Procedures for field checking on H&S equipment by contractors and employees of the Organization and written documents associated to these procedures (harvesting controls, acceptance upon completion of works etc.)

2.3.4 Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.

Verifiers:

a. Registers *

b. Individual sheets for H&S

c. Handover protocol for harvesting units

d. Daily attendance register and monthly timesheets

e. Documents associated to internal procedures

2.3.5 The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest* industry averages.

Verifiers:

a. Registers*

2.3.6 Health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.

Verifiers:

a. Records *

b. Internal Procedures and their associated documents **

2.4 The Organization* shall* pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization* shall* through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*. (New)

2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization, in all circumstances meet or exceed, legal* minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.

Verifiers:

a. Evidence on salary payments*

b. Interviews with employees of contractor companies

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed the wages provided in recognized forest industry wage agreements.

Verifiers:

a. Hourly payment rates

b. Payment calculation reports

c. Special registry of day workers

d. Interviews with employees of contractor companies

2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, wages* are established through culturally appropriate engagement* with workers* and / or formal and informal workers organizations*.

Verifiers:

N/A

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Verifiers:

a. Payment documents

b. Interviews with employees of organization and of contractor companies

2.5 The Organization* shall* demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities. (C7.3 V4)

2.5.1. Workers* have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan* and all management activities.

Trainings ensure that workers know (depending on their job related tasks):

1. Health and safety requirements

2. Working procedures for high risk activities

Verifiers:

a. Authorizations

b. Attestations

c. Individual sheet for labour protection

- d. Documents related to internal procedures
 - e. The document attesting training
 - f. Interviews
 - g. Field Trip
- 3. Workers' rights according to labour legislation
- 4. Procedures for handling and using chemical substances (if such substances are used), fuels and lubricants (10.7)
 - Verifiers:
 - a. Internal procedures*
 - b. Qualification proof for job position
 - c. Personal job position sheet for employees of the organization
 - d. Interviews
 - e. Field visits
- 5. Procedures in case of accidental spills of chemicals, fuels and lubricants (10.12)
 - Verifiers:
 - a. Personal health and safety instruction sheet
 - b. documents related to internal procedures
 - c. Documents proof of training
 - d. Interviews
 - e. Field visits
- 6. Legal/customary rights of other parties (if any) (4.1)
- 7. Sites of ecologic, economic, religious and spiritual importance (if any) (4.7)
- 8. Measures to mitigate social, economic and ecological impacts of activities (4.5, 5.1)
- 9. Their rights to identify and report any abuse or discrimination
- 2.5.2. Up to date training records are kept for all relevant workers*.
 - Verifiers:
 - a. Official records of personnel
 - b. Evidence records on training

2.6 The Organization* through engagement* with workers* shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organization*. (New to address gap in P&C V4).

- 2.6.1 Dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with workers*.
 - Verifiers:
 - a. Internal procedures and related documents*
 - b. Interviews with employees
- 2.6.2 Workers* grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process.
 - Verifiers:
 - a. Internal procedures and related documents*
 - b. Interviews with employees
- 2.6.3 Up to date records of workers grievances related to workers* loss or damage of property, occupational diseases* or injuries are maintained including:
 - 1. Steps taken to resolve grievances;
 - Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures and related documents (e.g. register of claims and grievances, agreements, meeting minutes etc.)
- 2. Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation; and
Verifiers:
 - a. Internal procedures and related documents
- 3. Unresolved disputes, the reasons why they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
Verifiers:
 - a. Internal procedures and related documents
- 2.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to workers* for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease* or injuries.
Verifiers:
 - a. Proof of payment according to internal procedures*

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' * RIGHTS

The Organization* shall identify and uphold* indigenous peoples'*legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources affected by management activities. (P3 V4)

According to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous People (Factsheet 'Who are indigenous peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007), in Romania there are no such indigenous people.

The present situation of inhabitants at country level is a product of a long historical evolution which has resulted in cohabitation of the ethnical group of majority, the Romanians (89,5%), together with other ethnical groups. None of these can claim the indigenous population status. Furthermore, all members of all groups, regardless their ethnical affiliation, according to the Constitution and all valid legislation, have equal rights.

Therefore, the entire principle is N/A for the country.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organization* shall* contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*.

4.1 The Organization* shall* identify the local communities* that exist within the Management Unit* and those that are affected by management activities. The Organization* shall* then, through engagement* with these local communities*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*. (New)

4.1.1 Local communities* that exist in the Management Unit* and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Verifiers:

- a. Procedure for identifying local communities
- b. Evidence of identified local communities

4.1.2 Through culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities* identified in 4.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:

1. Their legal and customary rights of tenure*;
Verifiers:
 - a. Evidence of local community engagement
 - b. Evidence on stakeholder consultations
 - c. Maps
2. Their legal and customary access to, and use rights* of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*;
Verifiers:
 - a. Evidence of local community engagement
 - b. Evidence on stakeholder consultations
 - c. Internal Procedures
3. Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply.
Verifiers:
 - a. Evidence of local community engagement
 - b. Evidence on stakeholder consultations
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
Verifiers:
 - a. Legal proof of the rights (e.g. Ownership title, lease or cession contracts, maps etc.)
5. Areas where rights are contested between local communities *, governments and/or others.
Verifiers:
 - a. Maps
 - b. Court of justice documents
6. Summary of the means by which the legal* and customary rights*, and contested rights are addressed by The Organization*; and
Verifiers:
 - a. Internal procedure
7. The aspirations and goals of local communities* related to management activities.
Verifiers:
 - a. Internal procedure
 - b. Evidence on stakeholder consultations

4.2 The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* * to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by local communities* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. (C3.1 and 3.2 V4)

4.2.1 Through culturally appropriate* engagement* local communities* are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

Verifiers:

- a. Procedure of informing local communities (publicly available)
- b. Evidence on informing local communities

4.2.2 The legal* and customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities are not violated by The Organization*.

Verifiers:

a. Registry of complains and grievances

b. Interviews with representatives or members of the communities

4.2.3 Where evidence exists that legal* and customary rights* of local communities* related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate* engagement* and/or through the dispute* resolution process in Criteria* 1.6 or 4.6.

Verifiers:

a. Registry for complains and grievances and its associated documents

c. Interviews with communities and managers

4.2.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is granted by local communities* prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

1 Ensuring local communities* know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;

Verifiers:

a. Signed contracts for administration/provision of services

b. Valid agreements signed with the owners

c. Local council decisions

d. Shareholder general assembly decisions

2 Informing the local communities* of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;

Verifiers:

a. Forest management plan

3 Informing the local communities* of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights, and resources;

Verifiers:

a. Contract for administration/provision of services

b. Valid agreements signed with communities

4 Informing the local communities* of the current and future planned forest* management activities;

Verifiers:

a. Recordings of public consultations

b. Official notifications

c. Website

d. Official bulletin board of the organization and town halls.

4.3 The Organization* shall* provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities. (C4.1 V4)

4.3.1 Reasonable* opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities*, local contractors and local suppliers for:

1) Employment,

2) Training, and

3) Other services

Verifiers:

a. Procedure for employment

b. Employees evidence

c. Interviews

d. Training written evidence

4.4 The Organization* shall* implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 v4)

4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate engagement* with local communities* and other relevant organizations.

Verifiers:

- a. Interviews with managers
- b. Written records of public consultations with local communities and key stakeholders

4.4.2 Projects and additional activities are implemented and/or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.

Verifiers:

- a. Consultations with beneficiaries and key stakeholders
- b. Relevant documents (budgets, projects)
- c. Written evidence on partnerships, collaborations, agreements

4.5 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of those activities and negative impacts. (C4.4 V4)

4.5.1 Through culturally appropriate* engagement* with local communities*, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures
- b. Impact assessment
- c. Consultations

1. Procedures for evaluating socio-economic impact of management activities exist and are implemented.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures
- b. Socio-economic analysis

2. When significant negative impacts are detected, measures to avoid/mitigate the negative socio-economic impact on local communities are established and implemented through culturally appropriate involvement of these communities.

Verifiers:

- a. Agreements
- b. Meeting minutes
- c. Control documents
- d. Public consultations

4.6 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation to local communities* and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of The Organization*.

4.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with local communities*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedure for solving complains and grievances
- b. Evidence on involving communities
- c. Interviews

4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a timely manner*, and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process.

Verifiers:

- a. Registry for complains and grievances
- b. Case files with proposed solutions
- c. Interviews with persons involved

4.6.3 An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedure

1 Steps taken to resolve grievances

Verifiers:

- a. Registry for complains and grievances
- b. Case files with proposed solutions
- c. Interviews with persons involved

2 Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation to local communities* and individuals; and

Verifiers:

- a. Registry for complains and grievances
- b. Case files with proposed solutions
- c. Interviews with persons involved

3 Unresolved dispute, the reasons they are not resolved and how they will be resolved.

Verifiers:

- a. Registry for complains and grievances
- b. Case files with proposed solutions
- c. Interviews with persons involved

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

- 1 Substantial magnitude;
- 2 Substantial duration; or
- 3 Involving a significant* number of interests.

Verifiers:

- a. Court decisions
- b. Official notifications

4.7 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall* be recognized by The

Organization*, and their management and/or protection* shall* be agreed through engagement* with these local communities*.

4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, for which local communities* hold legal* or customary rights* are identified through culturally appropriate engagement* and are recognized by The Organization*.

Verifiers:

- a. Proof of consultations with authorities in the field
- b. Proof of consultations with stakeholders
- c. Maps

4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement* with local communities*. *. When local communities* determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or protection* of the sites, then other means will be used.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures
- b. Records of trainings
- c. Interviews
- d. Proof of training of employees and contractors

4.7.3 Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities*, and as directed by local and national laws*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures
- b. Records of trainings
- c. Interviews
- d. Proof of training of employees and contractors

4.8 The Organization* shall* uphold* the right of local communities* to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall* compensate local communities* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement as per Criterion* 3.3 shall* be concluded between The Organization* and the local communities* for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall* be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights. (New)

4.8.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property* is are protected and is are only used when the holders owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property* have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent* formalized through a binding agreement*.

4.8.2 Local communities* are compensated according to the binding agreement* reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the use of traditional knowledge* and intellectual property*.

Verifiers:

- a. Public consultation
- b. Interviews

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

The Organization* shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit* to maintain or enhance long term economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits.

5.1 The Organization* shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities. (C5.2 and 5.4 V4).

5.1.1 The range of resources and ecosystem services* that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plans
- b. Studies
- c. Annual evaluation of game populations
- d. Management plans (e.g. Game management plan)

5.1.2 Consistent with management objectives*, the identified benefits and products are produced and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Verifiers:

- a. Written evidences on products

5.1.3 When the Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services*, Annex E is followed regarding additional requirements.

5.2 The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained. (C5.6 V4)

5.2.1 Timber harvesting levels* are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information* on growth and yield; inventory of the forest*; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan

5.2.2 Based on the timber harvesting level* analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed a harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth over successive harvests.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan (allowable cut and harvested volume)
- b. Auditors will verify whether harvested volume is less or equal to allowable cut

5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded.

Harvested volume must not exceed current growth for the application period of the management plan.

Timber volume from regeneration cuttings which can be extracted from a management unit cannot exceed the maximum allowable volume for such cuttings (according to the provisions

of the management plan) for the application period of the management plan. Timber volume from regeneration cuttings which can be extracted annually from a management unit cannot exceed the annual maximum allowable volume for such cuttings, except for the situations when there is volume not extracted in the previous year(s), when natural disturbances occur due to biotics and abiotics factors.

In this case, if the harvested volume exceeds the annual allowable cut, the difference will be subtracted from the allowable cut of the following year.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on forest management plan application
- b. Statistical reports (SILV) provided to The National Statistics Institute

5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products* under The Organization's* control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on best available information.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidences of respecting the maximum allowable cut volume (Evaluations, studies, harvesting permits, transfer agreements)

5.3 The Organization* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*. (C5.1 V4)

5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures;
- b. Evidence of costs in the forest management plan

5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan*.

5.4 The Organization* shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization* where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*. If these are not locally available, The Organization* shall make reasonable* attempts to help establish these services. (C5.2 V4)

5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

Verifiers:

- a. Procedures / Procedures for acquisition of services
- b. Contracts
- c. Bills

5.4.2 Reasonable* attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.

- a. Summary of the management plan (see principle 7)
- b. Records of contractor companies

5.5 The Organization* shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term economic viability*. (C5.1 V4)

5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the Management Plan* in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability*.

Verifiers:

- a. Income and expenditures budget
- b. Performance indicators

When the Organization provides only forestry services, there is a policy on sharing responsibilities on ensuring funds to mitigate and/or compensate damage produced by management activities

5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the Management Plan* in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability*.

Verifiers:

- a. Payment orders
- b. Other proof of payments
- c. Monthly and annual financial balance sheet
- d. Any kind of payment proofs

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

The Organization* shall* maintain, conserve and/or restore ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the Management Unit*, and shall* avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts. (P6 V4)

6.1 (New) The Organization* shall* assess environmental values* in the Management Unit* and those values outside the Management Unit* potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall* be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation* measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

6.1.1 Best Available Information is used to identify environmental values* within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plans
- b. Public consultations with relevant stakeholders
- c. Management plan of the organization (according to P 7)
- d. Relevant documentation (1)

6.1.2 Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that:

- 1 Impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values* can be assessed as per Criterion* 6.2;
- 2 Risks* to environmental values* can be identified as per Criterion* 6.2;
- 3 Necessary conservation* measures to protect values can be identified as per Criterion* 6.3; and,
- 4 Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle* 8.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan accepted by authorities
- b. Internal procedures and annexes

6.2 (revised 6.1) Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization* shall* identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk* of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values*. (C6.1 V4)

6.2.1 An environmental impact assessment* identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values*, from the stand level to the landscape level.

Verifiers:

a. Forest management plan approved by Ministry or accepted / in process of acceptance at environmental and forestry authorities (depending on its stage of development)

b. Internal procedure and annexes

1. When legislation requires an environmental impact assessment, this assessment will be done according to legal requirements

2. When the law does not require an environmental impact assessment, the Organization will assess the impact of operations on environmental values identified, according to the requirements of this standard

6.2.2 The environmental impact assessment* identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.

Verifiers:

a. Forest management plan

b. Impact assessment (where needed)

c. Written procedures

6.3 (revised 6.1) The Organization* shall* identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values*, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of these impacts. (C6.1 V4)

6.3.1 Management activities are identified, planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values*.

Verifiers:

a. Field visits

b. Internal procedures and annexes

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values*.

Verifiers:

a. Field visits

b. Internal procedures and annexes

1. A procedure including measures and responsibilities to prevent the negative impacts on environment

2. The procedure is known by workers and contractors and is implemented in practice

6.3.3 Where negative impacts to environmental values* occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated* and/or repair.

Verifiers:

a. Records, written procedures and annexes (monitoring and additional measures)

b. Field visits

c. Interviews with managers and stakeholders

1. Procedures to mitigate and repair the negative impacts of management activities on environment exist

2. Procedures for assessment and monitoring of negative impacts exist and allow for comparisons over time

6.4 (revised 6.2) The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*. (C6.2 V4)

6.4.1 Best Available Information is used to identify rare and threatened species*, and their habitats*, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species* that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit*.

Verifiers:

- a. Public consultation
- b. Integrated management plan (IMP)
- c. Protected areas management plan
- d. Forest management plan (Chpt. on Non-timber resources)
- e. Relevant lists (Gov. Dec. 57/2007, CITES, Annex A of the Std - List of rare and threatened species)
- f. Management plan of hunting ground
- g. Rare species guide of the organization

- 1. List of rare and threatened species which could live in the Management Unit exists
- 2. Personnel is trained for identifying rare and threatened species
- 3. Depending on scale and intensity of forest management activities, the process of identifying rare and threatened species is implemented through consultation of relevant stakeholders and involvement of experts in the field
- 4. List of rare and threatened species present in the Management Unit exists

6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species* and their and their conservation* status and habitats* are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

Verifiers:

- a. Studies (environmental impact assessment if necessary)
- b. Protected area management plan
- c. Management plan of the organization
- d. Internal procedures and annexes
- e. Consultations with stakeholders

- 1. Procedure to identify potential impact on rare and threatened species exists
- 2. Depending on scale and intensity of forest management activities, the process of identifying of potential impact on rare and threatened species has included consultation of relevant stakeholders and involvement of experts in the field
- 3. Where potential impact has been identified, measures to prevent impact are established
- 4. There is evidence that measures to prevent impact are implemented and management activities are modified when needed

6.4.3 The rare and threatened species* and their habitats* are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity*, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as the species' recovery programs.

Verifiers:

- a. Procedures and annexes
- b. Map
- c. Field check

1. There are procedures to designate conservation/protection and connectivity areas
2. These areas are mapped
3. Where information is available, these areas are designated taking into account similar areas adjacent to the Management Unit.

6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species* is prevented.

Verifiers:

- a. Procedures and annexes
- b. Management plan of hunting ground
- c. Public information process
- d. Interviews with authorities (responsible for regulations and control)

6.5 (revised 6.4 and 10.5) The Organization* shall* identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems* and/or restore them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas do not exist, The Organization shall* restore a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration shall* be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities. (C6.4 and 10.5 V4)

6.5.1 Best Available Information is used to identify native ecosystems* that exist, or would exist under natural conditions*, within the Management Unit*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan and Annex B1 - Groups of forest types and B2 - Exceptional forest types
- b. Protected areas management plans (if any)

6.5.2 Representative Sample Areas* of native ecosystems* are protected, where they exist.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan and Annex B1 - Groups of forest types and B2 - Exceptional forest types (for Annex B details on - artificial stands, natural stands, area thresholds, minimal requirements for favorable conservation status - will be added later)

6.5.3 Where representative sample areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management Unit* is restored to more natural conditions*;

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan (low productivity stands, stands affected by disturbance agents, health status of the forest, stand composition to be achieved by management, present stand composition, proposed management measures)
- b. Interviews
- c. Field checks

1. Areas to be restored to a more natural condition are established and marked on maps

2. There is evidence on planning and implementing the processes to restore these areas to a more natural condition

6.5.4 The size of representative sample areas and/or restoration* areas is proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit* and the intensity* of forest* management.”

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan
- b. Map with designated areas (min. 10%),
- c. Public consultations
- d. Natural ecosystems conserved on an area proportional with their cover in the management unit.

6.5.5 Representative Sample Areas* in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit*.

6.6 (revised 6.2 and 6.3) The Organization* shall* effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species and genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological diversity*, especially through habitat* management in the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 V4)

6.6.1 Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features* found within native ecosystems* in which the Management Unit* is located.

Verifiers:

- a. Annual game species evaluations
- b. Protected areas management plans
- c. Other relevant studies.
- d. Public consultations

6.6.2 Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features*, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats* are implemented.

Verifiers:

- a. List of relevant stakeholders
- b. Proofs of public consultations

6.6.3 Management maintains, enhances, or restores* habitat features* associated with native ecosystems*, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

Verifiers:

- a. Expert reports
- b. Notice from relevant institutions
- c. Procedures and annexes

6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained

Verifiers:

- a. Personal job requirements sheet for personnel responsible on forest guarding
- b. Interviews
- c. Records on harvesting quotes (for management units which also manage hunting and fishing grounds)

6.7 (revised 6.5 and 10.2) The Organization* shall* protect or restore natural water courses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity*. The Organization* shall* avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur. (C6.5 V4)

6.7.1 Protection* measures are implemented to protect natural water courses and water bodies, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, including water quantity and water quality.

1. Buffer zones are established along water courses
2. Places for crossing of water courses are clearly established on maps and in the field
3. Where possible, for crossing culverts will be used
4. In the case of fishing perimeters from mountainous areas, the forest along water courses are maintained to provide specific habitat conditions (including water temperature, places for laying eggs etc.)
5. Water courses are not stopped with dams except for the situation when such dams are for preventing erosion or flooding
6. Forest roads and timber collection routes will not be placed in water streams
7. Chemicals will not be used at a closer distance than 10 m from water course and 20 m from water bodies
8. There is no siltation of waters

Verifiers:

- a. Maps from forest management plan
- b. Harvesting unit map

6.7.2 Where implemented protection* measures do not protect water courses, water bodies, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, water quantity or water quality, from impacts of forest* management, restoration activities are implemented.

Verifiers:

- a. Harvesting unit map
- b. Field checks
- c. Internal procedures
- d. Official documents for investment works
- e. Interviews

6.7.3 Where natural watercourses, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by The Organization*, restoration activities* are implemented.

Verifiers:

- a. Procedures and annexes
- b. Field visits
- c. Interviews

6.7.4 Where continued degradation exists to water courses and water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.

Verifiers:

- a. Application of procedures
- b. Field visits
- c. Interviews
- d. Monitoring reports of competent entities.

6.8 (revised 10.2 and 10.3) The Organization* shall* manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and

regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*. (C10.2 V4) RESILIENCE = The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change.

6.8.1 A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan (social, economic and ecologic objectives, forest distribution on age classes)
- b. Stand composition map and map of proposed management works

6.8.2 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles is restored* where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan (social, economic and ecologic objectives, forest distribution on age classes)
- b. Stand composition map and map of proposed management works

6.9 (revised 6.10) The Organization* shall* not convert natural forest* to plantations*, nor natural forests* or plantations* to any other land use, except when the conversion: a) affects a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit*

b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*and

c) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*. (C6.10 V4)

6.9.1 There is no conversion of natural forest* to plantations* nor conversion of natural forests* to non-forest* lands use, nor conversion of plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest* land use, except when the conversion.

1 Affects a very limited portion* of the Management Unit*, and

2 The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*; and

3 Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forestry code and subsequent legislation
- b. Forest management plan
- c. Official statistics reporting (Form SILV 1)

6.10 (revised 10.9) Management Units* containing plantations* that were established on areas converted from natural forest* after November 1994 shall* not qualify for certification, except where: a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization* was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or b) the conversion affected a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit* and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*. (C10.9 V4)

6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information*, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

Verifiers:

- a. Maps
- b. Analysis of past forest management (up to present)
- c. Ownership documents

6.10.2 Areas converted from natural forest* to plantation* since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

- 1 The Organization* provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
- 2 The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*; and
- 3 The total area of plantation* on sites converted from natural forest* since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit*

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan
- b. Analysis of past forest management (up to present)
- c. Feasibility studies
- d. Ownership documents (to identify initial land use type)

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Organization* shall have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity and risks* of its management activities. The management plan shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote adaptive management*. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* and to justify management decisions.

