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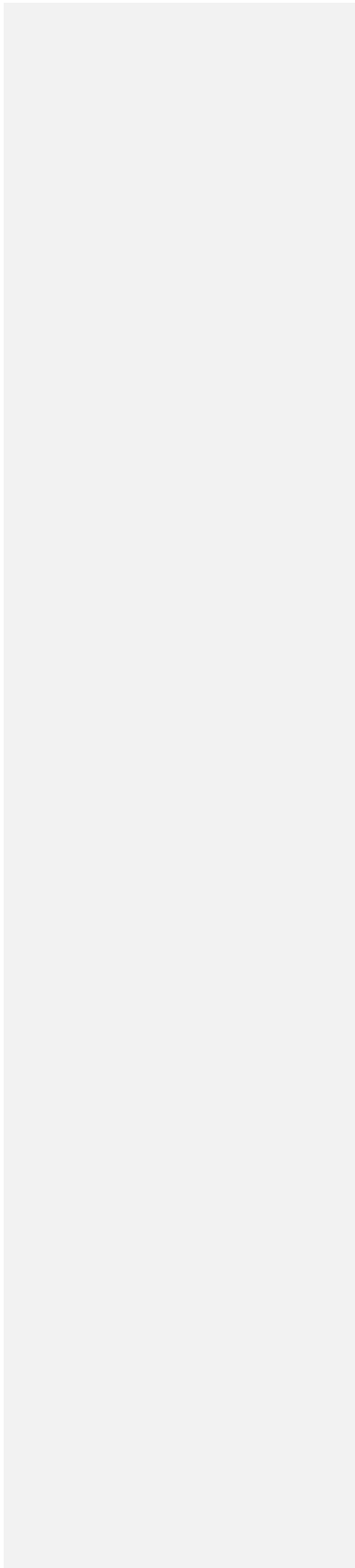
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Title:	<u>National FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Republic of Latvia.</u> <u>Latvian FSC Forest Stewardship Standard</u>
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PREFACE

FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) is an independent, non-governmental, not-for-profit organization established to promote the responsible management of the world's forests.

It provides standard setting, trademark assurance and accreditation services for companies and organizations interested in responsible forestry. Products carrying the FSC label are independently certified to assure consumers that they originate from forests managed to meet the social, economic and ecological needs of present and future generations. FSC has offices in more than 45 countries.

Forests provide us with clean water, fresh air and they ~~even~~ help combat global warming. They also provide food, medicine and important natural resources, such as timber and paper. If managed responsibly, forests and plantations benefit people dependent on forests and the global community at large.

However, in some countries as much as 80% of the timber is harvested illegally, often involving the violation of human rights and destruction of protected forests.

For further information, please visit: www.fsc.org

Description of the National Office

The Association "Latvian Forest Certification Council" (~~further in the text~~—LFCC) was founded in 2001 with an aim to raise the awareness ~~of the in~~ -Latvian ~~public about~~ on sustainable forestry and by means of forest certification to support and promote environmentally friendly, socially equitable and economically viable forest management in Latvia.

LFCC includes non-governmental environmental, social and business organizations that are related to the Latvian forest sector, forest owners and managers, logging, timber processing and trading companies, as well as individual members who are supporting the LFCC's aim.

LFCC supports the FSC internationally recognized forest certification scheme for sustainable forest management. In 2011, the LFCC became the FSC National Office in Latvia.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited certification bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the ~~given scope of the standard~~ Latvian Republic as stated in the scope of the standard.

The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 EN) provide an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC Principles and Criteria therefore require the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the forest management unit (FMU) level. The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of such indicators accredited by FSC constitute an FSC Forest Stewardship Standard.

This standard follows the requirements of FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN ~~FSC-STD-20-002-Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards structure and content of forest stewardship standards~~ (October 2009~~4~~) to improve consistency and transparency in the certification decisions between different certification bodies in Latvia and in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

Scope of the Standard

Latvian FSC Forest Stewardship Standard (further in the text – Latvian FSC Standard) is a document for forest management certification in the entire territory of Latvia according to general FSC Principles and Criteria, irrespective of the type of forest ownership, size of the managed area or management objectives.

Latvian FSC Standard Development Group has established that:

- everything related to employment of local community should apply at the national level, since in Latvia no special local communities can be distinguished due to the relatively small size of its territory;
- everything related to local processing should apply at the national level, since in the territory of Latvia local processing cannot be distinguished at a smaller or regional level;
- everything related to local economy should apply at the national level, since in the territory of Latvia local economy cannot be distinguished at a smaller or regional level.

Comment [GF1]: What is the rationale of having this section in the latvian standard?

VERSION OF THE STANDARD

This document is the Pre-Approval Draft of the Latvian FSC Standard. It was prepared through a review of proposals and comments submitted by stakeholders regarding the indicators and term definitions used in the Forest tested Draft of the Standard. The Forest tested Draft of the Standard was prepared based on recommendations made during the Forest testing (this took place on 21 - 23 November 2011 in the forests managed by SIA "Rīgas meži"), during which the Second Draft of the Standard, on which the consensus among stakeholders participated in the Standard Development Group organized by LFCC were reached previously, was examined.

The prepared Pre-Approval Draft of the Standard ~~will be~~ was submitted for approval after a positive vote from the LFCC Council, ~~ascertaining that in the Standard development process a consensus has~~ been ~~was~~ reached ~~regarding-on~~ the prepared Latvian FSC standard.