7.1 The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and objectives* for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives* shall be incorporated into the management plan*, and publicized. (C7.1 V4)

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

Verifiers:

- a. Management plan of the organization
- b. Forest management plan (Chpt. on Social, ecologic and economic objectives)
- c. Internal procedures

7.1.2 Specific, operational management objectives* that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan (Chpt. Plans and evidences)
- b. Management plan of the organization

7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives* are included in the management plan* and publicized.

7.2 The Organization* shall have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and objectives* as established according to Criterion*

7.1. The management plan* shall describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall cover forest management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of the planned activities. (C7.1 V4)

7.2.1 The management plan* includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives.

Verifiers:

a. Management plan of the organization

7.2.2 The management plan* addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented.

Verifiers:

a. Management plan of the organization

b. Forest management plan

7.3 The management plan* shall include verifiable targets by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed. (New)

7.3.1 Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective*.

7.4 The Organization* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. (C7.2 V4)

7.4.1 The management plan* is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex F to incorporate:

- 1 Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
- 2 Evaluation results;
- 3 Stakeholder engagement* results;
- 4 New scientific and technical information, and
- 5 Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances

7.5 The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the management plan* free of charge. Excluding confidential information, other relevant components of the management plan* shall be made available to affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling. (C7.4 V4)

7.5.1 A summary of the management plan* in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information* is made publicly available* at no cost.

Verifiers:

a. Management plan of the organization available to the general public; or

b. Summary of the management plan of the organization available to the general public

7.5.2 Relevant components of the management plan*, excluding confidential information, is available to affected stakeholders* on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

Verifiers:

- a. Interview with manager
- b. Records
- c. Stakeholder consultations

7.6 The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders* in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders* on request. (C4.4 V4)

7.6.1 Culturally appropriate* engagement* is used to ensure that affected stakeholders* are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

Verifiers:

- a. Procedures (stakeholder analysis)
- b. Records (meeting reports, register of claims, proof of information process)
- c. Interviews

1 Dispute resolution processes (Criterion* 1.6, Criterion* 2.6, Criterion* 4.6);

Verifiers:

- a. Procedures
- b. Records (meeting reports, register of claims)
- c. Interviews

2 Definition of Living wages* (Criterion* 2.4);

Verifiers:

- a. Individual and collective contract of employment
- b. Legal aspects

3 Identification of rights (Criterion* 3.1, Criterion* 4.1), sites (Criterion* 3.5, Criterion* 4.7) and impacts (Criterion* 4.5);

Verifiers:

- a. Impact assessment
- b. Evidence on stakeholder consultation
- c. Interviews

4 Local communities'* socio-economic development activities (Criterion* 4.4); and

Verifiers:

- a. Socio-economic analysis (study)

5 High Conservation Value* assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion* 9.1, Criterion* 9.2, Criterion* 9.4).

Verifiers:

- a. HCVF analysis (study)
- b. Monitoring Plan for HCVF
- c. Procedures

7.6.2 Culturally appropriate* engagement* is used to:

1 Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);

Verifiers:

- a. Analysis and evidence on stakeholders

2 Determine mutually agreed, communication channels , allowing for information to flow in both directions;

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures

3 Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, and minorities) are represented and engaged with equitably;

Verifiers:

- a. Analysis and evidence on stakeholders
- b. Proof of consultations

4 Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;

Verifiers:

- a. Records (meeting minutes, reports)

5 Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence (written report) of meeting record approval

6 Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate* engagement* activities are shared with those involved.

7.6.3 Affected stakeholders* are provided with an opportunity for culturally appropriate* engagement* in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence of affected stakeholder notification process

7.6.4 On request, interested stakeholders* are, provided with an opportunity for engagement* in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence of interested stakeholder notification process

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Organization* shall* demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives*, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the Management Unit*, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, in order to implement adaptive management*.

8.1 The Organization* shall* monitor the implementation of its Management Plan*, including its policies and objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets.

8.1.1 Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan* including its policies and management objectives and achievement of the verifiable targets.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Evidence on forest management plan implementation

8.2 The Organization* shall* monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit*, and changes in its environmental condition. (C8.2 V4)

8.2.1 The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored* consistent with Annex G.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Written evidence
- c. Field visits

8.2.2. Social impact of management activities is monitored* according to the Annex G provisions

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Written evidence
- c. Field visits

8.2.3 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored* consistent with Annex G.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Written evidence
- c. Interviews in the field and in the office

8.3 The Organization* shall* analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 V4)

8.3.1 Adaptive management* procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting management plan*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Written evidence
- c. Decisions of managers

8.3.2 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives*, verifiable targets* and/or management activities are revised.

Verifiers:

- a. Revised management plan
- b. Decisions

8.4 The Organization* shall* make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information. (C8.5 V4)

8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex G, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information, is made publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers:

- a. Summary of monitoring procedures public available

8.5 The Organization* shall* have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit* that are marketed as FSC certified. (C8.3 V4)

8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Wood tracking system
- c. Bills and transportation slips

8.5.2 Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including, :

- 1 Common or scientific species name or identification code;
- 2 Product name or description;
- 3 Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4 Information to trace the material to the; the source of origin logging block;
- 5 Logging date; and
- 6. If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- 7 Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers:

- a. Register for evidence of timber movement (double-entry ledger)
- b. Transportation slip
- c. Records and evidence of certified material
- d. Folder of harvesting unit

8.5.3 Sales invoices are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

- 1 Name and address of purchaser;
- 2 The date of sale;
- 3 Common or scientific species name or identification code;
- 4 Product description;
- 5 The volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6 Certificate code; and
- 7 The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers:

- a. Register of archived documents
- b. Accounting documents for the last 5 years

PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*

9.1 The Organization*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit*, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values*:

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered* species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems* and mosaics. Large landscape-level ecosystems* and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain

viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 – Ecosystems* and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.

HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* or indigenous peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or indigenous peoples*, identified through engagement with these local communities* or indigenous peoples*.
(C9.1 V4)

9.1.1 An assessment is completed using Best Available Information that records the location and status of High Conservation Value* Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value* Areas they rely upon; and their condition.

Verifiers:

Annex 4 or D will be taken into account

- a. Management plans
- b. Scientific studies
- c. Stakeholder consultations
- d. HCVF study
- e. HCVF map
- f. Field visits
- g. Consultancy contracts
- h. Independent evaluations
- i. Register of claims
- j. Interviews

9.1.2 The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate* engagement* with affected* and interested stakeholders* with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values*.

Verifiers:

- a. List of and affected and interested stakeholders
- b. Proof of consultation of affected and interested stakeholders (participant list, meeting minutes etc.)
- c. Interviews

9.2 The Organization* shall* develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.2 V4)

9.2.1 Threats to identified High Conservation Values* are documented using Best Available Information.

Verifiers:

- a. Management plans
- b. Studies (e.g. HCVF survey)

c. Reports

9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified HCVs and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas* prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

Verifiers:

- a. Annex E
- b. Written procedures with annexes
- c. HCVF Study (report)
- d. Management plan of the organization etc.
- e. Forest management plan

9.2.3 Affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*.

Verifiers:

- a. Participants list
- b. Written evidence of collaboration (contracts, protocols)
- c. Interviews

9.2.4 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values*.

Verifiers:

- a. Monitoring plan for HCVF
- b. Field visits / interviews
- c. Management measures for HCVF

9.3 The Organization* shall* implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall* implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities. (C9.3 V4).

9.3.1 The High Conservation Values* and the High Conservation Value Areas* on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

Verifiers:

- a. Final reception of operations
- b. Monitoring plan
- c. Field visits / interviews

9.3.2 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values*, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values* are uncertain.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. HCVF Study
- c. Interviews with personnel

9.3.3 Activities that harm High Conservation Values*, cease immediately and actions are taken to restore* and protect the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

- a. Interviews
- b. Field visits

- c. Control papers and measures
- d. Register of claims

9.4 The Organization* shall* demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall* adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and shall include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.4 V4).

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:

Verifiers:

- a. Monitoring plan

1 Implementation of strategies;

2 The status of High Conservation Values* including High Conservation Value Areas* on which they depend; and

3 The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection* of the HCVs to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values*.

9.4.2 The monitoring program includes engagement* with affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts.

Verifiers:

- a. Proof of involvement (meeting minutes, protocols, reports, interviews etc)

9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values*, relative to the initial baseline assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value*.

Verifiers:

- a. Monitoring plan (analysis of detail level, frequency)
- b. Field visits
- c. Procedures

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values*.

Verifiers:

- a. Procedures manual
- b. Monitoring Plan
- c. Interviews
- d. Field visits

PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities conducted by or for The Organization* for the Management Unit* shall* be selected and implemented consistent with The Organization*'s economic, environmental and social policies and objectives* and in compliance with the Principles and Criteria collectively. (New)

10.1 After harvest or in accordance with the management plan*, The Organization* shall*, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions* (New).

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

1 Protects affected environmental values; and

Verifiers:

- a. Statistical reports
- b. Annual control of natural regenerations
- c. Application of management plan prescriptions
- d. Application of technical norms
- e. Field visits

2 Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest* composition and structure.

Verifiers:

- a. Statistical reports
- b. Annual control of natural regenerations
- c. Application of management plan prescriptions
- d. Application of technical norms
- e. Field visits

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

1 For harvest of existing plantations*, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions* using ecologically well-adapted species;

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on application of management plan prescriptions
- b. Evidence on application of technical norms (Norm no. 3)
- c. Field visits

2 For harvest of natural forests*, regenerate to pre-harvest* or to more natural conditions*; or

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on application of management plan prescriptions and of technical norms (Norms no. 1 and no. 7)
- b. Results of annual control of natural regeneration
- c. Field visits

3 For harvest of degraded natural forests*, regenerate to more natural conditions*.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on application of management plan prescriptions and of technical norms (Norm no. 5)
- b. Field visits
- c. Results of annual regeneration control

10.2 The Organization* shall* use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the management objectives*. The Organization* shall* use native species* and local genotypes* for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 C4).

10.2.1 Species* chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species* and are of local provenance unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species*

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on application of technical norms (Norms no. 1 and no. 5)
- b. Evidence on application of management plan prescriptions
- c. Annual control of natural regeneration
- d. Provenance certificate for reproduction material
- e. Other studies

10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives*.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on application of management plan prescriptions (comparison of results of annual control of natural regeneration against the aimed stand composition)

10.3 The Organization* shall* only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place. (C6.9 and C10.8 V4)

10.3.1 Alien species* are used only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on application of technical norms (Norm no. 1)
- b. Feasibility study / Technical project

10.3.2 Alien species* are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence on application of technical norms (Norm no. 1)
- b. Field visit

10.3.3 The spread of invasive species introduced by The Organization* is controlled.

Verifiers:

- a. Biannual control of forestland, annual control of natural regeneration
- b. Field visits

10.3.4 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species* that were not introduced by The Organization*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures

10.4 The Organization* shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*. (C6.8 V4).

10.4.1 Genetically Modified Organisms* (GMOs) are not used.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures

10.5 The Organization* shall* use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*. (New)

10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.

Verifiers:

- a. Existence of forest management plan
- b. Field visits
- c. Interviews

10.6 The Organization* shall* avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, The Organization* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*. (C10.7 V4)

10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

Verifiers:

- a. Policies and procedures on using fertilizers

10.6.2 When fertilizers* are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers*.

10.6.3 When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.

Verifiers:

- a. Study (e.g. Technical supporting report)

10.6.4 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures

10.6.5 Damage to environmental values* resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures

10.7 The Organization* shall* use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organization* shall* not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and / or repair damage to environmental values* and human health. (C6. and C10.7 V4)

10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture* systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate the frequency, extent, and amount of chemical pesticide* applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications. Therefore, the Organization* will ensure:

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Technical supporting report

a) Recording of all specific circumstances for which pesticide* use is being considered;

Verifiers:

- a. Pest prognosis report
- b. Pest detection reports
- c. Registry of chemical substances use

b) Objective evidence to demonstrate that when pesticides* are used they are the only effective way to meet management objectives

Verifiers:

- a. Studies
- b. Norms

- c. Technical supporting report
- d. Pest assessment
- e. Reports on pest presence

10.7.2 Chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC's pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit unless FSC has granted derogation.

Verifiers:

- a. List of prohibited substances
- b. Evidence of pesticide use and derogations (if applicable)
- c. Procedures manual

10.7.3 Records of pesticide* usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use, and reason for use.

Verifiers:

- a. Registry of chemical substances use
- b. Evidence of pesticide use

10.7.4 The use of pesticides* complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean-up following accidental spillages.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Field visits / Interviews

10.7.5 If pesticides* are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection* to surrounding landscapes*.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence of pesticide use
- b. Trainings
- c. Internal Procedures

10.7.6 Damage to environmental values* and human health from pesticide* use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers:

- a. Evidence of protection equipment use
- b. Trainings
- c. Internal Procedures
- d. Interviews

10.7.7 When pesticides* are used:

- 1) The selected pesticide*, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
- 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide* is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Register of claims
- c. Work Accidents register
- d. Interviews
- e. Technical supporting report

10.8 The Organization* shall* minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of biological control agents* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols*. When biological control

agents* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*. (C6.8 V4)

10.8.1 Use of biological control agents* is minimized, monitored* and controlled.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Recordings

10.8.2 Use of biological control agents* complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Recordings

10.8.3 The use of biological control agents* is recorded including type, quantity period, location, and reason for use.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Recordings

10.8.4 Damage to environmental values* caused by the use of biological control agents* is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Recordings

10.9 The Organization* shall* assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*. (New)

10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards* on infrastructure*, forest* resources and communities in the Management Unit* are assessed.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan
- b. Field visits

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan
- b. Field visits

10.9.3 The risk* for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards* is identified for those hazards* that may be influenced by management

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan
- b. PVRC study

10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks*.

Verifiers:

- a. Forest management plan
- b. Field visits

10.10 The Organization* shall* manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to

rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired. (C6.5 V4)

10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure*, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values* identified in Criterion* 6.1.

Verifiers:

- a. Policies and procedures
- b. Feasibility studies / Technical reports
- c. Forest management plan
- d. Harvesting block file
- e. Field visits

10.10.2 Silviculture* activities are managed to ensure protection of the environmental values* identified in Criterion* 6.1.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal procedures
- b. Interviews
- c. Field visits
- d. Forest management plan

10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to water courses*, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Field visits / Interviews
- c. Harvesting control documents / Final reception of operations

10.11 The Organization* shall* manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* so that environmental values* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 V4)

10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products* are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values* as identified in Criterion* 6.1.

Verifiers:

- a. Field visits / Interviews
- b. Harvesting control documents / Final reception of operations

10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest* products and merchantable materials

Verifiers:

- a. Harvesting block file
- b. Field visits

10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest* structure are retained to conserve environmental values*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Field visits

10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees and residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values*.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Field visits
- c. Harvesting control documents / Final reception of operations

10.12 The Organization* shall* dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 V4)

10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all wastes are done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values* as identified in Criterion* 6.1.

Verifiers:

- a. Internal Procedures
- b. Field visits

F Glossary of terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions from a limited number of sources whenever possible.

These sources include the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

Definitions developed in the course of the Principles and Criteria Review are referenced as FSC 2011.

Definitions derived from Version 4-0 of the Principles and Criteria as originally published in November 1994 are referenced as FSC 1994.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided for example in Version 4-0 of the Principles and Criteria or other international source.

Words used in this version of the Principles and Criteria, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries.

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (*Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website*).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (*Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website*).

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example, in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the Management Unit.

The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.

Applicable law: Means applicable to The Organization as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (*Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2*).

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (*Source: Based on FSC 1994 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website*).

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer the gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements (*Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp*). Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials

and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds.

Conservation/ Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies legal or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (*Source: FSC 1994*).

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights maybe recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (*Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3):761–812*).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (*Source: FSC 1994*).

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability. (*Source: Based on the definition as provided on the website of the European Environment Agency*).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (*Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2*).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, and biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (*Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364*).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:

- a. provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- b. regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- c. supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling;
- d. and cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits. (*Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC*).

Engaging or engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- a. ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage)
- b. biological diversity
- c. water resources
- d. soils
- e. atmosphere
- f. landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (*Source: FSC 2011. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01*).

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent -FPIC- : A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (*Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004*).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (*Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.*).

Genetically modified organism: An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (*Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)*).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (*Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2*).

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following values:

HCV1 - Species Diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and rare, *threatened or endangered** species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level *ecosystems** and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, *habitats** or *refugia**.

HCV 4 - Critical ecosystem services. Basic *ecosystem services** in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or *indigenous peoples** (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.

HCV 6 - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples. (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Indigenous peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or criterion is self-identification as indigenous peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources
- Distinct social, economic or political systems
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs
- Form non-dominant groups of society

• Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities. (Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are indigenous peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind.

(Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E). No Date.).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC 2011).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs
- Local development projects
- Local governments
- National government departments functioning in the region
- FSC National Offices
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values (Source: FSC 2011)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC 2011).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that indigenous peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods. (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.)

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality, are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC 2011).

Legally competent: Mandated by law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC 2011).

Legal registration: National or local legal license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC 2011).

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC 2011).

Living wage: The level of wages sufficient to meet the basic living needs of an average-sized family in a particular economy (Source: *International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website*).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: *FSC 2011*).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: *FSC 2011*).

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: *FSC 2011*).

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a management plan. This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.

(Source: *FSC 2011*).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: *FSC 2011*).

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: *FSC 2011*).

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website*).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions' and 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: *FSC 2011*).

Natural forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as plantations.

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration.
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas.
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savanna. The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

Natural forest does not include land that is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and that does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands.
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years.
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clearfelling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground.
- Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and belowground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Source: FSC 2011).

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit

(Source: FSC 2011).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by The Organization for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests*. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC 2011).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work that results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. *ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website*).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. *ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website*).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. *ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website*).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC 2011).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 *FSC Pesticides Policy* (2005)).

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations. (Source: FSC 2011)

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, The Organization will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC 1994).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK*).

Ratified: The process by which an international law, covenant or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal mechanism, such that the international law, covenant or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal effect (Source: FSC 2011).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (including logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: Based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. *Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen*. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy).

Restore/ Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC 2011).

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations.

However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Shall: Indicates a requirement of the standard.

Shall not: Indicates a prohibition.

Should/ and should not: Indicate a recommendation.

(*Source: Based on ISO Guide 2, General Vocabulary section 7.1; and ISO/IEC Directives Part 2, Fifth edition. 2004. Annex H, Verbal forms for the expression of provisions*).

Significant: For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International.
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity.
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (*Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc*).

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature)

(*Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law*).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (*Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website*).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (*Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary*).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have legal significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (*Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.*).

Traditional peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (*Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)*).

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (*Source: FSC 2011*).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (*Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981*).

G Annexes

ANNEX A: MINIMUM LIST OF LAWS, REGULATIONS, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1. Land tenure and management rights	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forest code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 133/2015- Amendments to the Forestry Code</p> <p>Government Decision (HG) no. 301/2015 for the amendment of Government Decision no. 229/2009 – on the reorganisation of the National Forest Administration-Romsilva and the approval of the Organisational and Operational Rules.</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance (OUG) no. 109/2011 on the corporate governance of public enterprises</p> <p>Government Decision no. 38/2015 on the organisation and operation of Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests</p> <p>Ministerial Order (OM) no. 904/2010 for the approval of the Procedure for the setting up and authorisation of the forest management units and their functions, of the templates for the establishment, organisation and operation documents, as well as the contents of the National Register of forest administrators/managers and of forest management organisations</p> <p>Government Ordinance (OG) no. 41/2004 – on the establishment of the territorial directorates for forests and hunting, with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Government Decision no. 333 of April 21st 2005 for the reorganisation of the territorial directorates for forests and hunting in territorial inspectorates for forest and hunting</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1206 of October 4th 2007 for the amendment of Government Decision 333/2005, for the reorganisation of the forests and hunting directorates in forest and hunting inspectorates</p> <p>Law no. 18/19.02.1991 on the Land Fund, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 37/20.02.1991, republished in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 1/05.01.1998, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 169/27.10.1997 for the amendment of the Law on land fund no. 18/1991, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 299/04.11.1997, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 213/17.11.1998 on public property and its legal status, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 448/24.11.1998, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 1/11.01.2000 for restoring the property rights on agricultural land and on forest areas, claimed in compliance with the stipulations of the Law on the land fund no. 18/1991 and of Law no. 169/1997, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 8/12.01.2000, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 10/08.02.2001 on the legal status of some buildings abusively taken by the state between March 66h 1945 and December 22nd 1989, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 75/14.02.2001, republished in the Official Journal,</p>