Revision of the Standard

The Latvian FSC Standard will be reviewed, supplemented and amended taking into account the changes in the FSC Principles and Criteria, ~~in~~ the laws and regulations of Latvia or international treaties, as well as the latest scientific findings in environmental protection and forestry. The changes in the Latvian FSC Standard are made by the working group set up by the Latvian Forest Certification Council for development of the standard according to the FSC guidelines. The aforementioned changes become valid as soon as they have been approved by the FSC. According to the FSC guidelines

A review report of all the comments on the standard; changes to associated elements of the FSC system; as well as external circumstances and the continued relevance of the standard shall be compiled within three (3) years of the standard's approval. ~~the approved Standard shall be reviewed every three years.~~ Forest Stewardship Standards are normally approved for a five year period. Review and possible revision processes need to be planned in order to have a final draft recommended to the FSC Board of Directors by the end of this period.

The Latvian FSC Standard is being prepared in Latvian, while English is the official language. In cases when application in practice of the requirements of this document causes problems, the text in the Latvian language ~~should~~ shall prevail.

CONTEXT

General description of the geographical area covered by the Standard

The total length of Latvia's state border is 1840 km. The length of the country's sea border is 490 km, while 1350 km of the state border extends in land. Latvia has a land boundary with four countries: to the north – with Estonia (343 km), to the east – with Russia (276 km), to the south-east – with Belarus (161 km) and to the south with Lithuania (576 km). Latvia has a territorial area of 64 600 km².

Nature conditions in Latvia are determined by its geographical position in the western part of the Eastern European plateau. The plateau terrain characteristic of broad territories allows varying masses of air to flow in from various directions which causes rapid changes in weather conditions. The level terrain caused the formation of a broad branched network of rivers. A network of rivers connects any place in Latvia to the Baltic Sea. The country's entire territory is part of the Baltic Sea catchment area.

A principally important nature diversity factor is Latvia's location in a moderate climate zone of mixed forests. Its location between the boreal forest zone and the broadleaf forest zone determines that there is a lot of biological diversity in Latvia, in which the traits of both boreal forest (spruce forest), and broadleaf forest (oak forest) nature zone can be observed.

Terrain and sediments

Latvia's large-scale terrains are uplands and lowlands. These differ in terms of their height above sea level and terrain composition. The lowland and highland boundary is considered to be a ~90-m contour (from a 50 m contour in the western part of Latvia up to a 140 m contour in the eastern part). Highlands occupy 40%, whereas lowlands make up 60% of the state's territory.

Uplands are characterized by mounds and a mound ridge terrain. Mounds and mound ridges are mutually separated by hollows and wide depressions. The relief is of major significance for the land use in the uplands. Typically the raised flat parts of the terrain are used for agriculture thanks to good

moisture conditions. The steep hill slopes are overgrown with forest, whereas meadows, mires and forests can be found in the wetland hollows between hills.

Lowlands are characterized by level or sloping terrain. Lowlands are usually either broad agricultural lands or large forest tracts. Agricultural lands are located on fertile soils. Forests are usually on less fertile sand or wetland soils.

The use of land on the plains is determined by the composition of sediment. Typically, the moraine loam and sandy loam plains are well cultivated and are dominated by lands used in agriculture, whereas forests are characteristic of sandy plains.

Dunes can be found on sandy plains. These have been formed as a result of winds blowing sand about and depositing it. The dunes formed during the period after the retreat of the glaciers when sandy plains were not covered by vegetation. The forms of wind-formed dunes vary greatly. They can be curved, straight and round. Wind-formed dunes can be found in both the Coastal lowland and Latvia's inland plains. As a result of brutal felling of forests, shifting dunes formed along the shores of the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Rīga during the 18th and 19th century, as a result of which the impact of the wind caused sand to move inland from the coast. To stop the relocation of sand, farmers and forest managers carried out the reinforcement and afforestation of sands. The last shifting dunes in Latvia were stopped in the 1950s.

Climate

A moderate climate zone is characterized by large fluctuations in the heights of the sun relative to the skyline during the course of the year, which causes crass seasonal changes, as well as determining the length of the day.

In December, the height of the sun above the horizon in Latvia is $9 - 10^\circ$ and the amount of sun radiation is just under 1 kcal/cm^2 a month, but in June the sun rises 57° above the horizon and the amount of sun radiation reaches 15 kcal/cm^2 a month. The length of days in Latvia during December is 6 - 7 hours, whereas it is 17 - 18 hours in June.

The amount of sun radiation received by Latvia's surface is not enough to evaporate the whole volume

of precipitation. Therefore, Latvia has rivers and lakes rich with water and many mires.

Of major importance in the formation of Latvia's climate is the country's location within the area of the influence of the Atlantic Ocean. The warm and moist masses of sea air that form above the Atlantic Ocean move from west to east under the influence of the western planetary flow. Thanks to the relatively level terrain, they press far into the continent of Europe. As a result, a mild and damp climate has formed in Latvia. The annual average temperature in Latvia is 4 - 6° and in winter even 9° higher than the average latitudinal temperature.

The sea air in Latvia is brought by cyclones. Cyclones influence weather conditions approximately half of the number of days during the year. The masses of air brought by cyclones cause overcast weather and precipitation. In winter, they cause thaws and a reduction in the freeze, but in the summer – the onset of cool and wet weather. Cyclones are the main cause of the irregular and crass changes in weather conditions typical in Latvia. Oftentimes, a series of cyclones flow over the territory one after another. At such times, lasting periods of wet weather occur.

The form of atmospheric circulation characteristic of continental air masses is the anti-cyclone. Anti-cyclones are slow moving and occupy broad territories where long periods of clear weather prevail with large daily temperature fluctuations. In anti-cyclone conditions, summers are warm, and in individual cases even hot with no precipitation. A lasting stable anti-cycle can cause a significant reduction in the agricultural harvest. In winter, anti-cyclones bring clear and cold weather with big freezes. In Latvia's eastern regions, the temperature can even drop to below -40°C.