	<p>Part I, no. 798/02.09.2005, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 165/16.05.2013 on the completion of the process of restitution of the buildings abusively taken by the state during the communist regime in Romania, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 278/17.05.2013, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law 255/14.12.2010 on the expropriation due to public use reasons, necessary for the achievement of objectives of national, county and local interest (Official Journal 853/20.12.2010), with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 312/10.11.2005 on obtaining the ownership of land by foreign citizens and stateless persons as well as by foreign legal entities, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 1008/14.11.2005;</p> <p>Law no. 261/04.11.2008 on the amendment of art. 29 in Law no. 1/2000 for restoring the property rights on agricultural land and on forest areas claimed in compliance with the stipulations of the Law on the land fund no. 18/1991 and of Law no. 169/1997, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 757/10.11.2008;</p> <p>Law no. 374/05.10.2006 on the termination of the public forestry-specific services for owners of forest lands for which documents were issued in compliance with art. III paragraph (1) in Law no. 169/1997 for the amendment of the Law on land fund no. 18/1991, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 846/13.10.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 250/07.03.2007 for the approval of the Methodology for the unitary implementation of Law no. 10/2001, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 227/03.04.2007, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 401/19.06.2013 for the approval of Rules for the implementation of Law no. 165/2013, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 393/29.06.2013, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 890/04.08.2005 for the approval of the Rules for the procedure of the establishment, functions and operation of the commissions for setting up the private property rights on lands, the pattern and the issuing of the property deeds, as well as the putting of the land in the possession of the owners, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 732/11.08.2005, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1546/23.09.2004 for the approval of the Set of methods for determining the value of arable and forest lands, the financial sources and the methods of payment to the former owner, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 911/06.10.2004;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 861/22.07.2009 for the approval of the Set of methods for the allocation, use and control of the annual amounts for the sustainable management of the forest fund owned as private property by natural and legal persons and of the forest fund in public and private property of administrative-territorial units and for the approval of the Procedure for performing forestry services and for carrying out the verifications of the fund, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 573/18.08.2009;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 118/17.02.2010 for the approval of the Set of methods for the purchase, through trade, exchange or donation, by the State,</p>
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	<p>through the National Forest Administration - Romsilva and other administrators, of the lands that can be included in the forest fund which is public property of the state, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 135/01.03.2010;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 994/25.06.2004 for approving the creation of shelterbelts to protect the transport network against snow drifting all around the country, in compliance with the Programme for the creation of shelterbelts to protect the transport network against snow drifting, and for the approval of the Study substantiating the need to create a network of protective shelterbelts in Mehedinti, Dolj, Olt and Teleorman counties and on the lands of the units for breed horses' breeding and operating, taken from the National Forest Administration - Romsilva based on Government Emergency Ordinance no. 139/2002, approved with amendments through Law no. 24/2003, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 648/19.07.2004, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 699/31.05.2006 on the amendment of appendix no. I to Government Decision no. 994/2004, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 503/09.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 743/14.06.2006 on the approval of the List of investment objectives "Protective shelterbelts in lowland areas", stage I, and of their technical-economical indicators, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 528/19.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1343/31.10.2007 for approving the creation of shelterbelts for the protection of the fields in Constanta, Ilfov and Tulcea counties, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 778/16.11.2007;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 227/26.03.2014 for the approval of transferring some agricultural lands covering a total area of 23.69 ha, from the State private fund, from the administration of the Agency of the State domains and from the concession to the trading company "A&S International 2000" - S.R.L., into the state public domain and the administration of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva, in order to create sectors of shelterbelts for protecting the high-way A2 Bucharest-Constanta, for forestry use, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 223/28.03.2014;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 367/17.03.2010 for the approval of the concession value, of the calculation and payment methods for the royalty obtained from the concession of the forest lands which are part of the public property of the State related to the actives sold by The National Forest Administration - Romsilva, as well as of the template of the concession agreement, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 196/29.03.2010, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment no. 454/14.07.2003 on the approval of the Technical Standards for forest protection and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 564/06.08.2003;</p> <p>Law 123/10.07.2012 Law on electric power and natural gas (Official Journal 485/16.07.2012), with subsequent amendments</p>
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	<p>and local interest (Official Journal 84/01.02.2011), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 445/08.04.2009 on the assessment of the impact which certain public and private projects have on the environment (Official Journal 481/13.07.2009), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision 1705/29.11.2006 for the approval of the centralised inventory of the assets in the State public domain (Official Journal 1020/21.12.2006), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 3814/06.11.2012 for the approval of the Technical Standards on the modifications of the provisions in the forest management plans and the change of the category of land use in the forest fund (Official Journal 790/23.11.2012), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 670/01.08.2014 for the amendment of the Technical Standards on the modifications of the provisions in the forest management plans and the change of the category of land use in the forest fund , approved through the Order of the Minister of the environment and forests no. 3.814/2012 (OM 614/20.08.2014);</p> <p>Ministerial Order 196/10.10.2006 on the approval of the Standards and updated technical prescriptions specific to areas of protection and safety areas related to the national transportation system of crude oil, gasoline, condensate and ethane (Official Journal 855/18.10.2006);</p> <p>Technical standards NTE 003/04/00 – Standard for construction of overhead electrical power lines with voltages above 1000 V, approved through Ministerial Order no. 32/2004 of ANRE president;</p> <p>Decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding the unconstitutionality of some articles in the Land Law: Decision no. 602/20.05.2008; Decision no. 603/20.05.2008; Decision no. 605/28.04.2009; Decision no. 652/28.04.2009;</p> <p>Law 289/15.05.2002 on the creation of the shelterbelts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 338/21.05.2002, republished in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 143/26.02.2014, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 523/06.05.2009 on the set of methods for the National Forest Administration Romsilva to put into use the forest lands in the public property of the state which it administrates for the establishment and operation of the hunting complex grounds and of game farms;</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Government Decision no. 118/17.02.2010 for the approval of the Set of methods for the purchase,through trade, exchange or donation, by the State, through the National Forest Administration - Romsilva and other administrators, of the lands that can be included in the forest fund which is public property of the state, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 135/01.03.2010;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 699/31.05.2006 on the amendment of appendix no. I to Government Decision no. 994/2004, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 503/09.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 743/14.06.2006 on the approval of the List of</p>

	<p>investment objectives "Protective shelterbelts in lowland areas ", stage I, and of their technical-economical indicators, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 528/19.06.2006;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1343/31.10.2007 for approving the creation of shelterbelts for the protection of the fields in counties Constanta, Ilfov and Tulcea, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 778/16.11.2007;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 227/26.03.2014 for the approval of transferring some agricultural lands covering a total area of 23.69 ha, from the State private fund, from the administration of the Agency of the State domains and from the concession to the trading company "A&S International 2000" - S.R.L., into the state public domain and the administration of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva, in order to create sectors of shelterbelts for protecting the high-way A2 Bucharest-Constanta, for forestry use, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 223/28.03.2014;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment no. 454/14.07.2003 on the approval of the Technical Standards for forest protection and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 564/06.08.2003;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 280/26.04.2004 for the approval of the template and contents of the timber harvesting technical record, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 416/10.05.2004</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1546/23.09.2004 for the approval of Standard methods for determining the value of the arable and forest lands, the financial sources and the methods of payment to the former owner, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 911/06.10.2004;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 216/2002 on the approval of the Criteria for the licence issuing for hunting grounds administrators.</p>
1.3 . Management and harvesting planning	<p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 85/08.11.2006 on setting the methods for the assessment of the damages to wood vegetation within and outside the forest, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 926/15.11.2006, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 1650/31.10.2010 on the approval of the Technical Standards on the selection and application of the tending operations, not published in the Official Journal;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 1649/31.10.2000 on the approval of the Technical Standards for the tending of tree stands, not published in the Official Journal;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development no. 706/24.11.2008 for the approval of the Methods for financing the shelterbelt management operations, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 869/22.12.2008.</p>

	<p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forests no. 636/23.12.2002 on the approval of forestry technical guidelines for the creation and tending of wood vegetation in the shelterbelts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 104/19.02.2003;</p> <p>Law 289/15.05.2002 on the creation of the shelterbelts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 338/21.05.2002, republished in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 143/26.02.2014, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development no. 649/24.10.2008 on the approval of the methods for compensating the income loss on the areas actually occupied by shelterbelts created on agricultural land, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 761/11.11.2008, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3814/06.11.2012 for the approval of the Technical Standards on the modifications of the provisions in the forest management plans and the change of the category of land use in the forest fund (Official Journal 790/23.11.2012), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 454/2003 – on the approval of the Technical Standards for forest protection and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 81/19.08.2004 on the establishment, organisation and operation of the game farms and hunting complex grounds;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 193/30.04.2002 on updating the Romanian hunting fund delineation into hunting grounds;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 478/16.10.2002 on the approval of the Standards for the development of expert studies for game sustainable management and of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Standards for the development of expert studies for game sustainable management ;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 280/14.04.2003 for the approval of Technical Regulations on the dog collar-stick for the guarding dogs accompanying herds and flocks of livestock on the hunting grounds;</p> <p>Order no. 1644 of 2.07.2013, of the minister for environment and climatic changes, for the approval of the Regulations on the control of forest reproductive material producers, suppliers and customers (Official Journal no. 419/10.07.2013).</p> <p>Order no. 930 in 14.11.2014, of the Department for Waters, Forests and Pisciculture, on the approval of the List with the personnel empowered with the control of trade regarding the forest reproductive material and with the forest reproductive material certification (Official Journal no. 855/24.11.2014).</p> <p>Order no. 2353 in 14.06.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the Method Standards for the establishment and use of the fund for the improvement of the land fund of forestry use (Official Journal no. 422/25.06.2012).</p> <p>Law no. 32/1994, on sponsorship as amended in: Government Ordinance no. 36/1998, Law no. 204/2001, Law no. 576/2001, Law no. 414/2002 and Law no. 394/2006.</p>
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	<p>Order no. 1648 in 31.10.2000, of the minister for water, forests and environment protection, on the approval of “Technical Standards for compositions, schemes and technologies for the regeneration of the forests and for the afforestation of degraded lands”.</p> <p>Order no. 1653 in 31.10.2000, of the minister for water, forests and environment protection, for the approval of “Technical Standards for carrying out the annual control of regeneration”.</p> <p>Nurseries – methods and procedures for nursery cultivation of the main forest and ornamental species. Technical recommendations prepared by ICAS in 1994.</p> <p>Order no. 636 of 23.12.2002 of the minister for agriculture, food and forests on the approval of the Technical guidelines for the creation and tending of the wood vegetation in shelterbelts (Official Journal no. 104/19.02.2003).</p> <p>Order no. 557 of 11.08.2006, of the minister for agriculture, forests and rural development, on the approval of the List of harmonised national standards for forest reproductive material (Official Journal no. 709/18.08.2006)</p> <p>STAS 1808/2004 – Forest tree and shrub seeds cultures. Sampling rules.</p> <p>STAS 1908/2004 - Forest tree and shrub seeds cultures. Analysis methods.</p> <p>STAS 1347/2004 – Small, semi-small and medium forest seedlings.</p> <p>STAS 2104/2004 – Tree and shrub cuttings.</p> <p>Law no. 100 of 3.06.2010 on the afforestation of degraded lands (Official Journal no. 376/7.06.2010).</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1257 in 21.12.2011 for the approval of the Rules for the determination of the land groups to enter the improvement perimeters, for the operation and tasks of the expert boards established for the delineation of the improvement perimeters (Official Journal no. 934/9.12.2011).</p> <p>Order no. 4017 in 12.12.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the procedure for the handover/reception of the land plots designated as improvement perimeters and for the transfer of the investment objective (Official Journal no. 9/7.01.2013).</p> <p>Order no. 766 of 6.09.2007, of the minister for agriculture and rural development, for the approval of the standard methods on the prevention, finding, assessment and approval of damages generated by dangerous weather phenomena and by other factors with negative impact on the national forest fund and of the objectives within it (Official Journal no. 646/21.09.2007).</p> <p>Order no. 1028 of 30.06.2010, of the minister for environment and forests, on the approval of the delineation and description of the source areas for the basic material from which forest reproductive material of “identified source” and “selected” for the species of forest interest in Romania is obtained (Official Journal no. 617/1.09.2010)</p> <p>Order no. 945 of 1.03.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the National Catalogue of forest genetic resources and of the technical instructions for the sustainable management of the forest genetic resources (Official Journal no. 419/22.06.2012).</p>
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	<p>Order no. 768 of 28.10.2004, of the minister for agriculture, forests and rural development, for the approval of the template for the Basic Material National Catalogue sheet and of the template for the Producer/ Supplier Register sheet (Official Journal no. 6/4.01.2005), with the amendments brought by Ministerial Order no. 1645/2013, of the minister for environment and climatic changes.</p> <p>Order no. 1645 in 2.07.2013, of the minister for environment and climatic changes, for the approval of the Basic Material National Catalogue and of the template for the Basic Material National Catalogue sheet (Official Journal no. 539/26.08.2013).</p> <p>Order no. 931 in 14.11.2014, of the Department for Waters, Forests and Pisciculture, on the amendment of annex no. 2 of the Ministerial Order no. 1645/2.07.2013 (Official Journal no. 863/27.11.2014).</p> <p>Order no. 676 of 22.09.2004, of the minister for agriculture, forests and rural development, for the approval of the Methods for authorising the producer of forest reproductive material (Official Journal no. 937/13.10.2004).</p> <p>Order no. 454 of 14 July 2003 on the approval of Technical Standards for forest protection and of the implementation of the Technical Standards for forest protection</p> <p>Law no. 56/2010 on making the national forest fund accessible, modified by Law no. 282/2011</p> <p>Government Decision no. 653/2007 on the approval of the technical-economic indicators of the investment objectives included in the "Project for the development of torrent drainage basins and the reconstruction of forest roads in forest fund areas with major risk of flooding in Romania"</p>
1.4. Harvesting permits	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture and rural development no. 223/07.04.2008 and Order of the minister for economy and finances no. 1330/30.04.2008 on the assignment of the Board for the certification of economic operators for forest harvesting, on the approval of the operating rules of the Board for the certification of economic operators for forest harvesting and of the Criteria for the certification of economic operators for forest harvesting, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 388/22.05.2008;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 616/23.08.2004 on the approval of the technical standard for valuation and harvesting of cherry tree specimens in the mixed tree stand, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 809/02.09.2004;</p> <p>Law no. 407/09.11.2006 on hunting and protection of the hunting fund;</p> <p>Order no. 718 in 7.05.2010, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the Standard methods for the certification of natural and legal entities that carry out the planning and/or execution of land reclamation works in forestry.</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 1898/11.11.2010 for the approval of the regulations for the trade of the annually harvested timber from the forest fund in the public property of the state administrated by the</p>

	<p>National Forest Administration – Romsilva, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 804/02.12.2010, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture, food and forests no. 391/10.06.2003 on handing over for harvesting the timber in the forest fund public property of the state sold to the National Forest Administration, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 430/19.06.2003, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 1540/03.06.2011 for the approval of instructions, modalities and periods for timber collection, extraction and transport, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 430/20.06.2011, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 264/26.03.1999 for the approval of Forestry Technical Standards for the management of wood vegetation on land outside the national forest fund, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 233/25.05.1999;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 1306/20.12.2005 on the approval of the Procedure for the approval, modification, cancelling and cassation of valuation documents for the wood products sourced in the forest fund not included in the public property of the state, as well as in the wood vegetation not included in the forest fund, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 32/13.01.2006, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 15/28.01.2011 on the conditions for the practice of recreational / sport fishing, rules of recreational / sport fishing practice and templates for recreational / sport fishing permits 2011;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 23/2008 on fishing and aquaculture (supplemented and modified by Law 317/2009).</p>
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>Government Decision no. 76/2011 on the amendment of the Government Decision no. 1705/2006 for the approval of the Centralised Inventory of the assets in the public domain of the state;</p> <p>Order of the Minister of Public Finances no. 1718/2011 for the approval of the Specifications on the preparation and updating of the Centralised Inventory of the assets in the public domain of the state;</p> <p>Law no. 192/2010 – on the transfer of some forest roads from the public domain of the state under NFA's management in the local public domain of territorial-administrative units under the management of their local councils;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1344/2010 – on the update of the inventory values of the assets in the public domain of the state and under the management of the MEF through NFA;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 112/2000 for the rules regarding the process of decommissioning, cassation and selling of the Tangible assets that make up the public domain and the administrative-territorial units;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196 in 22 December 2005 on the fund for the environment, with subsequent amendments (L 105/2006; L 292/2007;</p>

	<p>OUG 37/2008; OG 25/2008; L 329/2009; OUG 15/2010; OUG 115/2010; OUG 71/2011; OG 31/2013);</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 367/17.03.2010 for the approval of the concession value, of the calculation and payment methods for the royalty obtained from the concession of the forest lands which are part of the public property of the State related to the actives sold by The National Forest Administration - Romsilva, as well as of the template of the concession agreement, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 196/29.03.2010, with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 500/2002 on public finances</p> <p>Government Decision 1.016 on the fees for licence and authorisation in fishing and aquaculture;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1679/10.12.2008 on the methods for granting the compensations stipulated in the Law on hunting and forest fund protection no. 407/2006, as well as the responsibilities of the hunting funds managers and of the owners of agricultural and forest cultures and of livestock for the prevention of damages;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 64 of 3 June 2009 on the financial management of the structural instruments and their use for the convergence objective, with subsequent amendments (L 362/2009; OUG 120/2010; OUG 26/2011; OG 30/2011; OUG 121/2011; OUG 26/2012; OUG 27/2013; OUG 47/2013; OUG 52/2013; OUG 76/2013; OUG 84/2013; OUG 29/2014; OUG 83/2014; OG 12/2015);</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 1142 of 23 July 2010 on the Methods for the fee implementation by the protected area administrators / custodians and for setting the amount of such fees (not published in Of.J);</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development no. 649/24.10.2008 on the approval of on the approval of the methods for compensating the income loss on the areas actually occupied by shelterbelts created on agricultural land, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 761/11.11.2008, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 32/1994, on sponsorship, amended by: Government Ordinance no. 36/1998, Law no. 204/2001, Law no. 576/2001, Law no. 414/2002 and Law no. 394/2006.</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3836 of 8 November 2012 on the approval of Methods for endorsing the fees set by the protected area administrators/custodians for visiting the protected areas, for reviewing the documents and for the issue of approvals in compliance with the law, for taking photographs and filming for commercial use;</p>
2.2. Value added taxes and other sale taxes	<p>Law nr 571 of December 22nd 2003, Fiscal Code</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.050 of 1 July 2004 for the approval of the Standard Methods for the implementation of the Government Ordinance no. 92/2003 on the Code of tax procedure</p>

2.3. Income and profit taxes	<p>Law no 571 of 22 December 2003 Fiscal Code</p> <p>for the approval of the Standard Methods for the implementation of the Government Ordinance no. 92/2003 on the Code of tax procedure</p>
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1. Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 171/16.07.2010 on the determination and punishment of forest offences, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 513/23.07.2010, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 2/12.07.2001 on the legal status of offences, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 410/25.07.2001, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 1346/2011, updated through Ministerial Order 1851/2011 and through Ministerial Order 669/2014 - for the approval of the Rules on the shape and use of the specific marking devices and on the methods of marking trees or tree plots;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 1898/11.11.2010 for the approval of the rules for selling timber annually harvested in the forest fund public property of the state managed by the National Forest Administration – Romsilva (Official Journal 804/02.12.2010), with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Technical standards for forest management planning;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forests no. 636/23.12.2002 on the approval of forestry technical guidelines for the establishment and tending of the wood vegetation in shelterbelts, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 104/19.02.2003;</p>
3.2. Protected sites and species	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Law no. 5 of 6 March 2000 on the approval the Spatial Planning of the National Territory, Section III, protected areas;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 230 of 4 March 2003 on the delineation of biosphere reserves, national parks and nature parks and on the establishment of their administrations;</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture, forests, waters and environment no. 552 of 26 August 2003 on the approval of the inside zoning of national and nature parks in terms of the needs for biological diversity conservation;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 2151 of December 2004 on the designation as nature protected area for Comana Nature Park, Muntii Maramuresului Nature Park, Lunca Muresului Nature Park, Putna-Vrancea Nature Park, Buila-Vanturita National Park;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1581 of 08 December 2005 on the designation as nature protected area for Defileul Jiului Nature Park;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.217 of 2 December 2010 on the designation as nature protected area for Cefa Nature Park;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 971 of 05 October 2011 for the amendment of the</p>

	<p>Government Decision no. 1.284/2007 on declaring the bird special protection areas an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3993/2012 for the termination of the protected area status of the perimeter covering a surface of 17.6 ha for Meri Quarry;</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 410 of 11 April 2008 for the approval of the Procedure for authorising activities of harvesting, capturing and/or purchase and/or trade, on the national territory or for export, of mineral specimens, of fossil specimens of plant and of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, as well as of wildlife plants and animals and their import, with subsequent amendments (Order 890/2009; Order 865/2014);</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 64 of 3 June 2009 on the financial management of the structural instruments and their use for the convergence objective, with subsequent amendments (L 362/2009; OUG 120/2010; OUG 26/2011; OG 30/2011; OUG 121/2011; OUG 26/2012; OUG 27/2013; OUG 47/2013; OUG 52/2013; OUG 76/2013; OUG 84/2013; OUG 29/2014; OUG 83/2014; OG 12/2015);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 19 of 13 January 2010 for the approval of the Method guidelines for the appropriate assessment of the potential impact of the plans and projects on the protected areas of community interest;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for Environment and Forests no. 1142 of 23 July 2010 on the Methods for the fee implementation by the protected area administrators / custodians and for setting the amount of such fees (not published in Of.J);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1349/2014 on the approval of the reviewed list of natural protected areas which need their own administration structures and of the assessment criteria on which the necessity to assign Natura 2000 sites was determined;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1052 of 3 July 2014 on the approval of the Methods for the assignment of the administration and custody of the protected areas;</p> <p>Law no. 5 of 25 January 1991 for the ratification, by Romania, of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 11 March 1993 for the ratification, by Romania, of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in Bern on 19 September 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 58 of 13 July 1994 for the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992;</p> <p>Law no. 69 of 15 July 1994 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and flora endangered, adopted in Washington on 3 March 1973;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 8 January 1998 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, adopted in Bonn on</p>
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	<p>23 June 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 451 of 8 July 2002 ratifying the European Landscape Convention, adopted in Florence on 20 October 2000;</p> <p>Law no. 389 of 19 October 2006 ratifying the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian, adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Law no. 137 of 1 July 2010 ratifying the Protocol for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity and of the landscape diversity, adopted and signed in Bucharest on 19 June 2008, within the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian, adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of the species of wild flora and fauna transposed in the national legislation through the Government Emergency Ordinance 57/2007;</p> <p>Order of the minister for agriculture, forests, waters and environment no. 552 of 26 august 2003 on the approval of the inside zoning of national and nature parks in terms of the needs for biological diversity conservation;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 3836 of 8 November 2012 on the approval of Methods for endorsing the fees set by the protected area administrators/custodians for visiting the protected areas, for reviewing the documents and for the issue of approvals in compliance with the law, for taking photographs and filming for commercial use;</p>
3.3 identification and protection of environmental values	<p>Emergency Ordinance no. 58/2012 on modifications brought to standard documents related to environment and forest protection;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 139/2005, updated, on the forest management in Romania;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1476 of 12 December 2002 for the approval of certain measures related to the sustainable forest management;</p> <p>Law no. 167/ 2010 – Environment Fund;</p> <p>Law no. 105 of 25 April 2006 - for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196/2005 on the Funds for the Environment</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 2353 of 14 June 2012 for the approval of Standard methods for the establishment and use of the Fund for the improvement of the land fund of forestry use;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.076 of 8 July 2004 on setting the procedure for the environment assessment for plans and programmes, with subsequent amendments (Government Decision (HG) 1000/2012);</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195 of 22 December 2005 on the protection of the environment, with subsequent amendments (Rectification 2006; L 265/2006; OUG 57/2007; OUG 164/2008; OUG 114/2007; OUG 71/2011; OUG 58/2012; L 187/2012);</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57 of 20 June 2007 on the status of</p>

	<p>protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna, with subsequent amendments (OUG 154/2008; L 329/2009; L 49/2011; L 187/2012; OUG 31/2014; OG 20/2014, L 73/2015);</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 1798/19.11.2007 for the approval of the Procedure for issuing the environment authorisation, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 808/27.11.2007, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1529 in 01 November 2006 for the amendment of appendix no. 1 to Government Decision 230/2003, on the delineation of national and nature parks and biosphere reserves and the establishment of their administrations;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1589 in 8 November 2006 on the inclusion of certain nature protected areas in the category of wetlands of international importance;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.284/2007 on declaring the bird special protection areas an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 1964 in 13 December 2007 on the establishment of the nature protected area status of the sites of community importance as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 971 of 05 October 2011 for the amendment of the Government Decision no. 1.284/2007 on declaring the bird special protection areas an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 2387 of 29 September 2011 for the amendment of the Order of the minister of the environment and rural development no. 1.964/2007 on the establishment of the nature protected area status of the sites of community importance as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196 in 22 December 2005 on the Fund for the environment, with subsequent amendments (L 105/2006; L 292/2007; OUG 37/2008; OG 25/2008; L 329/2009; OUG 15/2010; OUG 115/2010; OUG 71/2011; OG 31/2013);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1349/2014 on the approval of the reviewed list of natural protected areas which need their own administration structures and of the assessment criteria on the basis of which the necessity to assign for administration the Natura 2000 sites was determined;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1472/2014 for the amendment of appendix no. 1 to Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1349/2014 on the approval of the reviewed list of natural protected areas which need their own administration structures and of the assessment on the basis of which the necessity to assign for administration the Natura 2000 sites was determined;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and climatic changes no. 1052 of 3 July 2014 Methods for the assignment of the administration and custody of the</p>
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	protected areas ;
3.4. Health and safety	<p>Law no. 319/2006, on work health and safety.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1425/2006, modified by HG no. 955/2010 and Government Decision no. 1242/2011, Standard Method for the implementation of Law no. 319/2006.</p> <p>Government Decision nr 1051/2006 on minimal requirements for work health and safety during the manual handling of volumes which present risks for workers, especially back injuries.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1146/30.08.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety for the use of the work equipment by the workers.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1091/16.08.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety at the work place.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 971/26.07.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety signalling at the work place.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1048/09.08.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety for the use by the workers of the personal protective equipment at the work place.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1028/09.08.2006 on minimal requirements for work health and safety related to the use of equipment with sight screen.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1136/30.08.2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety related to the exposure of the workers to risks generated by electromagnetic fields.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 457/18.04.2003 on the safety of the users of low voltage electrical equipment, modified by Government Decision no. 962/2007 and Government Decision no. 1302/2009.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1218 of 06/09/2006 on setting the minimal work health and safety requirements for the protection of the workers against the presence of chemical agents;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1092 of 16/08/2006 on the protection of the workers against risks related to biological agents during their work;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1093 in 16/08/2006 on setting the minimal work health and safety requirements for the protection of the workers against the risks related to the exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at the work place;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 300 in 02/03/2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety on temporary or mobile sites;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 115 in 05/02/2004 on setting the essential requirements related to the personal protective equipment and on the conditions for placing on the market;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 493 in 12/04/2006 on minimal requirements for health and safety related to the exposure of the workers to noise risks;</p> <p>Order of the Ministry for work, social solidarity and family (MMSSF) no. 3/03.01.2007 for the approval of the Form for work accident recording – FIAM -</p>

	<p>and of the instructions of filling in the form.</p> <p>Law no. 49/2006 for the approval of OUG no. 195/2002 on the circulation on public roads.</p> <p>Law no. 139/1995 of the Red Cross National Society of Romania, amended by Law no. 524/2004, Law no. 36/2007 and Law no. 74/2008.</p> <p>Law no. 524 in 24 November 2004 for the amendment of the Law of the Red Cross National Society of Romania no. 139/1995</p> <p>Law no. 359 of 8 September 2004 on simplifying the formalities for the registration in the trade registry of individuals, family associations and legal entities, their fiscal registration as well as the authorization for operation of legal entities.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 355 in 11 April 2007 on the monitoring of the workers' health.</p> <p>Law no. 333/2003, on the security of objectives, assets and values and on the protection of people, amended by Law no. 56/2015.</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1.010 in 25 June 2004 for the approval of standard methods and documents stipulated under art. 69 of the Law no. 333/2003 on the security of objectives, assets and values and on the protection of people;</p> <p>Order no. 786 of 2 September 2005 on the amendment of the Order of the minister for administration and domestic affairs no. 712/2005 for the approval of the General instructions on the training of the employees for emergency situations.</p> <p>Order no. 712/2005 for the approval of the General instructions on the training of the employees for emergency situations, amended by Order no. 786 in 2 September 2005.</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96 of 14 October 2003 on maternity protection at workplaces.</p> <p>Law no. 25 in 5 March 2004 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2003 on maternity protection at workplaces.</p> <p>Law no. 307 in 12 July 2006 on fire protection.</p> <p>Government Decision 1739/2006 – for the approval of the categories of buildings and developments submitted to fire safety endorsement and/or authorisation;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 163/2007 – for the approval of the general standards for fire protection;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 166/2010 – for the approval of the general instructions with regard to the fire protection of buildings and related facilities;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 580 of 6 July 2000 for the approval of standard methods for the implementation of the stipulations of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 99/2000 on the actions to be taken during periods with extreme temperatures for the protection of the workers;</p> <p>Law no. 448 of 6 December 2006 (*republished*) on the protection and</p>
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	<p>promotion of disabled people *);</p> <p>Government Decision 301/2012 – for the approval of the Set of methods for the implementation of Law no. 333/2003 on the security of objectives, assets and values and on the protection of people;</p>
3.5. Legal employment	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Law no. 53/2003 Labour Code, republished;</p> <p>Law no. 62/2011 on social dialog;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 59/2000, on the status of the forestry employees, approved with amendments through Law no. 427/2001;</p> <p>Collective Labour Agreement in force in the NFA – Romsilva;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 115/2002 on the organization and functioning of the commissions for employment, promotion of professional degrees and gradations of forestry personnel;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 2317/11.06.2012, Ministerial Order no. 2543/05.07.2012, Ministerial Order no. 277/20.02.2013 and Ministerial Order no. 710/25.04.2013 on the designation of the Administrative Board of NFA –Romsilva;</p> <p>Law no. 52/2011 on occasional activities carried out by day labourers</p> <p>ORDER no. 600 / 22 May 2015 - for the approval of the Set of methods for the implementation of Law no. 52/2011 with regard to occasional activities carried out by day labourers;</p> <p>Law no. 544 of 12 October 2001 on the free access to information of public interest, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Standard methods for the implementation of Law 544/2001;</p> <p>Government Ordinance no. 27/2002 on the procedures for petition solving;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 769/2006 – for the approval of the methods for the limitation of economic liability of the forest security personnel;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 1305/2005 – for the approval of the work uniforms for the forestry personnel;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 332/2006 – on the amendment of the annex to the Order of the Minister for Agriculture, forests and rural development no. 1305/2005, for the approval of the work uniforms;</p>
4. Third parties' rights	not applicable
5. Trade and transport	
5.1. Classification of species, quantities and qualities	<p>Law no. 4/07.01.2015 for the approval of the average price of a cubic meter of standing timber, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 18/09.01.2015;</p> <p>Order of the Minister for waters, forests and environment protection no. 1651/31.10.2000 on the approval of the Technical Standards for the assessment of the timber volume intended for trading, with subsequent</p>

	<p>amendments, not published in the Official Journal;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 512/21.07.2004 on the approval of the optimal population number for the main game species in Romania (deer, fallow deer, roe deer, chamois, wild boar, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, capercaillie and lynx);</p> <p>Order of the minister for environment and sustainable development no. 410 of 11 April 2008 for the approval of the Procedure for authorising activities of harvesting, capturing and/or purchase and/or trade, on the national territory or for export, of mineral specimens, of fossil specimens of plant and of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, as well as of wildlife plants and animals and their import, with subsequent amendments (Order 890/2009; Order 865/2014);</p> <p>Order of the Minister for Environment and Forests no. 19 of 13 January 2010 for the approval of the Method guidelines for the appropriate assessment of the potential impact of the plans and projects on the protected areas of community interest;</p>
5.2. Trade and transport	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Government Decision 1076/2009 - for the approval of Rules for the security of the forest fund;</p> <p>Government Decision 470/2014 updated by Government Decision 787/2014 – on the approval of the standards for timber sourcing, circulation and trading, for the status of the timber storage facilities and of the round wood processing facilities and on some measures for the implementation of the EU Regulation no. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 for setting the responsibilities incumbent to operators placing on the market wood or wood products;</p> <p>Law no. 171/2010 on the determination and punishment of forest offences;</p> <p>Law no. 4/07.01.2015 – for the approval of the average price of one cubic meter of standing timber;</p> <p>Government Emergency Ordinance 85/2006 – on setting the methods for the assessment of the damages to wood vegetation within and outside the forest;</p> <p>Law 84/2007 – for the amendment and the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 85/2006 on setting the methods for the assessment of the damages to wood vegetation within and outside the forest;</p> <p>Government Ordinance 2/2001 – on the legal status of offences;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 332/2008 of the minister for agriculture and rural development on the registration of aquaculture production units in the Register of aquaculture units and on the issuing of the aquaculture licence;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 342/2008 on the minimal individual size of the aquatic living resources in the public domain of the state, per species, which can be captured in the aquatic environment;</p> <p>Law no. 107 of 15.06.2011 on the trading of the forest reproductive material (Official Journal no. 430/20.06.2011).</p> <p>Order no. 1 of 4.01.2012, of the minister for environment and forests, for the approval of the label template for the forest reproductive material batch /</p>

	divided batch and of the seed analysis bulletin template (Official Journal no. 40/17.01.2012).
5.3. Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Ministerial Order 167/2015 - For the approval of List of reference prices for year 2015 used in the calculation of the value of the timber stipulated under art. 22 paragraph (7) in Law no. 171/2010 - Government Decision 470/2014 updated by Government Decision 787/2014 – on the approval of the standards for timber sourcing, circulation and trading, for the status of the timber storage facilities and of the round wood processing facilities and on some measures for the implementation of the EU Regulation no. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 for setting the responsibilities incumbent to operators placing on the market wood or wood products;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 307/04.02.2015 on the establishment of fishing prohibition seasons and areas, and of the protection areas for aquatic living resources in year 2015;</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 418/02.06.2005 for the approval of the methods for the assessment of hunting trophies, in compliance with the methods of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation.</p>
5.4. Custom regulations	
5.5. CITES	<p>Ministerial Order no. 154/11.04.2002 on harvesting by shooting specimens of wildlife fauna species of hunting interest, under exceptional circumstances;</p> <p>Government Decision no. 230 of 4 March 2003 on the delineation of the biosphere reserves, national parks and nature parks and the establishment of their administrations;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 11 March 1993 for the ratification by Romania to the Convention for wildlife and natural habitats conservation in Europa, adopted in Bern on 19 September 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 58 of 13 July 1994 for the ratification of the Convention on biological diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992;</p> <p>Law no. 69 of 15 July 1994 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and flora endangered, adopted in Washington on 3 March 1973;</p> <p>Law no. 13 of 8 January 1998 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, adopted in Bonn on 23 June 1979;</p> <p>Law no. 451 of 8 July 2002 ratifying the European Landscape Convention, adopted in Florence on 20 October 2000;</p> <p>Law no. 389 of 19 October 2006 ratifying the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian, adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Law no. 137 of 1 July 2010 ratifying the Protocol for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity and of the landscape diversity, adopted and signed in Bucharest on 19 June 2008, within the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian,</p>

	<p>adopted in Kiev on 22 May 2003;</p> <p>Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of the species of wild flora and fauna transposed in the national legislation through the Government Emergency Ordinance 57/2007;</p> <p>Law no. 5 in 25 January 1991 for the ratification by Romania of the Convention on the wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitats;</p>
6. Due diligence	
6.1. Due diligence Procedures	<p>Government Decision no. 470/04.06.2014 on the approval of the standards for timber sourcing, circulation and trading, for the status of the timber storage facilities and of the round wood processing facilities and on some measures for the implementation of the EU Regulation no. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 for setting the responsibilities incumbent to operators placing on the market wood or wood products, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 426/10.06.2014, with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ordinul ministrului delegat pentru ape, paduri si piscicultura nr. 837/08.10.2014 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei privind organizarea si functionarea SUMAL, obligatiile utilizatorilor SUMAL, precum si structura si modalitatea de transmitere a informatiilor standardizate, publicat in Monitorul Oficial al Romaniei, Partea I, nr. 761/21.10.2014, cu modificarile si completarile ulterioare;</p> <p>Order of the delegate minister for waters, forests and pisciculture no. 837/08.10.2014 for the approval of methods on the organisation and operation of SUMAL, the responsibilities of SUMAL users, and the standardised information structure and methods for transmission, published in The Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 761/21.10.2014, with subsequent amendments;</p>
7. Ecosystem services	
	<p>Law no. 46/2008 - Forestry Code with subsequent amendments</p> <p>Government Decision no. 861/22.07.2009 for the approval of the Set of methods for the allocation, use and control of the annual amounts for the sustainable management of the forest fund owned as private property by natural and legal persons and of the forest fund in public and private property of administrative-territorial units and for the approval of the Procedure for performing forestry services and for carrying out the verifications of the fund, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 573/18.08.2009;</p> <p>Law 526/11.12.2003 for the approval of the National Programme for tourism development "Skiing in Romania" (Official Journal 901/16.12.2003) with subsequent amendments;</p> <p>Ministerial Order 196/10.10.2006 on the approval of the Standards and updated technical prescriptions specific to areas of protection and safety areas related to the national transportation system of crude oil, gasoline, condensate and ethane (Official Journal 855/18.10.2006);</p>

ANNEX B: SPECIES OF CONSERVATION INTEREST

	Group	Name of the species	Objective to be protected	Potential threats
BIRD SPECIES				
1	Species of large nocturnal birds of prey	<i>Bubo bubo</i> , <i>Strix uralensis</i> , <i>Strix aluco</i> , <i>Asio otus</i> , <i>Tyto alba</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
2	Species of small nocturnal birds of prey	<i>Otus scops</i> , <i>Aegolius funereus</i> , <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i> , <i>Athene noctua</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
3	Species of large diurnal birds of prey	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> , <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> , <i>Aquila heliaca</i> , <i>Aquila pomarina</i> , <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> , <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> , <i>Buteo buteo</i> , <i>Buteo rufinus</i> , <i>Pernis apivorus</i> , <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> , <i>Milvus milvus</i> , <i>Milvus migrans</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
4	Species of small diurnal birds of prey	<i>Accipiter nisus</i> , <i>Accipiter brevipes</i> , <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , <i>Falco cherrug</i> , <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , <i>Falco naumanni</i> , <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.

5	Other bird species	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork) <i>Corvus corax</i> (Common Raven)	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
6		<i>Tetrao tetrix</i> (Black Grouse) <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> (Capercaillie)	Lekking areas	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific breeding habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, clear-cuts, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport, grazing in the vicinity of lekking and breeding areas.
TREE SPECIES				
7		<i>Corylus colurna</i> (Turkish Hazel) <i>Larix decidua</i> (European Larch) <i>Pinus cembra</i> (Swiss/Stone pine) <i>Pinus mugo</i> (dwarf mountain pine) <i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)	Specimens of the species	Forest fires
PLANT SPECIES				
8		<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> (Lady's slipper orchid) <i>Fritillaria spp.</i> (Tulip) <i>Himantoglossum caprinum</i> (Greek Orchid)	The habitat where the species are dominant	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport). Illegal collection and trade of the species specimens.

		<i>Lilium martagon</i> (Martagon Lily) <i>Paeonia spp.</i> (Peony) <i>Trollius europaeus</i> (Globeflower)		
MAMMAL SPECIES				
9		<i>Canis lupus</i> (wolf)	Den	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).Disturbances during the breeding season.
10		<i>Cervus elaphus</i> (red deer)	Breeding / rutting areas	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).
11		<i>Felis silvestris</i> (wild cat)	den (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).
12		<i>Lynx lynx</i> (Lynx)	Den / (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).Disturbances during the breeding season.
13		<i>Martes martes</i> (Pine marten)	Den (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism).
14		<i>Meles meles</i> (Badger)	Den	Fragmentation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).
15		<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> (Chamois)	Winter shelters	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism).

16		<i>Ursus arctos</i> (brown bear)	Den	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport). Disturbances during the breeding season.
BAT SPECIES				
17		<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> , <i>Rhinolophus blasii</i> , <i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> , <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , <i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> , <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> , <i>Myotis blythii</i> , <i>Myotis brandtii</i> , <i>Myotis capaccinii</i> , <i>Myotis emarginatus</i> , <i>Myotis dasycneme</i> , <i>Myotis daubentonii</i> , <i>Myotis myotis</i> , <i>Myotis mystacinus</i> , <i>Myotis nattereri</i> , <i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> , <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> , <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> , <i>Eptesicus nilssonii</i> , <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> , <i>Vespertilio murinus</i> , <i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i> , <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> , <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> , <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> , <i>Hypsugo savii</i> , <i>Plecotus auritus</i> , <i>Plecotus austriacus</i> , <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> , <i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> , <i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	Any type of (temporary or permanent) shelter used by any of the chiroptera species any time of the year Feeding areas intensively and periodically visited by any of the chiroptera species	The main threat to forest bats is the loss of shelter places, particularly hollows. The flight couloirs/routes between the shelter and the feeding areas as well as the migration couloirs/routes between the shelters are also affected. Another threat is the use of insecticides, which impact upon the bats populations both directly and indirectly, due to the decrease of the trophic resources.
ANT SPECIES				
18		Formicidae sp. (Ant Species)	Ant hills	Reduction and degradation of the forest-specific habitat use of insecticides in such habitats.

Note of the SDG: the reasons why out of the entire relevant national legislation (Government Emergency Ordinance 57) only these groups of species were chosen are as follows: (i) their conservation requires special measures in comparison with the overall general standard requirements, (ii) the efficiency of achieving the conservation objectives – the forest certification should not be an exclusive measure;

ANNEX C 1: GROUPS OF FOREST TYPES IN ROMANIA

FORMATION GROUP: 1 PURE SPRUCE STANDS AND FOREST TYPES WITH SPRUCE (Picea composita)

- 1 1 Pure spruce stands (Piceeta)
- 1 2 Spruce – fir (Piceto-Abieta)
- 1 3 Mixed Norway spruce – silver fir – European beech stands (Piceeto-Fageta)
- 1 4 Norway spruce – European beech stands (Piceeto-Fageta)
- 1 5 Norway spruce - European larch stands (Piceeto-Larchta)
- 1 6 Norway spruce mixed with stone pine stands (Piceeto-Cembraeta)

FORMATION GROUP: 2 PURE SILVER FIR STANDS AND SILVER FIR FOREST TYPES (WITHOUT SPRUCE) (ABIETA COMPOSITA)

- 2 1 Pure silver fir stands (Abieta)
- 2 2 Fir-beech stands (Abieto-Fageta)
- 2 3 Mixed fir stands and beech stands (Abieto-Fageta composita)

FORMATION GROUP: 3 PINE STANDS, LARCH STANDS AND VARIOUS CONIFEROUS (WITHOUT SPRUCE OR FIR) FOREST TYPES

- 3 1 Pure Scots pine stands (Pineta sylvestris)
- 3 2 Pure black pine stands (Pineta nigrae)
- 3 3 Mixed black pine stands (Pineta nigrae composita)
- 3 4 Pure larch stands (Lariceta)
- 3 5 Larch – stone pine stands (Lariceto-Cembraeta)
- 3 6 Stone pine stands (Pineta cembrae)

FORMATION GROUP: 4 BEECH STANDS AND FOREST TYPES WITH BEECH (WITHOUT OAK) (FAGETA)

- 4.1 Pure mountain beech stands (Fageta montana)
- 4 2 Pure hill beech stands (Fageta submontana)
- 4 3 Mixed beech stands (Fageta composita)

FORMATION GROUP: 5 SESSILE OAK STANDS AND FOREST TYPES WITH SESSILE OAK (QUERCETA SESSILIFLORAR COMPOZITA)

- 5 1 Pure sessile oak stands (Querceta sessiflorae)
- 5 2 Sessile oak – beech stands (Querceto-Fageta)
- 5 3 Sessile oak mixed stands in the hills (Querceta sessiliflorae-Carpineta)
- 5 4 Sessile oak – pedunculate oak (Querceta sessiliflorae-roboris)
- 5 5 Sessile oak and pedunculate oak mixed stands in the hills (Querco-roboris-sessiliflorae-Carpineta))

FORMATION GROUP: 6 PEDUNCULATE OAK STANDS AND FORESTS WITH PEDUNCULATE OAK (WITHOUT SESSILE OAK) (QUERCETA ROBORIS)

- 6 1 Pure pedunculate oak stands (Querceta roboris)
- 6 2 Pedunculate oak mixed stands in the hill and low plains (Querco robori-Carpineta)
- 6 3 Mixed stands from floodplains (Querco robori-Carpineta fraxinetosa)

FORMATION GROUP: 7 TURKEY OAK STANDS, ITALIAN OAK STANDS, TURKEY OAK + ITALIAN OAK FORESTS (QUERCETA CONFERTAE – CERRIS)

- 7 1 Pure Turkey oak stands (Querceta cerris)
- 7 2 Italian Oak stands (Querceta confertae)
- 7 3 Turkey oak – Italian oak stands (Querceta confertae cerris)
- 7 4 Mixed stands of Turkey oak, Italian oak and other oak species (Querceta mixta)
- 7 5 Mixed Turkey oak forests, mixed Italian Oak forests (Querco- Carpineta cerretosa)

FORMATION GROUP: 8 OAK STANDS WITH GREYISH OAK AND DOWNY OAK AND MIXED FORESTS WITH DOWNY OAK (QUERCETA PEDUNCULIFLORAE-PUBESCENS)

- 8 1 Greyish oak stands (Querceta pedunculiflorae)
- 8 2 Pure downy/pubescent oak stands, (Querceta pubescentis)
- 8 3 Mixed stands of greyish oak and downy oak (Querceta pedunculiflorae-pubescentis)
- 8 4 Mixed stands of greyish oak and pedunculate oak (Querceta roboris- pedunculiflorae)
- 8 5 Mixed forest steppe with greyish oak and downy oak (Querco –Carpineta subtermophilia)

FORMATION GROUP: 9 FORESTS OF POPLAR, WILLOW, ALDER (POPULETA, SALCETA, ALNETA)

- 9 1 Pure silver poplar stands (Populeta albae)
- 9 2 Pure black poplar stands (Populeta nigrae)
- 9 3 Mixed silver and black poplar stands (Populeta nigrae-albae)
- 9 4 Eurasian Aspen stands (Populeta tremulae)
- 9 5 Pure willow stands (Saliceta albae)
- 9 6 Mixed poplar and willow stands (Populeto-Saliceta)
- 9 7 Black alder stands (Alneta glutinosae)
- 9 8 Grey alder stands (Alneta incanae)
- 9 9 Mixed black and grey alder stands (Alneta incanae - glutinosae)

FORMATION GROUP: „0“ FORESTS OF VARIOUS DECIDUOUS SPECIES

- 0 1 Hornbeam stands (Carpineta)
- 0 2 Lime-tree stands (Tilieta)
- 0 3 Maple stands (Acereta)
- 0 4 Ash stands (Fraxinus)
- 0 5 Elm stands (Ulmata)

Explanatory notes:

The above classification distinguishes 10 groups of forest type formations, namely:

1. Spruce stands and forest types with spruce
2. Silver fir stands and silver fir forest types (without spruce)
3. Pine stands, larch stands and various coniferous (without spruce or fir) forest types
4. Beech stands and forest types with beech (without oak)
5. Sessile oak stands and forest types with sessile oak
6. Pedunculate oak stands and forests with pedunculate oak (without sessile oak)
7. Turkey oak stands, Italian oak stands, Turkey oak + Italian oak forests
8. Oak stands with greyish oak and downy oak and mixed forests with greyish and downy oak
9. Forests of poplar, willow, alder.
10. Forests of various deciduous species.