Thanks to its position under the influence of the western planetary flow, westerly winds (south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly) are dominant in Latvia. Under the influence of the continual activity of cyclones and anti-cyclones, the direction of the wind can change rapidly. However, in Latvia overall nature of the flow coming from the west remains.

Latvia is located in a moderate climate zone in which the amount of precipitation exceeds evaporation. Precipitation that does not return to the atmosphere due to evaporation or transpiration forms an underground and surface water runoff. Under the influence of the damp climate, relatively level terrain and territorial geological structure, a dense network of rivers has formed in Latvia. The average density of rivers is approximately 0.6 km/km², respectively it has a 0.6 km long river stream per each

square kilometre. The densest networks of rivers are located on precipitation-rich upland slopes (on the Western upland E slope and Vidzeme upland NW and SE slopes) and precipitation-poor Zemgale plain covered with clays with poor water permeability.

In geological terms, Latvia's rivers are young. The inlets of the rivers formed 10 000 – 13 000 years ago after the retreat of the glaciers. Only a few individual stages of river inlets formed earlier. These stages are usually known as valleys.

Latvia's network of rivers is comprised of more than 12 400 rivers. Only 880 rivers are more than 10 km long, but the majority of rivers in Latvia are comprised of rivers which are less than 10 km long (their total length comprises 51% of the entire total length of Latvia's rivers). 17 rivers are more than 100 km long.

Description of forests

Overall, in recent decades forest territories in Latvia have expanded significantly. This has mainly occurred as a result of unused agricultural land becoming naturally overgrown. Currently, approximately half of Latvia's territory (~3.2 million ha) is occupied by forest. Almost half of all forests belong to the State.

Approximately half of all forests grow in dry forest growth conditions, while a fifth of forests grow in moist and swampy soils, whereas the remaining forests (approximately one third of all forests) grow on drained soils.

The dominant tree species in Latvia are the pine, birch and spruce. Grey alder, aspen and black alder also cover significant areas. The remaining tree species found in Latvia grow in relatively small areas.

List of the Latvian FSC Forest Stewardship Standard Development Group members

Latvian FSC Standard has been developed over a relatively long period of time. Members of the working group and external experts participated in the standard development. In recent years the composition of the working group was constant. The working group has six members - two from each

chamber:

Economic chamber:

Edvīns Zakovics – Latvijas valsts meži (Latvian State Forests)

Jānis Ontužāns – Stora Enso Latvija

Social chamber:

Āris Smildziņš – Latvijas Meža nozaru arodu biedrība (Forest Sphere Workers Trade Union)

Raimonds Bērmanis – individual member

Environmental chamber:

Jānis Priednieks – Latvijas Dabas fonds (Latvian Fund for Nature)

Jānis Rozītis – Pasaules Dabas fonds (World Fund for Nature)

External experts most frequently involved in the development of the standard are listed below:

Andrejs Cunsķis – Latvijas Mežizstrādātāju savienība (Latvian Union of Timber Harvesting Companies)

Inga Spalvēna – Latvijas valsts meži (Latvian State Forests)

Iveta Desaine – Skogssallskapet (previously represented Metsaliitto Latvija)

Juris Buškevics – Rīgas meži (Riga Forests)

Kristaps Klauss – Latvijas Kokmateriālu ražotāju un tirgotāju asociācija (Latvian Timber Producers' & Traders' Association)

Laila Šica – Latvijas valsts meži (Latvian State Forests)

Māris Strazds – Latvijas Ornitoģijas biedrība (Latvian Ornithological Society)

Māris Zudrags – Stora Enso Latvija

Mārtiņš Bičevskis – individual member

Pēteris Kaļeņikovs – Latvijas Lauksaimniecības Universitāte, Meža fakultāte (Latvian University of Agriculture, Forest faculty)

Vīta Rudzīte – Rīgas meži (Riga Forests)

Žanis Bacāns – Latvijas Finieris (Latvian Plywood)

List of documents associated to and referenced in the Standard

FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 EN [FSC PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA FOR FOREST STEWARDSHIP](#)~~FSC-
Principles and Criteria~~

[FSC-STD-01-002 \(V1-0\) EN](#) ~~FSC-STD-01-002~~ FSC Glossary of Terms

[FSC-STD-60-002 \(V1-0\) EN](#) ~~FSC-STD-60-002-V1-0~~ Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards

FSC-GUI-60-004 [V 1-0 EN](#) FSC Forest Stewardship Standards: Structure, Content and Suggested indicators

[FSC-STD-60-006 \(V1-2\) EN](#) ~~FSC-STD-60-006- Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards~~~~Procedure for the development of Forest Stewardship Standards~~

FSC-STD-20-002 V3-0 EN Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards

FSC-STD-01-003 V1-0 EN SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

FSC-STD-01-003a EN SLIMF eligibility criteria addendum

FSC-GUI-60-100 Guidance on the interpretation of the FSC Principles and Criteria to take account of scale and intensity

FSC-POL-30-401 EN FSC certification and ILO Conventions

FSC-POL-20-002 EN Partial Certification of Large Ownerships

FSC-GUI-30-004 FSC Principles 2 and 3: Guidance on Interpretation

FSC-GUI-30-001 V2-0 EN FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation

FSC-GUI-30-001a V1-0 EN Approved derogations for use of pesticides

FSC-POL-30-001 EN FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation

FSC-PRO-01-004 V2-2 EN Processing Pesticide Derogation Applications

FSC-POL-30-602 EN FSC GMO Policy 2000

FSC-ADV-30-901 EN Interpretation of Criterion 9 2 2003 04 28

FSC-ADV-31-001 EN Interpretation of C10 9 2002 12 03

The list of laws, regulations and international agreements and conventions, see Annex 1 and 2.

Terms and definitions

All terms and definitions, which are crucial to the standard, are listed in the Glossary (see Annex 4) and FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms.

HIERARCHICAL FRAMEWORK

The Hierarchical framework implements the ~~Basic~~ Principles and criteria described in the Introduction to the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship (February 2000).

- The FSC and FSC-accredited certification bodies will not insist on perfection in satisfying the FSC Principles and Criteria.
- Major failures in any individual FSC Principle normally will disqualify a candidate from certification, or will lead to decertification.
- Certification decisions will be guided by the extent to which each FSC Criterion is satisfied, and by the importance and consequences of failures.

EXPLANATIONS TO THE APPLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

The Latvian standard defines the requirements ~~are defined in the Latvian FSC Standard~~ which forest managers shall comply with, in conducting forest management, in order to be certified y the forest in accordance with FSC Principles and Criteria.

The Standard is compulsory for certification bodies, in conducting forest management assessments and in making certification decisions.

The structure of the Standard

FSC Principle: ~~-An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship. is an essential rule whose compatibility to forest management practice can be determined with the help of several criteria.~~

FSC principles in the standard are numbered from 1 to 10. The content of the principle is described at

the start of each principle. It is not possible for the Latvian FSC Standard Development Group to change FSC Principles, because together with the criteria, they are defined in the standard “FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship [FSC-STD-01-001 \(version 4-0\) EN](#)”. Its formulation can be influenced by FSC international members, engaging in the process of reviewing the aforementioned standard.

Criterion (Criteria) is a condition which indicates compliance with a Principle, and which can be verified in practice. FSC Criteria describe the requirements of the FSC Principle more precisely. Second level numeration is used for them. It is not possible for the Latvian FSC Standard Development Group to change FSC Criteria, because together with the principles they are defined in the standard, “FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship [FSC-STD-01-001 \(version 4-0\) EN](#)”. Its formulation can be influenced by FSC international members, engaging in the process of reviewing the aforementioned standard.

Indicator is a quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the forest management unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation.

Third level numeration is used for the indicators (in cases in which sub-indicators have been defined for the indicators, they are given fourth level numeration). Preparation of indicators is the main task of the Latvian FSC Standard Development Group. A sufficient amount of indicators are prepared under each FSC Criterion, in order for all the requirements of the relevant criterion to be assessed in accordance with them. Indicators are binding on the auditors who use them, in order to assess the compatibility of forest management to the requirements of the Criterion.

Notes are used in order to augment and clarify the interpretation of the requirements specified in the indicators.

Verification means are potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. Verification means are not norms and the certification organisation can justifiably use alternative verification means, not included on the list.

Definitions provide explanations of the terms used in the Standard.

Interpretation of the Standard

FSC Principles and Criteria can be applied to all forests regardless of their size and management intensity. Application of the designation “small or low intensity managed forests” (hereinafter referred to in the text as – SLIMF) is a reaction to the existing situation and requirements for the management of small and low intensity forests.

FSC offers two ways to reduce FSC certification costs, specifying a competitive offer for small or low intensity managed forests. Firstly, in order to reduce the costs of SLIMF certification, certification assessment procedures have been simplified. Secondly, FSC encourages preparation and inclusion of indicators appropriate to SLIMF activities in the National Standards.

The FSC Standard FSC-STD-01-003 V1-0 EN SLIMF Eligibility Criteria stipulate that forests sized up to 100 ha fit into the SLIMF category, but in individual states in which the FSC accredited National Initiative has decided to increase this limit – up to 1,000 ha.

The Latvian FSC Standard Development Group has decided to increase the SLIMF eligibility criteria in Latvia up to 1,000 ha. The decision will come into force as soon as it has been approved by the FSC.

Indicators whose numbers s does not contain other symbols apply to all forest management sizes. s.

Numbers augmented with the symbol "L" indicate that the requirements of these indicators only apply to large forest managers, which are considered to be those who manage more than 1,000 ha of forest.

Indicators whose number includes the symbol "S", only apply to small forest managers. In drawing up this Standard, the Latvian FSC Standard Development Group considered small forest managers to be those who manage less than and up to -1,000 ha of forest.

Abbreviations used

CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Washington, 1973

FSC Forest Stewardship Council

HCVF High Conservation Value Forests

ILO International Labour Organisation

ITTA International Tropic Timber Agreement

LFCC Association "Latvian Forest Certification Council"

MP Management Plan

RL Republic of Latvia

SLIMF Small or Low Intensity Managed Forest

WKH Woodland Key Habitat

INDICATORS OF LATVIAN FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD

Pre-approval draft of the Latvian FSC Standard
FSC Principle 1: Compliance with laws and FSC principles. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u> Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
FSC Criterion 1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
1.1.1 The forest manager shall comply with laws and regulations issued by the state and municipal authorities in force in the RL. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means S: documents, inspections on site
Verification means L: documents, local laws, inspections on site
1.1.2 All employees and subcontractors involved in forest management, according to their job responsibilities, shall fulfill the requirements of the binding laws and regulations in force in the RL. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>