The main criterion in setting up these 10 formation groups consisted in the selection of various species or species groups specific for each formation group, covering in this way the classification system for the forest types in Romania.

Thus, for group no. 1, the main species is the Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L) Karsten); for group no. 2, the main species is the Silver fir (*Abies alba* Miller), for group no. 3, the pines (*Pinus sylvestris* L., *P. nigra* Arnold, *P. cembra* L.) and the larch (*Larix decidua* Miller) and so on.

The last group includes various deciduous species which would normally enter the specific composition of other groups, but which, in rare cases, can stand for particular types. Usually the types of forests made up of such species are not fundamental types but types derived from the former (hornbeam stands, lime-tree stands, and similar). Yet, there are cases when such species can stand for fundamental types, some of them with relic origin, others related to a-zonal conditions (flood plain types).

Within each such formation group, the formations are usually distinguished according to the type-specific composition criterion. Thus, within the first group, of “pure spruce stand and spruce forest type”, the following formations are differentiated:

- 1 1 pure spruce stands
- 1 2 spruce – fir stands
- 1 3 mixed Norway spruce – silver fir – European beech stands
- 1 4 Norway spruce – European beech stands
- 1 5 Norway spruce - European larch stands
- 1 6 mixed Norway spruce with stone pine stands

ANNEX C.2: LEVEL OF REPRESENTATIVE AREAS

- a. Natural forests – *forest areas in which many of the main features and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biodiversity, are present*
- b. Intensive plantations – *forest areas in which most of the main features and key elements that define the native ecosystems are not present; such areas are the result of anthropic activities such as planting, sowing or intensive tending operations (plantations / cultures with allochthonous species – Euro-American poplars, selected willows, Douglas fir, red oak, etc.)*

		Forest management intensity		
		Natural forests (over 70%)	Mixed forests	Intensive plantations (over 70%)
Size of the management unit	Large (over 1000 ha)	11	11	12
	Medium (100 – 1000 ha)	10	11	12
	Small (sub 100)	10	10	11

ANNEX D: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Note of the Standard Development Group:

All forests are important and within each of them there are economic, social or ecological values that must be preserved. Yet, there are cases in which some of such values (i.e. attributes) are deemed to be of exceptional or critical importance; in such cases, the area which has to be properly managed in order to maintain such values may be defined as a high conservation value forest (HCVF). However, it should not be understood that **Principle 9– High Conservation Value Forests** in the FSC certification system, covers all aspects related to biodiversity. Within this standard, **Principle 6 – Environmental impact**, refers to biodiversity conservation (**Criterion 6.4. The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures required for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of the management activities and to the conservation* status and the ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*) and explicitly addresses the rare and threatened species and their habitats. **Therefore, the difference between the two principles resides in the fact that while Principle 6 refers to biodiversity-related aspects in general and wherever they are present, Principle 9 refers to those forest areas in which there are values of critical importance (i.e. are significant at global, regional and national levels), leading thus to additional management solutions, including specific consultations, strategies and monitoring.** Consequently, these two principles (6 and 9) complete each other and both of them should be taken into consideration for certification.**

Note: the information in this annex was taken and adapted from the HCVF Toolkit issued by WWF Romania, 2nd edition, year 2013

HCVF 1. FOREST AREAS THAT CONTAIN GLOBALLY, REGIONALLY OR NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT¹ CONCENTRATIONS OF BIODIVERSITY² VALUES (RARE, ENDEMIC, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES)

HCVF 1.1. – Forest areas included in protected areas

Definition
Forest areas included in scientific reserves, nature reserves, and areas declared nature monuments, fully-protected areas or strict nature reserves within the natural areas protected in compliance with the legislation in force for the environment.
Threshold
The presence of forest areas within protected areas ranging in the above mentioned categories, on condition that their main objective is the conservation of biodiversity ³ .
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of the protected areas in Romania;

¹"**Significant**" is to be interpreted as:

- designation, classification or recognition of the conservation status by an international institution;
- designation by national or regional authorities of by a responsible conservation organisation;
- voluntary recognition by the "organisation", based on the available information and on the stakeholder consultation with regard to the presence of some significant biodiversity concentrations, even if they are not (currently) officially declared as such, taking into account the consequences on the management;

²For the purpose of this standard, "**Biodiversity concentrations**" is to be understood as:

- significant number of species classified as rare, threatened, endangered or endemic;
- important populations or abundance of a species significant in relation to the populations at national, regional or global levels;
- even a small population (mere presence) of a critically endangered species

³ Although the title refers to "protected areas" in general terms, the concept of HVC 1.1 only refers to those protected areas which indeed contain globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values. Therefore, only the forest areas included in those types of protected areas or parts of such areas in which such high concentrations of biodiversity are present shall be identified as HVC 1.1. Categories of protected areas or parts within them which do not meet this requirement shall not be included.

- Documents on the proposals⁴ for the designation of nature reserves at local and county levels – County Councils, Agencies for Environment Protection, other institutions;
- Management plans of the protected areas;
- Forest management plans.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The management measures for HCVF1.1 are those set within the management plans of the protected areas.

For the areas ranging in the functional categories of the T I functional type, no human interventions shall be allowed. In the case of nature reserves, based on the assessment of the conservation needs of the species and habitats for which such reserves were designated, management measures shall be applied in order to *maintain or improve the significant concentrations of rare, endemic, threatened and endangered species*. In such cases, although the forestry technical norms recommend the same functional type as for the other categories (i.e. T I), appropriate management measures should be proposed (i.e. not all the forest area is automatically included into the strictly protected area).

⁴In case there are proposals which (for a long period of time) have not been solved, the precautionary principle that requires additional assessments shall be applied.

HCVF 1.2 FORESTS CONTAINING RARE, ENDEMIC, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Definition
Forests which are habitats for rare, endemic, threatened and endangered species.
Threshold ⁵
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>occurrence of a viable population of one of the species mentioned in table 1</i> 2. <i>they are localised within a site designated on scientific criteria and recognised as having nationally or regionally significant concentrations: protected areas of community importance, protected areas of national interest or other relevant studies⁶.</i>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <p>For the identification of the forests with critical concentrations of the plant species in Table 1, the following sources shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – list of protected areas in Romania – Natura 2000 database – the management plans of the protected areas – files/records for the designation of the protected areas – scientific works in this field – forest management plans – consultations with research institutes, education, museums, local experts, protected area managers, NGOs etc.

⁵Thresholds 1 and 2 should be considered cumulatively.

⁶Through the **engagement** of the “organisation”, after stakeholder consultation and based on the existing research, the manager may also decide to take into consideration the high conservation values outside the protected areas already designated. Useful studies in this respect can be: files/records for the designation or extension of protected areas, regional development strategies, integrated management plans, Forest management plans, various scientific researches etc.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:**I. For forest species:**

The forestry works applied shall be in compliance with the ecological needs of the species intended for conservation (especially humidity and light) and shall be decided upon following the consultation with biology experts. Furthermore, such works shall ensure the continuity of the habitat in that specific location, either within the same or in the neighbouring forest stands, taking into account the fact that the forest ecosystem has a cyclic evolution, the early development stages are naturally featured by the absence of the grass floor due to excessive shade, - i.e. the extreme density of young trees generates an excessive competition for all resources – light, water, nutrients. Timber harvesting shall not be carried out during the growing season of the species of interest, in order to ensure opportunities for their reproduction and perpetuation. Timber collection shall be carried out with minimum impact on the soil, in order to avoid damages to roots and to underground vegetative reproduction structures (rhizomes, bulbs).

II. For species in ecosystems adjacent to the forests:

No operations bringing about radical modifications of the habitat of the species of interest (such as drainage, plantations, substitutions etc.) shall be carried out. The harvesting of the timber from the forestry fund adjacent to such ecosystems shall not be carried out during the growing season of the species of interest, in order to ensure their reproduction and perpetuation. Especially wood felling and extraction shall avoid the areas (ecosystems) where there are populations of the species to protect. Where this is not possible, such activities shall only be carried out during the dormant season (preferably when the soil is frozen and/or covered with snow), in order to avoid damaging the plants and to mitigate to the minimum the damage to the soil and, implicitly, to the underground vegetative reproduction structures – e.g. rhizomes, bulbs.

Table 1 Species of rare, endemic, threatened and endangered plants

No.	Species	Occurrence
1	<i>Acanthus balcanicus</i> Heywood & I. Richardson	AB: Alba Iulia, Micesti; CS: Danube valley (between Bazias and Pojejena), reserve Cheile Nerei - Beusnita; MH: between Svinita and Tri-Kule, Orsova on hill Alion, Danube valley at Portile de Fier and Cazanele Mici, Hinova, Cerneti, hill Iorgutovei, hill Starminei, between Schela Cladovei and Varciorova, Varciorova, Gura Vaii, between Arginesti and Butoiesti, v. Oglanicului; DJ: Craiova, Teisani, Segarcea, Radovan, plateau Plenita; OT: plateau Cotmeana between Campeni and Spineni
2	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i> L.	CS: Pescari, Drencova; MH: in Danube valley at Cazane, Plavisevita, Dubova, Cuina Turcului, v. Saraorschi, Ogradena; GL: cultivated on plateau Milos - Cismeles and plateau Garboavele - Tulucesti
3	<i>Achillea cartilaginea</i> Ledeb. ex Rchb.	TM: Lugoj; IS: Iasi at Socola; SV: Suceava at Itcani towards Burdujeni
4	<i>Bulbocodium versicolor</i> (Ker Gawl.) Spreng.	VS: Podul Opii in plateau "Valea Babei"
5	<i>Caragana frutex</i> (L.) K. Koch	VS: Tatarani-Danesti on hill Botoaia-Budunoaia, Baltati (com. Tatarani) on hill Chicera, Serbesti-Ciortesti on hill Morei, Dobroslovesti-Zapodeni on hill Uncesti, Tanacu in reserve „Coasta Rupturile” and on grazing land „Horeta”, Draxeni, Ivesti: hill Bujoru, Manjesti at „Coasta Murgenilor” and on v. Crasnei at cca. 120 m alt.; IS: Valea Lunga; CT: Adamclisi, Valea Rea, Carpinis, between Baraganul and Valea Seaca on v. Omurcea, Mircea Voda on v. Cara-Su, Cochirleni, Canaraua Fetii, rez.: Dumbraveni and Esehioi, plateau „Ion Creanga”-Valeni; TL: Atmagea on v. Ghiubelca, Agighiol, hill Chervantu
6	<i>Cardamine enneaphyllos</i> (L.) Crantz	BV: Predeal on v. Rasnoavei; CS; MH: v. Pragusului Mare; GJ: Novaci-Ranca; SV: Argestru, Campulung, Carlibaba; Mts Capatanii on Mt. Buila
7	<i>Cardamine quinquefolia</i> (M. Bieb.) Schmalh.	VN: Brosteni on hill Deleanu, Focsani in plateau Crang; BC: Chetris-Tamasi, Pod. Barladului, interfluviul Siret-Barlad; NT: Poienari; VS: Dranceni, plateau Siscani, Husi in plateau Dobrina in pct. „Scolul” at cca. 350 m alt., Bahnari in plateau Rediu-Bustei and Branistea, Mircesti-Tacuta in plateau Tufesti, Bereasa-Danesti in plateau Bousori and Dop, Lipovat, Ciomag and Pascani, Puscasi-Laza, Bogdana, Morareni, Al. Vlahuta, Chetrosu, Gherghesti, Ibanesti, Mireni, Coroiesti, Viisoara; IS: Dobrovat in plateau Cobuza and Buda, plateau Barnova, plateau Dobrovat, Trifesti in plateau Roscani
8	<i>Cephalorrhynchus tuberosus</i> (Steven) Schchian	MH: between Orsova and Gura Vaii, Varciorova, Danube valley at Cazane

9	<i>Chartolepis glastifolia</i> (L.) Cass. (<i>Centaurea glastifolia</i> L.; <i>Centaurea chartolepis</i> Greuter)	BZ: plateau Frasinu, plateau Spataru, plateau Gomesti at 86 m alt., between Lipia and Pietrosul, at cca. 1,5 Km de Lipia, in point "in balta" (Cracanata, com. Stalpu)
10	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> (L.) W. P. C. Barton	HR: Meresti, Tusnad-Bai on Mt. Puciosul, Tusnad on Cetatuia, Valea Alba, Baile Homorod; CV: Valcele, Reci; BV: Cristian, Zizin on Combos, Noa, Sacele; SB: Dumbrava Sibiu; SV: Calinesti-Cuparenco, Calinesti-Enache, Benea on hill Glodului, Dumbrava-Granicesti; BT: Dorohoi at "Zvoriste"; Mts Nemira; Barsei (Mt. Postavarul)
11	<i>Comandra elegans</i> (Rochel ex Rchb.) Rchb. fil.	MM; CJ; CS; MH: Breznita de Ocol, Gura Slatinicului, v. Topolnitei, Flamanda, Varciorova; GJ: Bascov; DJ: Craiova, Vartop; OT; VL: Horezu in „Padurea Boului”; TR: Blejesti-Videle; GR: Comana, Ghimpat; IF: Vlad Tepes; GL: Ianga plateau Garboavele, Pechea, Valea Marului, Slobozia Conachi in plateau Baltatu, Urlesti; CT: reserve Canaraua Fetii, Esechioi, Ostrov; TL: Greci on Piatra Imbulzita, hill Secara
12	<i>Corylus colurna</i> L.	CS: Parcul Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, v. Sirinei, plateau Berzasca, Mt. Domogled, v. Cernei, Baile Herculane, Ciorici; MH („Dealul lui Vodita”, v. Vodita, v. Dohomna, Bazinetul Dubovei, Piatra Closani on Piatra Mica and Piatra Mare, v. Tesnei at Covei, v. Bahnei, Varciorova, Strehaia in plateau Gavanele); GJ: Man. Tismana, Closani on v. Motrului, Steiul Rosu, hill Calului, Calugareni, reserve “Cotul with Aluni”, Topesti, Piatra Closanilor, Vf. Gorganu
13	<i>Corydalis pumila</i> (Host) Rchb.	DJ: Podari in Valea Rea; Bucuresti (plateau Baneasa); GL: Barbosi; TL: hill Denis Tepe
14	<i>Crocus chrysanthus</i> (Herb.) Herb.	TL: Cataloi, Niculitel, Man. Cocos, Isaccea, Telita, Valea Teilor, Balabancea, Ceamurlia, Babadag, Meidanchioi, Trestenic, Beidaud, hill Consul, hill Bestepe, hill Mandresti, alte local.; CT: reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni and Esechioi, Agigea, Carstul Cheia, Adamclisi in plateau Sipote
15	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> L.	MM: Bistra; SJ; CJ; BN; MS; HR (incl. Odorheiul Secuiesc on hill Flirtus, Bradesti; CV; BV: Predeal, Mt. Tampa; SB; AB: v. Rametului; BH; CS (incl. Baile Herculane); MH: Baia de Arama; GJ: Novaci, Piatra Closani; AG: Campulung; BZ: v. Niscovului; BC: Onesti, Buhoci, Slanic; NT (incl. Man. Durau, Pangarati); VS: Pogana; IS, incl. plateau Repedea, Tatarusi, between Cristesti and Motca; BT: Hiliseu-Horia, plateau Gorovei, Dorohoi on „Plaiul Zvoriste”, Baisa and Sendriceni; SV: Zamostea, Calinesti-Cuparenco, Brosteni, Campulung Moldovenesc; Mts: Calimani; Rarau: “Codrul Secular Slatioara”; Bistritei: Crucea-Toance; Ceahlau; Hasmas; Cheile Bicazului; Penteleu; Piatra Craiului; Retezat: Albele
16	<i>Daphne blagayana</i> Freyer	Mts: Ciucas (Vf. Ciucas); Piatra Mare; Postavarul; Piatra Craiului; Bucegi (Sinaia at Stancile "Sf. Ana", Mt. Padina Crucii, v. Ghimbaselului, Bucsoiul; Baiului, incl. on v. Azugai and v. Cazacului at cca. 950 m alt.); Iezer-Papusa on v. Dambovicioarei; Cozia: Man. Stanisoara, Vf. Cozia, Galdanul; Capatanii: Buila, Piatra Tarnovului; Parang; Valcan (Dosul Macrisului, „Locuri Rele” in Def. Jiului);

		Mehedinti (Piatra Closani on Piatra Mica and Piatra Mare, Piatra Mare at curmatura dintre “Pietre”; Bihor-Vladeasa: Vidra; BV: Brasov on stanca „Predigstuhl” ; AB: Campeni; AG
17	<i>Daphne laureola</i> L.	CS: Moldova Noua on hill „Milan”, Cozla on v. Sirinei, reserve Valea Mare-Moldova Noua; MH: Varciorova at Portile de Fier, between v. Mraconiei and Cazanele Mari, Def. Dunarii, v. Sirinieii
18	<i>Doronicum orientale</i> Hoffm.	AB: Sebes; GR: Comana in plateau “Valea Hotilor”; TL: in plateau “Teke” at Cerna, plateau „Valea Fagilor” - Luncavita
19	<i>Dracocephalum thymiflorum</i> L.	SV: Pojorata, Masivul Rarau
20	<i>Elymus panormitanus</i> (Parl.) Tzvelev (<i>Agropyron panormitanum</i> Parl.)	CS: reserve Domogled mai sus de „Ogasul Mutului”, Mt. Domogled, Drencova, Baile Herculane at Ciorici; MH: Svinita on hill Trescovat, Plavisevita, Varciorova at Portile de Fier, Gura Vail, reserve Gura Vail-Varciorova, hill Duhovnei
21	<i>Epipactis microphylla</i> (Ehrh.) Sw.	CJ; BN; BV; AB: Vf. Pragul at S-V de iezarul Ighiel, Tibru; HD; BH: reserve “Def. Crisului Repede” on hill Magurii, v. pr. Sighistel, Calugari on v. Preotesei, Dumbravita on Vf. Bujorului and on V. Pinilor; AR: Aciuta, Crocna, Dulcele and v. Zimbrului; TM; CS: Baile Herculane; MH: Ogasul Tiganului, Varciorova; GJ: Man. Tismana; AG; PH: Sinaia; IS: Iasi; TL: Cerna; Mts: Piatra Craiului; Bucegi; Fagaras; Tarcu-Petreanu; Cernei; Mehedinti (v. r. Tesna); Codru-Moma; Plopis on hill Iepure, hill Linul, hill Ponor and pr. Bistra
22	<i>Euphorbia carpatica</i> Wolf.	MM: Baia Mare on hill Rojali in Mt. Ignis, Sapanta at Apa Rosie, Sat-Sugatag, Baz. r. Mara, at Runcu, on v. Stedea, on v. Mare, Cheile Tatarului, on v. Podului, Baz. v. Firiza (pe v. Neagra, v. Blidaru, sub Poiana Iezarele, Izv. Sturului, Poiana lui Dumitru, halta Runc, Hordaua, Trisepinti, „La Puntii”, at confluenta izv. Runcu with izv. de la Colibi, Niresul Sapantei, Jilerescu; SM: Certeze langa ml. „Brebui” at cca. 650 m alt., Certeze langa pr. Valea Alba
23	<i>Galanthus plicatus</i> M. Bieb.	TL: Ciucurova, plateau Babadag, Man. Cocos, Niculitel “La Monument”, Man. Celik, Cerna, Tiganca, Babadag, hill Sarica, Carasan-Teke, Edirlen; CT: reserve Dumbraveni, reserve Fantanita-Murfatlar
24	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i> Hook. fil.	CS; MH; DJ: Rast on „Ostrovul lui Vana”; VN: Focsani in plateau Crang; GL: frecv in Baz. Chinejii, Munteni, Ghidigeni, Tanasoia, Iacomii, Hanul Conachi, plateau Balta-Munteni, plateau Torcesti; VS: Vinderei, Vaslui, Husi, Movileni-Coroiesti; BC: Podu-Turcului, Codrii Cucului, Seaca, Loturi, Fantanele-Lehancea, Plopu-Motoseni, Glavanesti; CT (incl. reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni, Canaraua Fetii and Esehioi, plateau Seid-Orman, Adamclisi spre Ostrov, reserve „Gura Dobrogei”); TL (incl. Mts Macinului)
25	<i>Geranium asphodeloides</i> Burm. fil.	CT: Gr. Saele at cetatea Histria; TL: Macin at baza Mt. Pricopanul

26	<i>Gymnospermium altaicum</i> (Pall.) Spach. ssp. <i>odessanum</i> (DC.) E. Mayer & Pulević	TL: between Cerna and Greci on hill Chervantu, Agighiol, Izvoarele on hill Consul, Luncavita, hill Denis-Tepe, hill Sarica, Carasan-Teke, com. Izvoarele, Greci on hill Moroianu, Cerna on hill Dalchi, Valea Teilor on hill Trestenic
27	<i>Himantoglossum sensu lato</i> (L.) Spreng.	MS; SB: Casolt and Gusterita; AB; BH; AR: Ghioroc; TM; CS: Baile Herculane, Bozovici on v. Lighidiei; MH, Svinita, Tisovita, Plavisevita, Varciorova, Dudasul Schelei, langa pestera Topolnita; GJ: Piatra Closani; DJ; OT: plateau Resca; DB: between Man. Dealul and Man. Viforata on „Valea Sasului”; PH: Scaieni-Ploiesti; BZ: Baz. r. Ramnicu Sarat; GR: Comana, Ghimpat; IF: plateau Baneasa Nemtoaicei, plateau Cernica; IL; IS: Schitul Stavnice, Ciurea, Barnova; CT (incl. rez.: Hagieni, Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi, Murfatlar); TL (incl. plateau Babadag, catre Caugagia, Nifon, plateau Tiganca)
28	<i>Hypericum umbellatum</i> A. Kern.	AB: Vidra (pe Piatra Strutu and Poienile de sub Piatra) and Abrud on Mt. Vulcan
29	<i>Iris sintenisii</i> Janka	BZ: reserve "Paclele"; GL: Tecuci; VS: Murgeni; IS: reserve „Valea lui David”, Deleni, Galata-Iasi; BT: Calugareni-Ungureni; TL: plateau Babadag in poiana Chiurum-Tarla, Niculitel, Ortachioi, Macin spre Ghecet, Razboieni, Neatarnarea, Telita, Carasan-Teke, Uspenia; CT: reserve Canaraua Fetii, reserve Esechioi, reserve Hagieni
30	<i>Lathyrus laxiflorus</i> (Desf.) Kuntze	MH: Govodarva, Malovat
31	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i> (L.) Sw.	MS; BV; AB: Paclisa on v. Salistei, Alba Iulia in Mas. Mamut; BH; AR: v. Crisului Alb, Araneag, Nadas, Conop, Dumbrava, v. Milovita, Gurahont, v. Uibaresti, Rasca, hill Baltele; CS: Baile Herculane; MH: hill Glogovei-Comanestilor, Gura Slatinicului, Varciorova on Mt. Ciocanul, on „Hill Mare” and „Duhovna”, Svinita, v. Ieselnitei; GJ: Man. Tismana, at „Vartoapele Ieroni”; OT; VL, incl. Nisipi; AG; DB: Priseaca, Teis, v. Tiei, Plaiul Mogoi; BZ: Hierasti, Homesti, Baz. r. Ramnicu Sarat, reserve "Paclele"; GR: Comana; IF: Peris; VN: Pufesti, Ploscuteni; GL: plateau Adam, plateau Poganesti – Suceveni; VS: Barbosi-Hoceni, Bogdana Voloseni, Fedesti, Trestiana; IS: plateau Crasnita-Ciortesti; CT (incl. reserve Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi, Sipote in plateau Ierbosu); TL (Delta D.: Letea, plateau Babadag-Codru); Mts: Zarandului); Plopiș: hill Boti, hill Iepure, hill Linul, hill Ticleu
32	<i>Malus dasyphylla</i> Borkh.	BN: Rodna; BV: Brasov; CT: reserve „Gura Dobrogei”; TL: Babadag
33	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> (F. W. Schmidt) Moench	SB: between Orlat and Gura Raului; DB: Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt.; Mts Aninei
34	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> Hudson	SB: Poplaca; HD: Geoagiu-Bai; MH: Svinita, between Svinita and Tri-Kule; DB: Targoviste, Man. Viforata in „Valea Cocosatului” and in „Valea lui Enache”, Laculete, Doicesti, Ocnita, Dealu Mare, Miclosanii Mici, Gorgota; PH: Filipeștii de Padure, Breaza, Scaieni, Ploiesti,

		Plopu, Harsa
35	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> L.	AB: Aiud, Alba Iulia; DB: Targoviste, Laculete, Pucioasa, Gorgota, Ocnita, Branesti, Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt.; PH: Poiana Tapului, Cheile Doftanei; IS: Schitul Stavnici; SV: v. Siretului; Mts Bucegi at Piatra Arsa
36	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i> Cav. ssp. <i>oestrifera</i> (M. Bieb.) Soó	CS: Oravita, Parcul Semenici-Cheile Carasului, Cheile Nerei, reserve Cheile Garlistei; MH: between Svinita and Tri-Kule; GJ: Tg. Jiu in plateau Ursatei; DB: Targoviste at Teis, Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt., between Man. Dealul and Man. Viforata on „Valea Sasului”, Laculete, Doicesti, Ocnita; PH: Scaieni-Ploiesti, Valea Calugareasca, between gara c.f. Breaza and Nistoresti, Harsa, Plopu, between Petrosita and Urlati, Calinesti on v. "Nucului", at "Secui", "Snuiul", on colinele "Gorgani"; BZ: Cislau, Patarlagele on valea Viei; BC: Pasul Oituz at Poiana Sarata on hill Maciucas; Mts Plopi: hill Potochi
37	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> Mill.	MS: Reghin; BV: Brasov; AB: Alba Iulia, Abrud; HD: Deva, Dobra; BH: Mts Plopi (on hill Tonchi, com. Tinaud, hill Potochi, hill Cetea, hill Borozel); TM: Lunca
38	<i>Opopanax bulgaricus</i> Velen.	CT: Albesti (rez. Hagieni, pct. „Cazanul Mare")
39	<i>Orchis pallens</i> L.	CJ: Cluj-Napoca; HR: Harghita, Praid, Lueta; BV: Brasov „Printre Gradini", Magura Codlei, „Poiana Cetatii", „Dealul Morii", Poiana Brasov; CS: Resita, Oravita on Mt. Simion, Bozovici in plateau „Poiana Opretilor", Moldova Noua in „Valea Mare", reserve Valea Mare-Moldova Noua, Mt. Domogled in Poiana Domogled, Malu Mare, Secui; MH: Varciorova on v. Bahnei, spre Ilovita, v. Slatinicului, gura „Cerovatului", Orsova on hill Olimp; DJ: Malu Mare, Secui; ? TL: Ciucurova, Nicolae Balcescu, Babadag; Mts: Barsei, incl. Postavarul; Bucegi; Fagaras (Vf. Galati); Plopi: hill Linul, hill Ponor
40	<i>Orchis papilionacea</i> L.	BV: Brasov; CS: Anina, Baile Herculane on Mt. Domogled, reserve Valea Ciclovei, Bozovici, alte local.; MH: Orsova on hill Alion, Plavisevita, between Ieselnita and Ogradena, Varciorova, Ilovita on v. Cerovatului, Drobeta Turnu Severin on hill Iorgutovei, Baia de Arama, hill Marcopriciu, between Svinita and Tri-Kule, Tisovita, alte localitati
41	<i>Orchis simia</i> Lam.	CS: Bazias, Mts Aninei, in apropierea izv. Beusnitei; MH: Varciorova on Dealul Mare, Plavisevita, at Gura Slatinicului and on „Cracul Ciolane", Gura Vail on hill Carlan, plateau Oglanic, Schela Cladovei, Dudasul Schelei, Ponoare; NT: Roman; CT: reserve Dumbraveni, Canarua Fetii and Esehioi, Sipote in plateau Ierbosiu; TL: Ciucurova spre Nicolae Balcescu, Babadag, Niculitel spre Taita
42	<i>Ornithogalum fimbriatum</i> Willd.	GR: Comana, Puieni and Prundu, Greaca, on Valea Gurbanului; IF: Mihai Bravu, Mironesti, 30 Decembrie; CL: Ianga I. Greaca, Cascioarele in plateau Tufele Grecului; IL: Slobozia at plateau Slobozeanca, Platonesti, spre cazarma at Slobozia; GL: Rogojeni in plateau "Rapa Chifului" and at "Valea Chetroasa", Oancea at pct. "Bate Lupul"; TL: between Babadag and gara c.f. Codru, plateau Babadag, Tulcea, Nicolae Balcescu, Baschioi, Calugaru-Iancina, Enisala

43	<i>Ornithogalum sphaerocarpum</i> A. Kern.	TM: plateau "Casa Verde"; CS: Anina, Danube valley between Moldova Veche and Pojejena on hill Golovarf, reserve Valea Ciclovei, ? Baile Herculane
44	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> L. ssp. <i>banatica</i> (Rochel) Soó	BH: Borz on hill Pacau, Dumbravita on Vf. Bujorului at 689 m alt.; TM: Lugoj; CS: Bazias; MH: Ribis
45	<i>Paeonia daurica</i> Andrews	MH: Varciorova on Mt. Ciocanul, hill Marcopriciu, Drumul Hotesc; BZ: Salcia on Plaiul Saratii at cca. 400 m alt. (1156), Man. Ciolanu on hill „Poiana Rotunda”
46	<i>Paeonia mascula</i> (L.) Mill.	CS: Bazias, Valea Ciclovei sub Vf. Simion at 450 m alt., Sasca on v. Beusnitei, in apropierea izv. Beusnitei, Bazias-Pojejena; MH: Mt. Ciocanul, Varciorova
47	<i>Periploca graeca</i> L.	GR: Giurgiu; IF: CL: Oltenita; IL: Hatis and Fetesti; BR: Insula Brailei at Zatna in plateau Ciurea; CT: Topalu, Harsova, Cernavoda, Rasova, Medgidia, Mangalia, Mamaia, Vadu Oii, Adamclisi, Oltina on Ostrovul Strambu, v. Carasu, Harsova; TL: Ostrov
48	<i>Piptatherum holciforme</i> (M. Bieb.) Roem. & Schult. (<i>Oryzopsis holciformis</i> (M. Bieb.) Hack.)	HD; CS; MH; OT; AG; DB; TR; IF; TL: Izvoarele on hill Consul; CT (incl. reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni and Canaraua Fetii, Murfatlar at Serpla-Cula)
49	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i> L.	CT: Ostrov: hill Arab Tabie and Baba Rada, Ostrov at Studina Voda , rez.: Hagieni, Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi
50	<i>Pulmonaria filarszkyana</i> Jáv. (<i>P. rubra</i> ssp. <i>filarszkyana</i> (Jáv.) Domin)	Mts: Maramuresului, on Mt. Farcau, Pietrosul Maramuresului , Macarlau in valea r. Vaser; Rodnei, incl. Pietrosul Mare; Suhard; Obcinele Bucovinei (Mt. Iedu, Tatarca); Calimani on Piatra Cusmei; Rarau: "Codrul Slatioara"
51	<i>Pyrola carpatica</i> Holub & Krisa	Mts: Rodnei and Bucegi
52	<i>Pyrus nivalis</i> Jacq.	GR: Comana, Ghimpati; IF: plateau Baneasa
53	<i>Ranunculus flabellifolius</i> Heuff. & Rchb.	CS: Carasova, Oravita, Plavisevita, Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, Prigor; IS: Iasi on hill Repedea
54	<i>Rosa turcica</i> Rouy	BV: Brasov; BH: Briheni on hill Crucilor, Huta Balateasa spre poiana Runc; CT: Mangalia; TL: Babadag (hill Ianak-Bair), reserve „Varful Secaru”-Atmagea

55	<i>Rosa coziae</i> Nyár.	Mts: Cozia , incl. on Ciuha Mica; Capatanii: Mt. Buila, Mt. Stogusorul, between Gurguiata and Mt. Stogusoru
56	<i>Saccharum strictum</i> (Host) Spreng. (<i>Erianthus appressus</i> Jáv)	Along the rivers, in: CS: Bazias; MH: Svinita, hill Buliga; PH; GR: Comana, Braesti; IF; TL: in Danube Delta (between Portita and Perisor, Letea, Sf. Gheorghe)
57	<i>Saxifraga cymbalaria</i> L.	BC: Baile Slanic (in the plateau on hill Surei, on p. dr. a pr. Slanic at cca. 500 m alt.) and between v. Oituzului and Uzului, on v. Dobrului, on v. Pufului, on v. Salariei , Darmanesti in molidisul „Cracurele” de-a lungul pr. „Izvorul Negru” at cca. 1200 m alt.), Darmanesti at „Plaiul Ciungetului”
58	<i>Salix daphnoides</i> Vill.	MS: Rastolita; SB: Pasul Turnu-Rosu; CS: v. Bistrei Marului; DB: Targoviste in In. r. Ialomita; PH: Comarnic-Posada, between Sinaia and Busteni along the river Prahova; GR: Comana; VS: In. pr. Tifesti, Berezeni, Silistea-Iana; BC: Hemeiusi at lake Lilieci; Mts: Ceahlau and Giumalau
59	<i>Scutellaria columnae</i> L.	CS: Danube valley; MH: reserve Gura Vaii-Varciorova
60	<i>Scutellaria velenovskyi</i> Rech. fil.	Jud.: Caras-Severin; Mehedinti; Constanta; Tulcea
61	<i>Symphytum tauricum</i> Willd.	CT: reserves: Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi; TL: Babadag on v. Chioscula and Ciresicula, Ciucurova, Cocos, Niculitel, Bestepe, Cerna, Tiganca, plateau „Valea Fagilor” – Luncavita
62	<i>Syringa josikaea</i> J. Jacq. ex Rchb.	CJ: Ciucea, Negreni; HD: pr. Obarsia de Cris; BH: Lorau, Saliste de Vascau, Baz. Stana de Vale; Mts: Metaliferi (pe Mt. Vulcan); Gilau-Muntele Mare (v. Iadei-Rameti, Dealul Mare at 957 m. alt., v. Ariesului and tributaries, v. Aleului and tributaries); BH-CJ: Ciucea, Negreni; Bihor-Vladeasa: Sacueu, v. Draganului, v. Somesului Cald and tributaries, v. Galbena
63	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Carp. Orient. (Mts: Maramuresului; Rodnei; Bargaului; Calimani; Obcina Feredeului); Obcina Mare; Rarau, incl. Cheile „Moara Dracului”, „Codrul Secular Slatioara”; Giumalau; Stanisoarei); Bistritei; Ceahlau; Hasmas; Cheile Bicazului; Gosman-Tarcau; Gurghiului; Giurgeului; Harghita; Ciucului; Nemira; Vrancei; Persani: Cheile Varghisului; Siriu; Penteleu; Ciucas; Baiului; Postavarul; Piatra Mare; BN; BC: Brusturoasa; Merid. (Mts: Bucegi at Sinaia, Busteni, Predeal on Clabucetul Taurului; Piatra Craiului; Leaota; Iezer-Papusa; Fagaras; Capatanii, incl. catena Buila-Vanturarita, on Mt. Piatra, Cheile pr. Cheia; Lotrului; Cindrel; Sureanu; Parang (sub Vf. Mandra); Valcan; Tarcu-Petreanu; Godeanu; Cernei; Mehedinti) and Occid. (Mts: Almajului; Semenicului; Aninei; Poiana Rusca; Metaliferi (pe Mt. Vulcan); Trascaului; Gilau-Muntele Mare, incl. Mt. Scarita-Belioara; Bihor-Vladeasa; CJ: Borzesti, reserve Cheile Turzii); HR: Tusnad-Bai; AB: v. Rametului); CS: Gura Golambului, Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, reserve Domogled, Berzasca, v. Siriniei, reserve Valea Ciclovei); MH: Portile de Fier, Bazinetul Dubovei, Tisovita, Cazanele Mari, Dubova, Ogradena; VN: reserve „Cenaru”; BC: Baz. r. Casin (Branisteanu-Reaua Mare, Man. Casin, Palanca, Comanesti, Darmanesti, Tg. Ocna; NT: reserve „Pangarati” on v. Paraului with Brazi, P. F. Vanatori, Man. Neamt; BT: reserve Tudora; SV: Crucea-Toance); Cris. (incl. v. Crisului Alb, Varfuri in plateau „Campul Malului”,

		Talagiu in poiana „Gruul Lupului”, O.S. Sudrigiu and Vascau, Izbucul Galbenei, Piatra Galbenei, Piatra Ciungilor, Scarita-Padis, Piatra Bulzului, Piatra Boghii, v. Saritoarei, plateau Baita).
64	<i>Verbascum glabratum</i> Friv. ssp. <i>brandzae</i> (Franch. ex Brandza) Murb.	VL: on v. Lotrului at Brezoi, Golotreni, Man. Cozia, Mt. Foarfeca, Calimanesti, Caciulata
65	<i>Vicia biennis</i> L.	IF; TL (incl. Delta D. on Gr. Caraorman and Gr. Letea)
66	<i>Vicia sparsiflora</i> Ten.	MH: Strehaia; GJ: Mierea Birnicii; DJ: Mihaita in plateau Leamna and Lupulet, Obedin, between Polmeltu and Cotofenii in Dos in plateau Bancii, Bucovat in plateau Dos, lunca Craiovei; Def. r. Jiu

HCVF 1.3 – FORESTS OF CRITICAL SEASONAL USE

Definition
Forests providing shelter for <i>critical concentrations</i> of species at certain periods/ stages of their lifetime.
Threshold ⁷
<p>1. occurrence of specimens of one of the species listed in Annex 2, in high concentration during a critical period of their existence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ nesting and resting areas for migratory and/or colonial species; ➤ capercaillie and black grouse lekking areas; ➤ rocky areas, areas with old hollowed trees which contain bat colonies during hibernating and breeding seasons; ➤ beaver colonies; ➤ chamois winter refuge areas; ➤ breeding wetland areas for amphibians; ➤ stable areas with bear dens; ➤ critically significant ecological corridors⁸; (in the common guidelines for the identification of high conservation values HCV – ecological corridors are included in HCV 2) <i>Location⁹ within a site designated according to scientific criteria and recognised as being a shelter for</i>

⁷Thresholds 1 and 2 should be considered cumulatively.

⁸They cumulatively meet the following criteria:

- ✓ ensure the connectivity of some populations of protected species (i.e. large carnivores as umbrella species) between areas recognised as presenting significant concentrations at national or regional level (i.e protected areas);
- ✓ the existing network of protected areas does not sufficiently cover, in surface or objectives, such ecological corridors;
- ✓ the existing infrastructure (such as roads or settlements), namely the structural particularities of the forest ecosystems make these corridors fundamental factors in maintaining the connectivity of the populations of interest.

⁹An exception can be the ecological corridors of critical importance.

significant concentrations at national or regional level: protected areas of community importance, protected areas of national interest or other relevant studies¹⁰.

Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)

IDENTIFICATION:

For the identification of the forests with critical concentrations of the species in Table 2 the following sources shall be used:

- list of protected areas in Romania
- Natura 2000 database
- the management plans of the protected areas
- files/records for the designation of the protected areas
- scientific works in this field
- forest management plans (landscape units which range in the functional category addressing the protection of some rare fauna species)
- Bird Important Forest (SOR)
- consultations with research institutes, education, museums, local experts, protected area managers, NGOs, etc.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

Generally, forest management should ensure tranquillity during the critical seasons within those perimeters with particular concentrations of the species mentioned in the annex. At the same time, the management measures proposed shall address the creation of an ecological succession to ensure the continuity of the forest vegetation as well as the preservation of some structures, within the forest stands, enabling them to perform their functions. Detailed management recommendations will have to be implemented on a case by case basis, depending on the specific ecological needs and based on public consultations with the participation of experts in the field. In the case of surfaces which are parts of protected areas, the conservation of the species will be carried out according to their management plans.

¹⁰ Through the **voluntary engagement** of the “**organisation**”, after stakeholder consultation and based on the existing research, the manager may also decide to take into consideration the high conservation values outside the protected areas already designated. Useful studies in this respect can be: files/records for the designation or extension of protected areas, regional development strategies, integrated management plans, forest management plans, various scientific research works etc.

Table 2 Critical seasonal use / critical temporal concentrations of species

Name of the species	IUCN Status Red list (2008)	Status RO OUG 57/2007	Critical seasonal use	Biotope/Ecology
Birds				
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (The Grey Heron)	LC		Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory or partially migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 3,500-4,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>Species of herons which prefers water surfaces, rivers, lakes. Occurrence in lowland and hill area. Prefers areas where trees are predominant near the water or on the water banks. It nests in mixed colonies, together with other species of herons.</p> <p>It lays 3-5 eggs in March-April. Eggs hatch after 25-26 days. The chicks leave the nest at the age of about 50 days.</p>
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (The Squacco Heron)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 5,500-6,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>It is a lowland species which prefers marshy areas and ponds with fresh or semi-salty waters, habitats of delta and slow river arms or channels. Dense aquatic vegetation, trees and flooded shrubs are favourable for this species.</p> <p>It lays 4-6 (7) eggs, which hatch in 22-24 days. Both parents take care of the chicks, which become independent about two weeks after having left the nest (at the age of 45 days).</p>
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 4,000-5,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>This species inhabits fresh or semi-salty wetland habitats with shallow water. Lives in marshes, fens, lagoons, estuaries and partially flooded lands, irrigated farmlands (rice). Quite often it can be found in the vicinity of slow flowing watercourses (rivers, channels). It prefers pelagic vegetation, but it builds its nest on deciduous or coniferous</p>

				<p>trees. It doesn't need a dense vegetation to hide as other heron species need. It nests in small colonies, on trees (willow, alder), often associated with other heron species. The nest is built by both sexes and the minimum distance between them is of 1-2 m and on one tree there may be up to 10 nests.</p> <p>The female lays 3-5 (rarely 8) eggs in April-May. The eggs are hatched for 22-25 days. Both parents take care of the chicks. The chicks become independent at the age of 45-50 days.</p>
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (common kestrel)	LC	A4B	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory or partially migratory species; there is even occurrence of sedentary populations.</p> <p>The nesting population in the country is of 10,000-14,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>Occurrence from lowland to alpine area; the species does not avoid urban areas. It occupies nests built by other species of birds, mostly by <i>Corvidae</i>.</p> <p>It usually nests solitarily, however nesting can also be colonial in areas where the habitat offers lots of food. It can also be present in <i>Corvidae</i> colonies, and in lowland it is often in mixed colonies with the red-footed falcon. Apart from trees, it builds nests on rocks, in tree hollows, on buildings, high voltage lines, etc.</p> <p>It lays 3-6 eggs in April. The eggs hatch after 27-29 days. The chicks leave the nest at the age of 27-32 days.</p>
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (black-crowned night heron)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 6,500-8,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>It prefers bodies of standing fresh water and slow rivers such as marshes, ponds, lakes, lagunas, and creeks, sometimes with wet meadows or flooded areas. It can adapt to human habitats such as basins, canals, (rice) cultivated lands, small ornamental ponds (in parks) etc. It generally builds nests and rests on trees, quite often at a distance from feeding wet areas, sometimes in human settlements. It nests in colonies, on trees (willow, alder, oak, etc.), sometimes with other species of herons and with small cormorants. The female lays 3-5 (rarely 8) eggs, which hatch after 21-22 days. Both</p>

				parents take care of the chicks. Juveniles become independent at the age of 40-55 days.
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Great Cormorant)	LC		Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory or partially migratory species; some local populations fly to variable distances during winter. The nesting population in the country is of 18,000-20,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). It is an aquatic species, present in fresh waters areas as well as in salty water areas. It nests in colonies close to water surfaces (sea, delta, lakes, marshes, rivers), but it avoids deep waters. It builds nests on trees (max. 10 m altitude), in reeds or on rocks at the sea shore.</p> <p>It lays 3-4 eggs in March-April. The eggs hatch after 28-31 days. The chicks leave the nest after about. 50 days</p>
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 1,100 – 1,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). It prefers fresh or semi-salted waters, slowly flowing rivers or recently flooded areas.</p> <p>For nesting it needs large reed areas, with emerging plants (shrubs or trees, preferably willow, poplar etc.) on which it builds the nest.</p> <p>The laying of the 3-4 (6) eggs happens at the end of April, beginning of May, while the hatching takes 24-25 days..</p>
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 2,500 – 2,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>It prefers lagoons and large lakes with shallow water, flooded lands, deltas, wetlands near river and estuaries, sometimes coastal areas, irrigated farmlands, rice fields. It avoids deep water, fast flowing or turbulent rivers. Very often the nesting and feeding places are located at large distances, so it flies in large flocks. It doesn't tolerate human presence, especially during nesting time.</p> <p>It nests in colonies, often in dense colonies, almost all the time with other species (with herons and small cormorants). The nest is built by both sexes and the eggs are laid at the beginning of May and they hatch after 21 days. Both parents feed the 4 (3-6) chicks, even after they leave the nest. During the first week, one of the parents is all the time with the chicks.</p>