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1.1.3L The forest manager shall record in writing non-compliances with the requirements of laws and regulations <u>identified by the forest manager or by a third party in the previous five years.</u> PSU checked, Ok
1.1.4 The forest manager shall perform corrective actions in cases when non-compliances with the laws and regulations are indicated. PSU checked, Ok
1.1.5L The forest manager shall have procedures ensuring that the activities of employees and subcontractors involved in forest management comply with the requirements of laws and regulations. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means for Indicators 1.1.2 – 1.1.5L: documents, inspections on site
1.1.6L The forest manager shall comply with nationally approved programmes, plans and strategies for sustainable use of resources including those for biological diversity. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: a list of national programmes, plans and strategies, inspections on site
FSC Criterion 1.2
All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid. PSU checked, Ok
1.2.1 The forest manager shall pay all fees, taxes and other charges.
Note: "Other charges" include all payments mentioned in the FSC Criterion 1.2 but not in the indicator, including "royalties" if such will be used in forest management in Latvia.
1.2.2 The forest manager shall settle all applicable payments in good faith.
Verification means of indicators for FSC Criterion 1.2: documents, interviews
FSC Criterion 1.3
In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected. PSU checked, Ok
1.3.1L The forest manager shall be informed about all regulations applicable to forest management and included in all binding international treaties and agreements to which Latvia is signatory and/or which are listed in Annex 2 of the Latvian FSC Standard.
Verification means: interviews

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Note: Laws and regulations of RL do not include requirements of all ratified international treaties and agreements. RL has not ratified some of the ILO Conventions which must be complied with in all FSC certified forests but their requirements are included under FSC Principle 4, 6 and 9. The Indicator 1.3.1L ensure that Large FMEs are informed about the requirements of those conventions.

FSC Criterion 1.4

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

PSU checked, Ok

1.4.1 The forest manager shall record all identified conflicts between the laws and regulations of the RL, the FSC P&C and international treaties.

Verification means: documents, interviews

1.4.2 The forest manager shall consult certification bodies and/or the Latvian Forest Certification Council about possible solutions and interpretation of the Latvian FSC Standard in order to eliminate non-compliances indicated in line with Indicator 1.4.1.

Verification means: interviews

FSC Criterion 1.5

Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities. **PSU checked, Ok**

1.5.1L Upon discovering illegal activities (e.g. illegal harvesting, construction and other unauthorized activities) the forest manager shall immediately inform the competent state and/or municipal agencies and record the respective incident.

Verification means: documents

1.5.1S Upon discovering illegal harvesting, construction or other illegal activities, the appropriate measures shall be carried out immediately to eliminate the identified illegal activities.

Verification means: documents where all identified illegal activities have been recorded, inspections on site

1.5.2L The forest manager shall assess the need for corrective and preventive measures.

Verification means: documents

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1.5.3L The forest manager shall carry out corrective and preventive measures as stated in Indicator 1.5.2L.

Verification means: documents

FSC Criterion 1.6

Forest manager shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria. PSU checked, Ok

1.6.1L The forest manager's long-term commitments to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be publicly available.

Verification means: documents

1.6.1S The forest manager shall demonstrate long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria by signing certification contract.

Verification means: certification contract with Certification Body or with Group Manager (agreement on certification, group agreement)

1.6.2L The forest manager have disclosed all forest territories in their possession including both – certified and non-certified.

Verification means: MP, public summary of certification report.

1.6.3 The forest manager shall operate in compliance with FSC Policy for Association.

Verification means: manager's policy, management objectives, MP, inspections on site, information on FSC non-certified forest areas

FSC Principle 2: Tenure and use rights and responsibilities PSU checked, Ok

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

FSC Criterion 2.1

Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated. PSU checked, Ok

2.1.1 The forest manager shall have documented forest use rights to the land.

Verification means: documents verifying ownership and/or management rights or documents confirming the forest manager's right to perform respective activities

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2.1.2 Forest managers applying for certification of property with multiple owners shall ensure that all owners agree observe the Latvian FSC Standard.

Verification means: a manager/-s can produce documents confirming the agreement of all forest owners or their authorization to perform respective activities

2.1.3 The forest manager shall respect property boundaries and avoid damage to neighbouring properties.

Verification means: a land boundary and situation plan, MP, inspections on site

2.1.4 In case the measurement of land boundaries has not been completed the forest manager shall apply a precautionary approach to ensure that outer boundaries are respected.

Verification means: an action plan

FSC Criterion 2.2

Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies. PSU checked, Ok

2.2.1 The forest manager shall respect everyone's right to free movement and access to other forest resources (e.g. wild berries, fruits, nuts, mushrooms and herbs), unless justified to imposed restrictions.

Verification means: inspections on site, documents

2.2.2 The forest manager shall inform the public about the restrictions on free access in the forest territory.

Verification means L: information signs, articles, publications

Verification means S: information signs

FSC Criterion 2.3

Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified. PSU checked, Ok

2.3.1 Disputes over tenure claims and use rights of forest land shall be documented.

Verification means: documents

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2.3.2 Disputes shall be resolved by mutual agreement of the parties, but if no agreement is reached, disputes shall be resolved according to the laws and regulations of the RL.
Verification means: documents related to disputes and conflicts, statements of competent institutions
FSC Principle 3: Indigenous peoples' rights <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Note: Latvian FSC Standard development group has established that there are no indigenous peoples in the territory of Latvia in the sense of the FSC Principles and Criteria.
<u>3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</u>
<u>3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</u>
<u>3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.</u>
<u>3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.</u>
FSC Principle 4: Community relations and worker's rights <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
FSC Criterion 4.1
The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
4.1.1 The hourly, piece-work payment shall be organized according to the laws and regulations of the RL and a collective employment contract if there is any. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>

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Comment [GF2]: Please provide a more detailed explanation for excluding P3 from the Latvian standard.

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Verification means: an approved payment system; an agreement with workers' representatives if there are any
4.1.2L The forest manager shall provide access to forest areas to educational and training organizations for training and educational purposes if it does not contradict forest management objectives. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: interviews
4.1.3L The forest manager shall <u>first seek to employ workers from local communities and/or</u> provide <u>local</u> employees (<u>including forest dependent people</u>) with the training needed for performance of their job duties and improvement of work quality. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: interviews with a forest manager, employees
4.1.4L The forest manager shall evaluate proposals of stakeholders for cooperation with local communities in relation to employment, training and other services. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: interviews with a forest manager, stakeholders, local communities
FSC Criterion 4.2
Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
4.2.1L The forest manager <u>and workers</u> shall be aware <u>have working knowledge</u> of safe working techniques and technologies.
Verification means: documents, interviews
4.2.2 Performers of forest management works shall be informed about labor protection requirements according to their respective job duties.
Verification means: interviews, contracts
4.2.3 Individuals under the age of 18 years shall not be involved in the forest ry works that might pose danger to health and safety except for training and educational purposes. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: interviews with employees, inspections on site, employment contracts, a certificate of the person employed in forest management
4.2.4 Personal protection equipment shall be <u>provided by the forest manager and</u> used in forest management works according to the work safety requirements. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: employment contracts, inspections on site, interviews

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4.2.5L The work equipment used in forest management works shall have safety devices according to the manufacturer's instructions. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: employment contracts, contracts with subcontractors, inspections on site, interviews with employees
4.2.5S All tools, equipment (<u>including personal protective equipment</u>) and facilities shall be in a proper technical <u>safe and serviceable</u> condition. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: employment contracts, contracts with subcontractors, inspections on site, interviews with employees
4.2.6 <u>The forest manager shall ensure that t</u> t he workers using mechanical equipment when performing forest management works, -shall have documents confirming their level of professional qualification. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u> <u>NOTE: When work is for training purpose the forest manager shall ensure that those trained are accompanied by experienced and qualified workers</u> except for training and educational purposes.
Verification means: documents
4.2.7 When introducing new technologies and equipment, <u>the forest manager shall make sure that the</u> the employees <u>are</u> shall be appropriately trained and/or retrained <u>in the use of such technologies</u> ; and additionally instructed about the work safety requirements. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: training programmes, instructions, inspection checklists, qualification documents
4.2.8 Before signing the contract with subcontractors, the suitability of the qualification of their employees for the planned forestry works shall be verified. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: system/regulations, contracts, instructions, inspection checklists, qualification documents
4.2.9 First aid kits shall be available at the places where dangerous forestry works are performed. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u> Alternative indicator to 4.2.9 above: <u>4.2.9: An effective first aid program shall be in place, including worker training in basic first aid and the provision of readily accessible first aid kits with up to date supplies. PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

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4.2.10 A person trained to provide first aid shall be present at the places where works are performed using forestry machinery and motorized tools, except sprayers. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: documents, interviews
4.2.11L Contracts with subcontractors shall include conditions for performance of works in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations on labor protection. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: a work safety system, inspection checklists
FSC Criterion 4.3
The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Note: Forced labour in Latvia is regulated by the laws and regulations of the RL.
4.3.1 The forest manager shall not restrict the rights of workers to organize and voluntarily join the organisations of their choice. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: company's policy, interviews with workers
4.3.2 Employment contracts in written shall be concluded with all employees of the forest manager. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: employment contracts, interviews with workers
4.3.3 If there is an organization representing the employees, which proposes to conclude a collective employment contract, the forest manager shall conclude collective employment contracts by mutual agreement. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: a collective employment contract, documented proposals of employee's representatives if there are any
FSC Criterion 4.4
Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
4.4.1L applied to forest properties covering more than 10,000 ha: Using the procedures appropriate to the size and scale of forest management activities, the forest manager shall inform how to access the information about the planned forest management activities. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: documents, interviews

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4.4.2L applied to forest properties covering more than 10,000 ha: The forest manager ~~has~~shall elaborate ~~and implement~~ the procedure for conducting the social impact assessment that includes consultations with employees and local community (both men and women) on forest management which form the basis for the social impact assessment conducted no less than once in 5 years.

Verification means: a procedure, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, training documents, checklists, publications in local press, a social impact assessment

4.4.3S The forest manager shall assess the questions and requests submitted by stakeholders and make justified decisions.

4.4.3. The enterprise shall maintain regular and ongoing consultation with the people and groups (both men and women) who are directly affected by its operations in order to identify social impacts and ways to avoid or reduce such impacts on an ongoing basis.

Comment [GF3]: Indicator not clear to expectation from the forest manager. Please use the indicator below and make it applicable to both L and S

Verification means: applications from stakeholders, interviews with stakeholders, inspections on site

4.4.4 Identified objects with cultural heritage and/or archaeological value shall be protected. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, a list of objects, inspections on site

4.4.5 The forest manager shall take into account the interests of local community when working in populated areas.

Alternative indicator below which also demonstrate that the interest of local communities are taken into account:

4.4.5 The enterprise shall identify and document the potential social impacts resulting from its operations, in consultation with the people and groups (both men and women) who are directly affected.

Verification means: MP, interviews, inspections on site

4.4.6 The forest manager shall take all possible restoring and/or compensating measures in case of causing damage to the places significant for local community. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: inspections on site, interviews

4.4.7L The forest manager shall use the results of consultations and correspondence with the stakeholders in planning of forest management. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: checklists, records, MP

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4.4.8L applied to forest properties covering more than 10,000 ha: The forest manager shall support the retraining of the employees within the enterprise as much as possible in case of staff reduction. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, contracts, copies of retraining documents

4.4.9L The employer shall provide the workers performing forestry works with the vaccination against tick-borne encephalitis. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews

FSC Criterion 4.5

Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage PSU checked, Ok

4.5.1 The forest manager shall ~~try to~~ avoid conflicts when carrying out forest management operations. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews with stakeholders

4.5.2 Information of all conflicts arising between the forest manager and local community that are documented in writing as well as their settlement process and compensation of losses shall be available. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents on conflicts and their settlement procedure, negotiations with representatives of local community

~~4.5.2S The forest manager shall keep the documents related to the conflicts in forest management.~~

4.5.2. There shall be a documented procedure for the resolution of disputes or grievances raised in relation to the activities of the forest enterprise.