<i>Tetrao urogalus</i> (Capercaillie)	LC	A3	Lekking areas	<p>Sedentary species. It lives almost exclusively in coniferous forests. The Capercaillie needs a series of habitat resources that favour its presence: blueberry bushes and herbaceous plants for food, insects for chicks, a dense layer of saplings and shrubberies for shelter, old trees with horizontal branches for resting and open areas for flight. These resources are found in old growth coniferous forests with mosaic structure.</p> <p>The breeding period begins in March and lasts until early June. During this period the lekking takes place, which represents the courting behaviour. Frequently more males gather in the lekking areas.</p> <p>The female lays 5-12 eggs during a 10-day period. At the beginning of the hatching period the females are very sensitive at disturbances, therefore they show a tendency to leave the nest very easily. As the hatching progresses, they become less willing to leave the nest and only do this if the disturbing factor is very close. The hatching takes 26-28 days. For 14 days the chicks depend on the female which feeds and protects them against cold.</p>
<i>Tetrao tetrix</i> (Black Grouse)	LC	A3	Lekking areas	<p>Sedentary species. It lives in coniferous forest, subalpine shrubs and marshy forests and shrubs with tall herbaceous vegetation.</p> <p>The lekking takes place in open areas: marshes, peat bogs, frozen lakes and glades where 8-10 males, sometimes even more, often gather.</p> <p>The female lays 6-11 eggs during a period of 36-48 hours in April, hatching them for 25-27 days. The chicks feed themselves the second day after the hatching and they become independent after three months.</p>
Mammals				
Name of the species	IUCN Status Red list (2008)	Status RO OUG 57/2007	Critical seasonal use	Biotope/Ecology
<i>Ursus arctos</i> (Brown Bear)	LC		<p>Stable areas with a high density of bear dens.</p> <p>Ecological</p>	<p>The bear habitat is represented mainly by forests and shrubby transition zones. Depending on the season and on the available trophic resources, the brown bear also uses meadows and hayfields quite frequently, especially those existing within forested areas. During hibernation, the brown bear in Romanian exclusively uses forested and shrubby areas; it was noticed that it has a certain tolerance for other bear individuals,</p>

			corridors of critical importance	<p>fact proved by the presence of den concentrations identified over small areas (on less than 100 ha). The concentration of more bear individuals in one area is the result of several favourable factors such as quietness, existence of food and water. If a bear is disturbed during the winter season, it will change its den, fact which generates higher energy consumption resulting in a significant decrease of its chances to survival. In this context, the disturbances occurring within the hibernation areas with high concentration of bear population will lead to a decrease of the survival chances, females with cubs included, therefore the loss within the local population can be important.</p> <p>During ample seasonal or diurnal migratory moves, the brown bear prefers forests, isolated tree patches (stepping stones) or transition zones with shrubs, as these areas offer optimum shelter during the travel. Nevertheless some areas having an ecological corridor character could represent trapping areas (sink areas) for the bear, since they allow the bears an easy access but the survival chances on short or medium term are minimal due to ecological or human factors. The forest habitats that are ecological corridors represent a key element in the dispersion of the specimens and the maintenance of the genetic variation of local and regional populations (i.e. the connectivity between two mountain ranges or between hilly and mountain areas), corridors meaning those areas which several bear individuals use for travelling during one season.</p>
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> (Chamois)	LC		Winter shelter areas for chamois	<p>The chamois uses various habitats such as the alpine meadows on steep slopes, cliffs and scree, coniferous and mixed forests. During harsh winters (with a thick snow layer over long periods), it descends to lower altitudes looking for food and shelter.</p> <p>Under such conditions, those forests that are next to the alpine areas or cliffs (where the species is present) become important for maintaining viable chamois populations. Such areas shelters during harsh weather conditions an occasionally for giving birth and are a source of food.</p> <p>At the same time, when within the forests, the contact with predators becomes possible, fact which ensures a natural selection of chamois specimens, a necessary process for the maintenance of a healthy population.</p>

<i>Castor fiber</i> (Beaver)	LC	A3, A 4A	Family colonies	It populates river banks bordered with forests or large coppices. It builds a complex system of canals and dams made of logs and branches, modifying the watercourse and ensuring a constant water level that provides access to food areas and shelter in case of danger. The lodge is built in the middle of the river or in galleries dug into the river bank, above the water level. The species depends on the watercourse and the neighbouring forest vegetation. Its protection involves the conservation of the riverside coppices and forests, as well as the maintenance of a good water quality.
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (Greater Noctule Bat)	NT	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It prefers mixed, mainly broadleaf, forests. During migrations it can frequently be found in riverside willow and poplar coppices. Breeding and hibernation colonies are especially found in softwood old tree hollows (such as the lime tree). It hunts at high altitudes, above open areas or above the forest canopy. It is a migratory species.
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (Lesser Noctule)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It uses the forest all year long, for shelter in tree hollows and cracks in the bark. It usually hunts above large water areas, therefore its feeding areas could be at more than 10 km' distance from the shelter. Some populations are migratory.
<i>Myotis brandtii</i> (Brandt's bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding colonies	Forested areas in lowland rich in water, but also the human inhabited areas. The summer colonies form in tree hollows, under the bark or in artificial shelters and garrets. It hibernates in caves. It hunts at 3-4 m from the ground in glades, grazing lands, parks, often at the water level. It is a sedentary species but sometimes it moves between the summer and the hibernation shelters.
<i>Myotis nattereri</i> (Natterer's bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding colonies	Predominately a forest species living in forests and parks, especially along watercourses. The breeding colonies are formed in tree hollows, buildings, artificial shelters or under bridges. It hibernates in underground natural or artificial holes. It usually hunts in forests and the prey is captured in flight or dense vegetation. It is a sedentary species.
<i>Pipistellus nathusii</i> (Nathusius' Pipistrelle)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	Predominately a forest species populating mixed deciduous forests, especially along watercourses. Summer colonies find shelter in tree hollows and under the bark, in artificial shelters, rarely in buildings. They hibernate in small groups in tree hollows. Hunting at about 4-15 m above the ground level, near the waters. It is a migratory species capable to cover long distances (up to 2,000 km).

<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> (Barbastelle)	NT	A3, A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It is a forest species, with small breeding colonies formed in hollows and under the tree bark. The colonies frequently change their shelter. Most of the hibernation shelters are underground. It hunts at a tree canopy level. It uses the forest roads as access to feeding places. Sometimes it does short migratory flights Specie strict silvicola, with colonii de nastere mici adapostite in scorburi sau sub scoarta arborilor. Coloniile isi schimba adapostul frecvent. Majoritatea adaposturilor de iarna sunt subterane. Vaneaza la nivelul coronamentului. Utilizeaza drumurile forestiere ca rute spre locurile de hranire. Uneori intreprinde deplasari scurte.
<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (Brown long-eared bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It prefers forested areas, from lowlands to mountains. It builds shelters in tree hollows, cliff cracks and wooden buildings or located in the vicinity of forests. It hibernates in underground cavities as well as in tree hollows. It hunts near the shelter areas, usually not farther than 1 km, often catching the prey in the tree foliage, at 2-7 m above the ground. It does not migrate.

NOTES¹¹

Apart from the above mentioned bat species that are characteristic for forest habitats and which form seasonal concentrations for breeding or hibernation, other species belonging to the Microchiroptera suborder (all the species in Romania are included into the Annex 4A of the Government Emergency Ordinance (O.U.G.) 57/2007) can also form seasonal concentrations in forests where they hibernate exclusively or preponderantly in caves, many of which are found in forested mountain areas.

Both during the breeding and the hibernation periods, the bat colonies are very sensitive to human impact. In most cases, the main threat to these species is the destruction of their shelters or disturbances occurring during the two critical seasons in the existence of the colonies.

Amphibians

Name of the species	Critical Seasonal Use	Biotope /ecology
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i> (Salamandra) <i>Mesotriton (Triturus) alpestris</i> (Alpine newt) <i>Lissotriton (Triturus) montandoni</i> (Carpathian newt)	Wetland areas used for breeding	Some of the amphibian species live a terrestrial life, but all the species in Romania depend on the water environment for reproduction and breeding (swamps, lakes, moors, ponds etc.). During the reproduction period, in early spring, the amphibian species migrate to such

¹¹. For practical reasons the focus should be on the identification of the critical concentration areas and not on the identification of the species. The same approach is valid for amphibian species as well.

<i>Triturus cristatus</i> (Great crested newt) <i>Triturus dobrogicus</i> (Danube crested newt) <i>Lissotriton (Triturus) vulgaris</i> (Smooth newt) <i>Bombina bombina</i> (Fire-bellied toad) <i>Bombina variegata</i> (Yellow-bellied toad) <i>Pelobates fuscus</i> (European common spadefoot) <i>Bufo bufo</i> (Common toad) <i>Pseudepidalea (Bufo) viridis</i> (European green toad) <i>Hyla arborea</i> (European tree frog) <i>Rana arvalis</i> (Moor frog) <i>Rana dalmatina</i> (Agile frog) <i>Rana temporaria</i> (Common frog)		<p>wetlands. They lay their eggs in water, where they start their life in a larvae stage, which can last from several weeks to one year, depending on the species and environmental factors.</p> <p>In this context, all the wetlands located within the forests or in their neighbourhood in which amphibian species have been identified are important for the reproduction, as well as for the species feeding, hibernation and dispersion.</p>
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HCVF 2. EXTENDED FOREST LANDSCAPES GLOBALLY, REGIONALLY OR NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT, WITH VIABLE POPULATIONS OF NATIVE SPECIES IN THEIR NATURAL FORM IN TERMS OF DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY.

Definition
Extended forest landscapes, significant at a global, regional or national level, which maintain the features (i.e. structures, compositions, processes) of natural ecosystems, including viable populations of native species in their natural form in terms of distribution and density.
Threshold ¹²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a compact forest landscape (which can be inscribed in a circle with a diameter of minimum 10 Km) with areas exceeding 50,000 ha, of which at least 35,000 ha are forests. Furthermore, out of the total forest area, at least 5000 ha are forest ecosystems of primary character and there are no more than 10% <i>anthropised</i> forests (also including areas affected by corrosion phenomena resulted from anthropic activity /intervention), the remaining part of the forest area up to 100% is represented by <i>secondary</i> forests¹³ • The presence of all /most species which can naturally occur in this ecosystem type and in which the abundance, distribution and reproductive capacity is similar to natural patterns. • Good connectivity of the species and of the habitats¹⁴
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)

¹²Thresholds should be considered cumulatively.

¹³ *Forests with natural composition (i.e. the composition of the primary forest indicated by the basic natural forest type), in which anthropic interventions were carried out which essentially modified their structure.*

¹⁴ Including the connectivity of natural water courses not interrupted by fragmenting hydrologic constructions

IDENTIFICATION:

- list of protected areas in Romania.
- the management plans of the protected areas .
- map of virgin forests¹⁵ (project PIN-MATRA/2001/018 – „*Inventory and strategy for sustainable management and protection of virgin forests in Romania*”).
- www.intactforests.org - "Intact Forest Landscape" declared by Green Peace (in the event it still maintains the initial designation criteria)
- legal documents for the designation of the nature reserves and monuments.
- Forest management plans
- results of specialist studies.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The purpose is not to create natural patterns presumed to have existed before, with or without human intervention. The management of these landscapes does not suppose the total restriction of any intervention. It only imposes additional precautionary measures intended to maintain the characteristics for the entire forest landscape forest landscape.

Among general recommendations we can mention:

The change of the land use category (both for forests and for grazing lands, wetlands, etc.) is not allowed;

No infrastructure works that might generate the fragmentation of the habitats;

In *primary* forests, silvicultural interventions shall be restricted (according to functional type T I).

In *secondary* forests it is recommended to carry out interventions which are appropriate for the preservation of the natural features of the forest and which provide for, first of all (1) promoting of the natural forest types and (2) maintaining the population integrity of the species which are significant for the preservation of the ecosystem natural status; the forestry works shall be in accordance with the functional types TI, TII, TIII and TIV depending on the actual conditions. Timber extraction (i.e. joining of the extraction sites) shall aim at maintaining a most diverse mosaic structure at the landscape level.

In time, in the antropised forests, operations shall be carried out to bring them back to the basic natural type of forest. Afterwards, The forests shall be managed as secondary forests (see above).

HCVF 3. FOREST AREAS THAT ARE IN OR CONTAIN RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED ECOSYSTEMS

Definition

Forest areas within or with rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems (i.e. the said forest areas either are located in rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems or include rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems).

Categories and subcategories (detailed in Table 4) <http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/>

A. FORESTS, LOW-DENSITY FORESTS, SHRUBS AND COMPLEX ECOSYSTEMS WITH WOODY VEGETATION WITH OTHER TYPES OF VEGETATION

- A.1. Complex ecosystems with forests with low-density forests, shrubs and oligotrophic and eutrophic swamps;
- A.2. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests and shrubs at sub-alpine level;
- A.3. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests and shrubs in forest steppe and steppe, with a natural composition at least of the tree stand, including the steppe vegetation areas within;
- A.4 Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests, shrubs and grassy psammophyte vegetation on continental or marine sands.

B. FORESTS and RARE, RELICT, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SHRUBS

- B.1. Rare forests and shrubs (usually endangered);
- B.2. Relict forest ecosystems (both rare and endangered);
- B.3. Forests and shrubs anthropically endangered.

C. NATURAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS WITH HIGH COMPOSITIONAL AND STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY

D. FOREST ECOSYSTEMS OF PRIMARY CHARACTER

Threshold
<p>Categories A, B and C: Presence of an ecosystem included in these categories, with a favourable conservation status¹⁶ and an area of at least 10 ha at the forest stand level.</p> <p>Category D: Presence of an ecosystem included in this category on a compact forest area of at least 30 ha¹⁷(this condition of surface can be met either by one single landscape unit, or by several such units which are grouped, forming a compact forest stand).</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <p>To be carried out according to Annex 4 and the recommendations on the preliminary and full assessment of this category.</p> <p>For Category D the identification shall be carried out according to Annex 3 .</p> <p>Forest management plans.</p> <p>The legal documents for the designation of the nature reserves and monuments.</p> <p>The management plans of the protected areas .</p> <p>Map of virgin forests (project PIN-MATRA/2001/018 – “<i>Inventory and strategy for sustainable management and protection of virgin forests in Romania</i>”).</p> <p>Scientific studies on the vegetation in the area.</p> <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p> <p>Category A</p>

¹⁶ In order to assess the favourable conservation status, the methodology proposed by Candrea B., Lazăr G., Tudoran G., Stăncioiu T., 2009 - Forest habitats of community importance in project LIFE05 NAT/RO/000176: " Priority forest, sub-alpine and alpine habitats in Romania. Monitoring of the conservation status ", Printing House: University "Transilvania" of Brasov, Brasov; could prove useful;
This limit is stipulated in Order no. 3397 of 10 09 2012

Subcategory A1

In marshes and swamps no intervention shall be carried out (according to functional type I). In their adjacent areas, if the land is marshy, (i.e. where the land around the marsh or swamp ecosystems is flat), the interventions shall be limited to conservation operations (according to functional type II), in order to preserve the hydrologic balance and ensure the perpetuation of the marsh/swamp ecosystems.

Subcategory A2

Any intervention shall be avoided (i.e. tree or shrub logging shall be forbidden). Only in special cases (such as natural or anthropogenic disasters), operations can be carried out for restoring the habitats (e.g. plantations in groups of *Pinus cembra*, *Picea abies*, *Larix decidua* and *Pinus mugo*; seedlings from local reproductive material from the subalpine area, obtained, as much as possible, from nurseries in this vegetation area shall be used).

Subcategory A3

Steppe areas shall be protected (i.e. they shall not be artificially afforested, interventions shall be carried out to remove woody vegetation naturally grown in such areas). No tree extraction shall be carried out. Where mature trees are dying and there is no regeneration special operations shall be carried out to restore the ecosystem (planting, direct seeding etc.).

Subcategory A4

No intervention shall be carried out (according to functional type I).

Category B

Subcategories B1 and B2

Measures similar to subcategory A2.

Subcategory B3

For ecosystems B3.1-B3.7 only conservation operations (according to functional type II) are recommended, to allow for maintaining / restoring the favourable conservation status of the ecosystems.

For ecosystem B3.8 any intervention is forbidden (except for those required for its restoration).

Category C

For each ecosystem type, the management measures proposed for the category in which it is included shall be implemented (i.e. each of the ecosystems included in this category is present in one of the other categories described) and special attention shall be given to maintaining the compositional and structural complexity.

Category D

No interventions are allowed (according to functional type TI).

**Table 3 Criteria and indicators for selecting the primary forest ecosystems in Romania
(HCVF Guidelines)**

P1	Criterion	Naturalness		
Indicators				Observatii
P1.1	Plant species forming the plant community /phytocoenosis are <u>native to the site-specific environmental conditions</u> (according to the basic natural forest type)			Natural composition and distribution (range included) of the species.
P1.2	No tending or regeneration interventions have been carried out in tree stands. Interventions of minor anthropic influence which had <u>no significant impact</u> on the ecosystem structure & dynamics can however be accepted.			<p>No silvicultural interventions (i.e. regeneration fellings).</p> <p>Interventions of minor anthropic influence are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> absolutely isolated tree extraction (e.g. sanitary, accidental, conservation felling or illegal logging) representing less than 5 % of the standing timber volume per forest subcompartment (the estimation will take into account the records over the last 30 years).

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>occasional</i> passing though the forest stands of livestock flocks and herds on routes to and from grazing lands; • random harvesting of other forest products (mushrooms, berries); • educational and hunting trails; • marking of the forest subcompartment boundaries; <p><i>The assessment shall be carried out at the level of the forest stand, yet forest subcompartments can also be considered, on a case by case basis (with the proposal of subsequent sub-plotting)</i></p>
P1.3	Ecosystems with complex structures in <u>various development stages</u> (some stages might be present on small areas only) in a horizontal mosaic structure and vertical layers			Uneven aged and relatively uneven aged structures forest structures.
P1.4	Occurrence of <u>trees having reached physiological maturity</u> under the given environmental conditions.			More often than not they have exceptional size in comparison with the quality of the site and will show signs of physiological decline.
P1.5	Occurrence of standing and fallen deadwood <u>in all decay stages</u> and on the entire forest area.			The amount of dead wood should be assessed against the ecosystem structure and the site conditions.

P2	Criterion	Area& Delineation		
Indicators				OBS
P2.1	<p>The area of primary forests with minor anthropic influence (without those fragments which do not meet the selection criteria) is <u>larger than 30ha and is compact.</u></p> <p><u>The shortest distance between two opposed boundary points is of at least 200 m¹⁸, to ensure the forest ecosystem self regulation and perpetuation.</u></p>			
P2.2	<p>The forest is surrounded, as much as possible, by <u>natural boundaries</u> (ridges, valleys, creeks, forest edges) to provide more stability against external abiotic factors. To ensure the stability provided by the natural boundaries some areas not meeting the naturalness criteria A.1. can be included.</p>			<p>It is not obligatory for the natural boundaries to coincide with the parcel boundaries. Ridges, valleys, secondary streams are accepted.</p> <p>Artificial limits may also be accepted, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent roads; • corridors for high voltage lines or other utilities; • open parcel lines; • railroads etc. <p>Areas that do not meet the A.1. naturalness criteria shall not exceed 15 - 30 % of the total area of the forest stand.</p>

¹⁸ This rule does not apply for relict / rare forest ecosystem remains or for patches of relic trees surrounded by natural boundaries

Table 4 Rare, Threatened or Endangered Ecosystems

Categories and subcategories of forests and complex ecosystems	Groups of forest types (name)	Forest types	Habitat codes acc. to UE 27
A. FORESTS, LOW-DENSITY FORESTS, SHRUBS AND COMPLEX ECOSYSTEMS WITH WOODY VEGETATION WITH OTHER TYPES OF VEGETATION			
A.1. Complex ecosystems with forests with low-density forests, shrubs and oligotrophic and eutrophic swamps			
A1.1. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and swamps (C)	314	3141	91D0* and 7110*
A1.2. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests of <i>Picea abies</i> and swamps (C)	117	1172, 1173	91D0* and 7110*
A1.3. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests of <i>Picea abies</i> , shrubs of <i>Betula pubescens</i> and/or <i>B. nana</i> and swamps (C)	-	-	91D0* and 7110*
A1.4. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests and ecosystems of eutrophic swamps	-	-	-
A.2. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests and shrubs in the subalpine level			
A2.1. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests of <i>Picea abies</i> and/or <i>Pinus cembra</i> and shrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i>	161	1611	9420 and 4070*
A2.2. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> ssp. <i>carpatica</i> (local <i>Picea abies</i>) and shrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i>	-	-	9420 and 4070*
A2.3. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i> (and/or <i>Rhododendron myrtifolium</i> , <i>Juniperus communis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>)	-	-	4070*
A.3. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests and shrubs in forest steppe and steppe, with at least natural composition of the tree stand, including the steppe vegetation areas within			
A3.1. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i> with <i>Acer tataricum</i> with steppe areas (C)	811	8111, 8112, 8114, 8115, 8116	91I0*
A3.2. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> (local <i>Q. pedunculiflora</i>) and steppe areas (C)	822	8221, 8223, 8224	91AA
A3.3. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> with <i>Prunus avium</i> and steppe areas (C)	616	6161	91I0*

A3.4. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with steppe areas (with <i>Stipa danubialis</i>) in Defileul Dunarii (C)	821	8213	91AA
A3.5. Forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> (and/or <i>Q. petraea</i>) with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> , <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> in the south of Banat	821	8211	91AA
A.4 Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests, shrubs and grassy psammophyte vegetation on continental or marine sands			
A4.1. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i> , <i>Q. robur</i> , <i>Fraxinus pallisae</i> , <i>F. angustifolia</i> , liana <i>Periploca graeca</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation on Letea and Caraorman levees (C)	634	6341, 6342, 6343, 6344, 6345	91F0
A4.2. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Populus canescens</i> (and/or <i>P. tremula</i>) and grassy psammophyte vegetation on Letea and Caraorman levees	-	-	-
A4.3. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation in the Danube Delta	-	-	92D0
A4.4. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Hippophäe rhamnoides</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation in the Danube Delta	-	-	2160
A4.5. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation in the Danube Delta	-	-	2190
A4.6. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Betula pendula</i> and psammophyte vegetation on the sands in Tara Barsei	-	-	-
B. RARE, RELICT, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED FORESTS and SHRUBS			
B.1. Rare forests and shrubs (usually endangered)			
B1.1. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> with <i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> in Banat	-	-	91K0
B1.2. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> and <i>Euonymus latifolius</i> in Banat (C)	-	-	91K0
B1.3. Shrubs of <i>Spiraea crenata</i>	-	-	40C0*
B.2. Relict (and rare or endangered) forest ecosystems			
B2.1. Forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> ssp. <i>carpatica</i> . of high altitude in massifs: Ceahlau, Ciucas, Bucegi and Capatanii	341, 342	3411, 3421	9420