4.5.x: applied to forest properties covering more than 10,000 ha: The documented procedure shall include options for providing fair compensation in relation to any such loss or damage.

4.5.x: applied to forest properties covering more than 10,000 ha: In the event of any unresolved dispute the enterprise shall show that it has followed (or is following) its dispute resolution process in a good faith effort to resolve the dispute.

Verification means: documents on conflicts, interviews with stakeholders

Comment [GF4]: This indicator takes care of the part of the criterion that requires the forest manager to put in place a mechanism for resolving dispute

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4.5.3 Compensation or indemnification for losses shall be determined by mutual agreement between the parties or, in the event of disagreement, according to the laws and regulations of the RL.
Verification means: documents, statements of competent institutions, interviews with stakeholders
FSC Principle 5: Benefits from the forest <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
FSC Criterion 5.1
Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
5.1.1 The forest manger shall prepare the budget which includes revenue and costs for all significant activities (including the cost of meeting all social and environmental commitments) according to the forest management planning documentation. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: documents, interviews
5.1.2L The forest manager shall summarize and analyse information about revenue and costs related to forest management (including costs for maintenance of social and environmental values). <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: annual reports, interviews
5.1.2S The forest manager shall summarize information about revenue and costs related to forest management (including costs for maintenance of social and environmental values).
5.1.2 The revenue estimates shall be reasonable, and consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products and/or provision of other products or services.
5.1.X If the budget shows a deficit for the year, the forest manager shall demonstrate how the shortfall will be covered whilst ensuring that the management plan is implemented in the long term.
Verification means: documented income and costs.
FSC Criterion 5.2
Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>

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Comment [GF5]: Make 5.1.2L above also applicable to Small

Comment [GF6]: This new indicator covers the part of the criterion that requires that investment maintain ecological productivity of the forest.

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5.2.1 The forest manager shall assess options for various uses of forest resources. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means L: documents are available on assessment of options for use of forest resources

Verification means S: documents are available on options for use of forest resources, inspections on site

5.2.2L The forest manager shall strive to apply such forest management methods which encourage the optimal use of diverse forest products. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: policy/objectives

5.2.3L Depending on the demand, forest manager shall offer part of their products to local processing companies, unless there is an overriding reason, which would make it impossible. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: an invitation to tender, a documented offer, interviews with stakeholders

FSC Criterion 5.3

Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources. PSU checked, Ok

5.3.1L The forest manager shall use such logging technique which prevent the loss of valuable timber and supervise the results of timber preparation. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: instructions, documents, requirements, inspections on site

5.3.1S When performing harvesting operations, the loss of value of timber resources shall be avoided. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: inspections on site

5.3.2 Efforts shall be made to avoid damage to maintained growing trees in forestry works. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: instructions, documents, requirements, inspections on site

5.3.3L The use of logging residues and wood biomass shall comply with the harvesting techniques and soil characteristics. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, inspections on site

<p><u>5.3.x Felling debris (branches, tops, etc) shall be used to protect soils on skid trails.</u></p> <p>5.3.4 After completion of harvesting operations, the condition of infrastructure objects (ditches, roads, communications, etc.) as well as watercourses affected by harvesting operations shall be set in order. PSU checked, Ok</p>
<p>Verification means: inspections on site</p>
<p>5.3.5 After removal of timber the log landing shall be cleaned up. PSU checked, Ok</p> <p><u>5.3.x Removal of unused biomass shall be minimized; to an extent that ensures that a part of the branches and bark pieces remains in the forest as far as possible, and whole tree harvesting shall not practiced</u></p>
<p>Verification means: inspections on site</p>
<p>FSC Criterion 5.4</p> <p>Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product. PSU checked, Ok</p>
<p>See Indicator 5.2.1</p>
<p>5.4.1 The forest manager shall allow local community to access other forest resources if it does not contradict the forest owner's management objectives. PSU checked, Ok</p>
<p>Verification means: management objectives (MP), interviews with local community, inspections on site</p>
<p>5.4.2L The forest manager shall evaluate proposals of entrepreneurs for sustainable use of other forest resources if it does not contradict the forest owner's management objectives. PSU checked, Ok</p> <p><u>5.4.x L: The enterprise shall have assessed the potential for the sustainable production of non-timber products from the forest area (e.g., fisheries values, botanical forest products, recreational opportunities, game/legal game.), and incorporated this within the forest management planning process.</u></p>
<p>Verification means: interviews, documents</p>
<p>FSC Criterion 5.5</p> <p>Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries. PSU checked, Ok</p>

Comment [GF7]: Efforts need to be demonstrated that the F. manager is avoiding unnecessary damage during harvesting 5.3.x above and if it happens then 5.3.4 will set in.

Comment [GF8]: Be careful that 5.3.5 does not mean removal of unused biomass.

5.5.1L The forest manager shall identify and update information in its forest management plan, about the full range of ecosystem services (forest services and resources), significant areas having other forest resources (e.g. sources of drinking water and recreation sites significant to local community). PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

5.5.1S Before commencement of forest management works, nature objects and formations that are significant to local community shall be identified and management activities shall not reduce their value. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a list of objects, MP, inspections on site

5.5.2L The forest manager shall ensure that management activity preserves and if possible increases the value of the objects identified in accordance with Indicator 5.5.1L. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, provisions in the work execution documents, interviews with stakeholders, etc.