B2.2. Forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> subsp. <i>carpatica</i> of low altitude on calcareous screes at Vidolm (Valea Ariesului)	-	-	-
B2.3. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , <i>F. taurica</i> and <i>Doronicum orientale</i> in the north of Dobrogea	421	4211	91X0*
B2.4. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>banatica</i> in Banat and Oltenia	321 , 331	3211, 3212, 3311	9530*
B2.5. Forests with <i>Corylus colurna</i> in Banat and Oltenia	021	0212	40A0*
B2.6. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with <i>Paeonia peregrina</i> .	711	7112	91AA
B2.7. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> with <i>Carex humilis</i> in Tara Barsei	513	5132	-
B2.8. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with <i>Carex humilis</i> in Transilvania	821	8211	91H0*
B2.9. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> with <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> and/or <i>Callunavulgaris</i>	312	3121	91Q0
B2.10. Forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and <i>Sesleria rigida</i> on limestone	313	3133	91Q0
B2.11. Forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> with <i>Daphne blagayana</i>	313	3131	
B2.12. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Q. frainetto</i> , <i>Q. pedunculiflora</i> and <i>Q. pubescens</i> in Dobrogea (C)	842	8423	91AA
B2.13. Mixed deciduous forests with <i>Quercus robur</i> (local <i>Q. petraea</i>), <i>Tilia tometosa</i> , <i>Carpinus betulus</i> , <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> and <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> at Comana (C)	622	6223	91Z0
B2.14. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Q. robur</i> , with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> in the north of Moldova.	516	5161	91I0*
B2.15. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Juglans regia</i> in Oltenia and Banat	-	-	-
B2.16. Forests of <i>Quercus frainetto</i> on limestone in the north of Dobrogea	722	7225	91AA
B2.17. Forests of <i>Quercus frainetto</i> in the south of Moldova	722	7222	91Y0
B2.18. Shrubs of <i>Syringa josikaea</i> in Transilvania	-	-	40A0*
B2.19. Shrubs of <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> in Oltenia	-	-	-

B.3. Forests and shrubs endangered antropic			
B3.1. Marsh forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> with sedges (including the forests on hasmac (marine-river sand stratum) on Letea and Caraorman islands)	971	9713	91E0*
B3.2. Gallery forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> on the watercourse banks in the hill area	972, 991	9721, 9722, 9911	91E0*
B3.3. Forests of <i>Alnus incana</i> de on mountain creeks	981, 982, 983	9811, 9821, 9831	91E0*
B3.4. Forests of <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> si <i>F. pallisae</i> in the flood plains	043	0431,0432	91F0
B3.5. Forests galerii de <i>Populus nigra</i> de on the watercourse banks in the hill area	921	9211	92A0
B3.6. Forests of <i>Populus nigra</i> and <i>Ulmus effusa</i> on the islands in the Danube floodplain	921	9212, 9213, 9214	92A0
B3.7. Forests of <i>Salix alba</i> , <i>Salix fragilis</i> (sometimes with <i>Populus alba</i>) with <i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	951, 961	9511, 9517, 9611, 9613	92A0
B3.8. Forests of <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and <i>Ulmus glabra</i> with <i>Lunaria rediviva</i> in in narrow, wet mountain valleys (C)	031	0311	9180*
C. NATURAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS OF HIGH COMPOSITIONAL AND STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY.			
All the ecosystems within the previous categories marked with „ (C) ” are included here			
D. FOREST ECOSYSTEMS with PRIMARY CHARACTER			
Forest ecosystems, low-density forests and shrubs with primary character (according to the definitions in Table 3)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

HCVF 4. FOREST AREAS THAT PROVIDE BASIC SERVICES OF NATURE IN CRITICAL SITUATIONS

HCVF4.1- Forests of special importance for water sources.

Definition
<p>The following forests of the national forest fund are designated HCVF 4.1:</p> <p>a. forests located in the perimeters which protect water sources, mineral deposits and water that represent drinking water sources for local communities, and forests located in the neighbouring slopes of reservoirs and natural lakes that represent drinking water sources for local communities¹⁹.</p> <p>b. forests located in torrent drainage basins/watersheds or in watersheds with excessive transport of sediments</p> <p>c. riparian forests which protect riverbanks and reduce the impact of floods;</p>
Threshold
<p><i>Category a</i> – Forests located near water resources, with protective role for the drinking water sources for local communities where there are no feasible or immediate alternatives available.</p> <p><i>Category b</i> – The presence of forests adjacent to torrent drainage basins or basins with excessive transport of sediments which are close to human settlements or to investments essential for the community.</p> <p><i>Category c</i> - Forests located along waterstreams, in the main river bed or in the dam-bank areas, in those perimeters where they play an essential part in the flood prevention and flood impact control.</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps;

¹⁹ Within the standard, forests in category 4.1.a refer both to their role in adjusting and purifying the water courses and to their status, to become, at a certain moment, the only access route to these water sources for the local population, situation which in the common HCV guide they are identified as category HCVF 5. In order to simplify the process of setting the HVC and identifying the HCVF, all these possibilities are included under HVC 4 in the national standard.

- Hydrographic maps and information related to possible particularities of the hydrologic regime;
- Hydrotechnical, hydrological studies, watershed management and water capture studies;
- Official sources on records of disasters resulted from floods (e.g. CRSC, local administrations etc.)

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.1 shall be taken into account.

HCVF 4.2- Forests which are critical for erosion prevention and control

Definition
The following forests of the assessed national forest fund are designated HCVF 4.2, as being extremely vulnerable to <i>erosion, avalanches, land slide or sedimentation, in case soil resources, local community health and way of life, important infrastructure or other HCVs may be fundamentally affected.</i>
Threshold ²⁰
<p>I. Conditions:</p> <p>a. forests located on rocks, screes, on land with obvious erosion and land with steep slopes ($\geq 35^\circ$ on any type of geological substrate, $\geq 30^\circ$ on flisch and $\geq 25^\circ$ on sands and gravels).</p> <p>b. forest vegetation along the avalanche corridors and the land covered with juniper in their vicinity.</p> <p>c. forests located on dry quicksand or sliding land.</p> <p>d. forest plantations on degraded land.</p> <p>II. Cases:</p> <p>There is a threat with serious effects on the local community health and wellbeing, on the soil resources, on other HCV categories or with regard to the operation of important infrastructure (transport network, dams, buildings, etc.).</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps; • Geological and pedological maps with information related to the presence of quick sands, erosion phenomena, landslides, avalanches. <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p> <p>In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.2 shall be taken into account.</p>

²⁰ Thresholds I and II must be considered cumulatively.

HCVF 4.3- Forests with critical impact on agricultural land and air quality

Definition
<p>The following forests of the assessed national forest fund are designated HCVF 4.3:</p> <p>a. forest belts around agricultural land in areas with weather phenomena having adverse effects on agriculture</p> <p>b. forests providing protection against air or soil pollution.</p>
Threshold
<p>Category <i>a</i>— presence of forests in areas with weather phenomena having adverse effects on agriculture (high winds, drought, dry quicksand).</p> <p>Category <i>b</i>— presence of such forests in areas with air and/or soil pollution (e.g. polluting industrial centres, mine waste, ash deposits, other debris) in the vicinity of localities.</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps; • Climatic maps and studies with information on the occurrence of phenomena with adverse effects on the agricultural production in the area (high winds, drought, dry quicksand etc.); • Maps and studies on the air and/or soil pollution in the area; • Consultations with the communities where no other written information is available. <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p> <p>In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.3 shall be taken into account.</p>

HCVF 5. FORESTS AREAS FUNDAMENTAL TO MEETING BASIC NEEDS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Definition
<p>Forests which meet the basic needs of the local communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. energy for house heating and cooking; b. building material for houses and outbuildings; c. raw material for products that provide the income necessary for living.
Threshold
The HCVF5 is established when for the above mentioned conditions there is no possibility to procure such resources from other places.
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consultation of local forest owners and of the forest manager in the area, and of the documents they hold (Forest management plans, forest maps, records of timber supplied to the local population, etc.); - consultation of local authorities(town/village hall); - consultation of local communities; - sociological and statistic studies for the area of interest.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The management measures shall address the maintenance /enhancement of the forest condition in order to provide the resources which are fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities. Specific conservation measures shall be set on a case by case basis, depending on the resources and basic needs identified through the engagement with the local community members. In general, such measures include: allocation of a percentage of timber (established in the forest management plans) to meet the basic needs of the local communities. Where possible, to establish some auxiliary production units with short-term cycles and target-products appropriate for the local needs (firewood, wood for rural buildings).

HCVF 6. FOREST AREAS CRITICAL TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES' TRADITIONAL CULTURAL IDENTITY

General definition of the category
<p>Forests the value of which is critical for the preservation of the cultural identity of a community or an area. Such forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. forests related to local customs and celebrations which are traditionally carried out in the forest area; b. symbol forests mentioned in literary works or legends²¹; c. forests neighbouring historical monuments or religious communities declared historical and/or cultural monuments; d. forests included in landscapes with ecological and spiritual values recognised as significant at regional or national levels.
Threshold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. there are celebrations and customs of historic importance performed within the area of the forest under assessment, events which are essential for the local cultural identity. b. the forest under assessment has a real (local or national) cultural value (identified through legal documents or literary works), transmitted through legends or literature. c. there are historic monuments or cult and pilgrimage sites within the area of the forest under the evaluation or in its close vicinity. d. nature reserves with landscape role are designated.
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consultation of local communities;

²¹For example, the reserves “Codrii de aramă/the Copper Woods” and “Pădurea de argint/ the Silver Forest” in Neamt county can be deemed HVC 6 (i.e. related to the cultural identity of the Romanian people), as they are mentioned in the literary work of the poet Mihai Eminescu.

- consultation of the existing sources: ethnographic monographs, publications that include legends, tales, myths and popular beliefs about the areas under assessment, the protected areas list and documents related to the designation of the protected areas in the zone;
- forest management plans and forest maps (functional categories addressing forests around the culture monuments, namely landscape reserves);
- information from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and its territorial units, etc.
- consultation of relevant experts (i.e. ethnographers, sociologists, historians).

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The management measures shall address the maintenance /enhancement of the forest structure in order to ensure the conservation of the values which are critical for the preservation of the community cultural identity. Specific conservation measures shall be set on a case by case basis, depending on the current forest structure and of the conservation needs identified through the engagement with the local community members or with the competent authorities. Generally, such measures include: maintenance or distinct sub-plotting of the forests identified as HCVF6, the observation of the precautionary principle through carrying out accelerate treatments, conservation works or, as the case might be, total restriction of fellings.

ANNEX E: ELEMENTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1) *Result of the assessments, including:*

- i. Natural resources and environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;*
 - a) There is a description of the territorial administrative status of the management unit
 - b) There is a physical description of the management area (topography, soil, geology, hydrology)
 - c) There is a description of:
 - the type of site-specific environmental conditions
 - the type of forests
 - d) There are maps showing:
 - The emplacement of the management unit, neighbourhoods, limits, borders, the use of the land
 - Wood forest resource
 - Conservation areas within the management unit
 - The emplacement of rare and threatened species within the management unit
 - The areas where HCV were identified
 - e) There are procedures for the identification of rare or threatened species and habitats potentially present within the management unit.
- ii. Resources and social, economic and cultural conditions identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9;*

There is a social-economic assessment of the environment in which the management unit operates. The assessment includes:

 - a) an overview of the local social-economic conditions.
 - b) an analysis of the main stakeholders affected by or which can affect the Organisation.
- iii. Major social and environmental risks in the area, identified in Principle 6, Principle 2, Principle 5 and Principle 9*
 - a) There is an analysis of the major social and environmental aspects which can be affected by the activities carried out in the management unit
 - b) There is an assessment of major environmental risks for the area, risks which are not under the direct control of the manager (fires, (wind)breaks / (wind) falls, landslides, floods, other site-specific risks)
 - c) There is an assessment of the risks for the HCV for the area
 - d) Preventive and remedial measures are implemented for the negative social and environmental impact of the forest management.
 - e) Social and environmental monitoring systems are implemented.
- iv. Maintenance and / or improvement of the ecosystem services used for promotional purposes (as identified under Criterion 5.1 and in annex C).*

2) Programmes and activities related to:

- i. Workers' rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality, as identified in principle 2;*
- ii. Relationship with communities, local economic and social development, as identified in Principles 4 and 5;*
- iii. Involvement of the stakeholders and settlements of disputes or complaints as identified in Principles 1, 2 and 7;*
- iv. Management activities and implementation deadlines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment as identified in principle 10;*
- v. Reasons for setting the allowable cut / harvesting rate for the natural resources identified in Principle 5.*

The management plan includes:

- determination of the allowable cut of the traded timber species, with explanations
- determination of the game harvesting rate for the hunting funds under the management of the management unit, with explanations
- methods for the assessment of the harvesting rate for Non-Timber Forest Products harvested for commercial purpose, including:
 - methods for gathering information on the production (ex: fructification rate forecast)
 - references to the harvesting records for such products, including the amounts approved by the regulatory bodies
 - references to the potential identified in the studies/ references existing about the areas

3) Measures for the conservation / restoration of:

- i. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
- ii. Water courses and riparian zones;
- iii. Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
- iv. Declared ecosystem services, identified in Criterion 5.1 and annex C;
- v. Protected areas and other conservation areas;
- vi. High Conservation Values.

4) Measures for the assessment, prevention and mitigation of the negative effects of the management activities for:

- i. Environment values identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
- ii. Declared ecosystem services identified in Criterion 5.1 and annex C;
- iii. Social values identified in principle 2, Principle 5 and Principle 9.

5) A description of the monitoring programme identified in Principle 8, including:

- i. The existence of procedures, resources and means for implementing the monitoring programmes for the growth and production of sold timber tree species;
- ii. The existence of procedures, resources and means for implementing the monitoring programmes for the production of other sold forest products;

- iii. Declared ecosystem services identified in Criterion 5.1 and annex C;
- iv. The existence of procedures, resources and means for implementing the monitoring programmes for the environment values:
 - soil
 - water
 - flora and fauna species
 - protected species and habitats
 - HCVS
- v. Records of the implementation of the management plan are made in compliance with the forestry regulations;
- vi. The existence of procedures, resources and means for implementing the monitoring programmes for the impact of the operations, including:
 - Regeneration
 - Tending operations
 - Timber harvesting
 - Road building/ maintenance
 - Chemical treatment
- vii. The existence of procedures, resources and means for implementing the monitoring systems based on the engagement of the stakeholders (see principle 2, Principle 5 and Principle 7);

ANNEX F: LIST OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION

List of documents of public interest in compliance with law L544/2001

Documents of general interest

1. Normative documents governing the organization and operation of the Forest National Administration - Romsilva
2. The organizational structure, work schedule, audience schedule
3. Name and surname of Romsilva management team
4. Contact data: name, headquarters, phone numbers, fax, e-mail address and website
5. Incomes and outcomes budgets and annual financial balance sheet
6. Romsilva programmes and development policies
7. Annual activity report
8. Concluded privatization contracts

NOTE: All information not included in Annex F is available upon request

Annex G: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURE

Basic Principles:

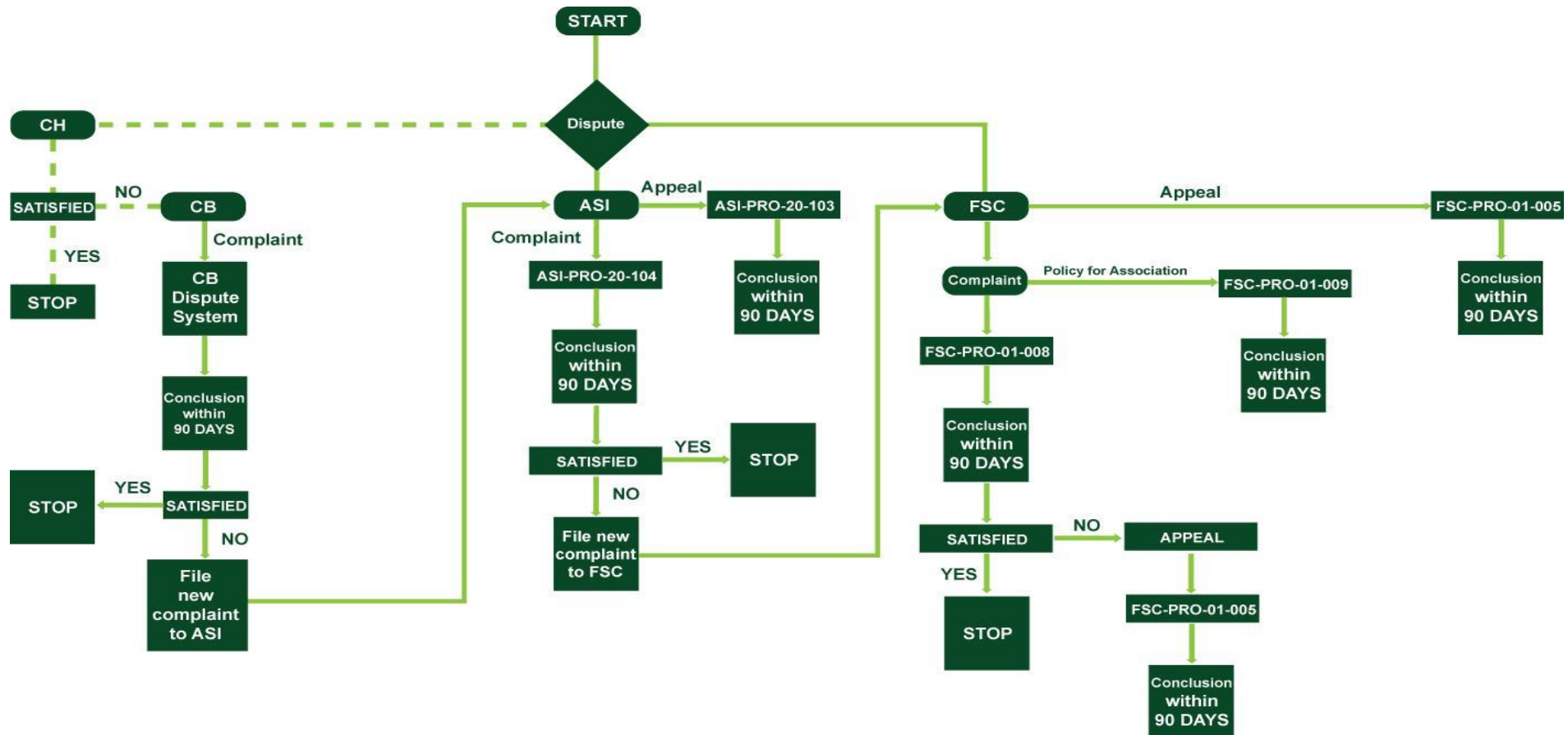
1. Disputes should be first settled through discussions and negotiations between the parties involved. Official filing shall only be used as a last resort.
2. Disputes shall first be discussed at the management unit level (forest organisation / directorate) before the complainant appeals to higher levels.

Situations:

1. Any objections related to FSC Standards, to the activity of FSC International, the FSC National Offices, as well as the ASI activity shall be filed according to the following procedure:
 - FSC-PRO-01-008
2. The objections related to the activity of the organizations associated with FSC with regard to the Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC (FSC-POL-01-004) shall be filed according to the following procedure:
 - FSC-PRO-01-009
3. The objections related to the way in which a certain certified forest unit / directorate carries out its activity in relation to the FSC standard requirements shall be submitted to the certification body and shall be settled according to each certification body's own procedure for notifications and complaints.
4. The objections relating to the activity of any FSC accredited certification body shall be analysed by Accreditation Service International (ASI) according to the following procedure:
 - ASI-PRO-20-104

ATTENTION! Before addressing ASI, the objections should be discussed in compliance with the procedure for the settlement of complaints which is specific for the relevant certification body.

Steps in the settlement of disputes



Dispute Resolution Map

Annex 2 in Procedure FSC-PRO-01-005 (V 3-0) EN

Acronyms: CH - Certificate Holder; CB – Certification Body; ASI -Accreditation Services International)

Procedure for submitting notifications or complaints related to FSC (Forest Stewardship Council®) Forest Management to the *certification body*

Complaints of any nature on the FSC® (logo included) Forest Management Standard shall be addressed to the FSC® forest management responsible person.

The notifications or the complaints can be transmitted:

- By fax at fax number:
- By e-mail at e-mail address:
- By submitting the written complaint directly to the forest unit/ directorate headquarters with registration in the Register of Complaints of:

The complaint shall compulsorily include:

- Name and surname of the complainant:
- The organisation on behalf of which the complainant acts (if the case is)
- Contact details (fax, e-mail and possibly the address) for receiving the results.
- Standard reference which makes the object of the complaint
- Date when the complaint was submitted

When received, the complaint shall be registered at the secretary office of the management unit and receive a number given by the secretary in the Register of Correspondence (1123/xx.yy.www).

The complaint shall be checked by the responsible person or by a set complaint panel, if the legislation in force so stipulates.

The panel is formed of:

- The FSC® responsible person within the forest unit /directorate
- The responsible person of the department on which the complaint is made.

The complaint can be submitted in no more than 7 calendar days from the identification of the noncompliance with the FSC® forest management certification process. At the receipt of the complaint, the FSC® forest management responsible person confirms to the complainant the receipt, registering each complaint with a number. All complaints shall be kept in hard copy in the file with FSC® procedures, registrations and records for at least 5 years.

The complaints shall be settled within 30 days. In exceptional cases, the solving deadline is of 60 days, with the obligation to explain the reason of the decision and prior notification to the complainant.

The answer on the complaint settling by the forest unit/directorate will be given the in the same way as the complaint was registered (be telephone, e-mail, fax, letter).

Any complaint on the implementation of the FSC forest management standard shall be amiably settled. If such a settlement is not possible, or if the complainant is not satisfied, the complainant can go further, addressing the certification body that issued the certificate through this body's representative. The contact data of the certification body are on its internet page.

If the complainant is still not satisfied, the complainant can address directly the FSC Office in Romania or the FSC International managerial team in Bonn, Germany (contact details are to be found at the address www.fsc.org).

In case the FSC result is still unsatisfying, the complainant can address Accreditation Services International. (<http://www.accreditation-services.com>)

FSC forest management responsible person,

Date,