5.5.3S The forest manager shall not restrict access to the objects identified according to Indicator 5.5.1S if it does not contradict the forest owner's management objectives. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: management objectives (MP), interviews with stakeholders, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 5.6

The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained. PSU checked, Ok

5.6.1L The forest manager shall set sustainable harvesting levels for the forest resources intended to be obtained for commercial purposes. The indicator does not apply to berries, mushrooms, nuts and juices obtained from forests. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents

5.6.2L The average amount of forest resources harvested does not exceed sustainable harvesting levels. The indicator does not apply to berries, mushrooms, nuts and juices obtained from forests. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents

5.6.3 The forest manager shall summarize information about the forest resources obtained by forest manager for commercial purposes. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, documents

See Indicators 8.2.2L and 8.2.2S.

FSC Principle 6: Environmental Impact PSU checked, Ok

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

FSC Criterion 6.1

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

6.1.1 The forest manager before commencement of forestry works:

6.1.1.1 shall assess the impact of harvesting operations on the structural elements of the forest stand that are significant for biological diversity, the soil, water and cultural objects at the level of a potentially affected stand and neighbouring (adjacent) stands; PSU checked, Ok

6.1.1.2 shall check the site for indicators of high conservation values and the presence of specially protected species (such as large nests, hollow trees, increased amount of large D>40cm dead wood, etc.); PSU checked, Ok

6.1.1.3 shall plan measures for reduction or mitigation of negative impact on the mentioned objects. PSU checked, Ok

6.1.X The enterprise shall complete and document an assessment of the environmental impacts of its management activities at the level of the landscape in which it is situated and includes the identification of ecosystems found within the landscape (required for 6.4. compliance).

Verification means: inspections on site, interviews

6.1.2L For the drainage objects for which a design task of planning and architecture has not been issued to forest manager until the date when the Latvian FSC Standard becomes valid:

6.1.2.1L potential risks shall be assessed for conservation of biodiversity, including specially protected habitats, sites of specially protected species and biologically valuable grasslands, as well as regulated natural watercourses; PSU checked, Ok

Comment [GF9]: This new indicator takes account of landscape level assessment. Of env. Impact.

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6.1.2.2L precaution approach shall be taken to avoid adverse effect on the areas of wet forests (spruce, black alder and broadleaf species) retained within the landscape and natural watercourses if it does not impair the operation of the drainage object and the land use possibilities of other land owners and other legal possessors; [PSU checked, Ok](#)

6.1.2.3L measures shall be planned for reduction of sediment and biogenic element flow from drainage systems into natural waterbodies and watercourses, e.g. by creating sediment ponds, wetlands, dam cascades etc.; [PSU checked, Ok](#)

6.1.2.4L restoring and compensating measures shall be implemented (e.g. for restoration of wet forest, natural riverbeds, protection of specially protected habitats) if necessary to mitigate risk identified under 6.1.2.1L. [PSU checked, Ok](#)

Verification means: inspections on site, interviews

6.1.2S In the territories where construction, reconstruction and renovation of the drainage systems are planned:

6.1.2.1S potential risks shall be assessed for conservation of biodiversity in specially protected habitats, sites of specially protected species and biologically valuable grasslands, as well as in regulated natural watercourses; [PSU checked, Ok](#)

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.1.2.2S precaution approach shall be taken to avoid adverse effect on natural watercourses; [PSU checked, Ok](#)

Verification means: inspections on site, interviews with stakeholders

6.1.2.3S Managing a continuous forest tract exceeding 100 ha, a precautionary approach shall be taken to avoid adverse effect on the areas of wet forests (spruce, black alder and broadleaf species) retained within the landscape if it does not impair the operation of the drainage object and the land use possibilities of other land owners and other legal possessors; [PSU checked, Ok](#)

Verification means: inspections on site, interviews with stakeholders

6.1.2.4S appropriate to the scale and impact of the planned operation the measures shall be planned for reduction of sediment and biogenic element flow from drainage systems into natural waterbodies and watercourses, e.g. by creating sediment ponds, wetlands, dam cascades etc.; [PSU checked, Ok](#)

Verification means: inspections on site

6.1.2.5S restoring and compensating measures shall be implemented (e.g. for restoration of wet forest, natural riverbeds, protection of specially habitats) if necessary to mitigate risk identified under 6.1.2.1L.

PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: inspections on site

6.1.3L For road construction or reconstruction objects for which a design task of planning and architecture has not been issued to forest manager until the date when the Latvian FSC Standard becomes valid:

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6.1.3.1L potential risks shall be assessed for conservation of biodiversity, including the potential effect on specially protected habitats, WKHs, their buffer zones and potential WKHs, sites of specially protected species and biologically valuable grasslands; PSU checked, Ok

6.1.3.2L precautionary approach shall be taken during the planning process and possible restoring and compensating measures shall be carried out if necessary mitigate risk identified under 6.1.3.1L. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: inspections on site, interviews

6.1.3S In the territories where road construction or reconstruction is planned:

6.1.3.1S potential risks shall be assessed for conservation of biodiversity in specially protected habitats, sites of specially protected species and biologically valuable grasslands; PSU checked, Ok

6.1.3.2S precautionary approach shall be taken during the planning process and possible restoring and compensating measures shall be carried out (e.g. for protection of wet forest, specially protected habitats) if necessary mitigate risk identified under 6.1.3.1S. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: inspections on site, interviews

6.1.4L Introducing a new forest management method, the forest manager, appropriate to the scale and impact of the planned operation, ~~has shall~~ assessed whether it would not substantially negatively affect populations and habitats of species, soil, air, water, landscape, material values, cultural and natural heritage. PSU checked, Ok

The introduction of the new forest management technique has been conducted, as far as possible reducing environmental impact.

Verification means: impact on biological diversity, soil, air, water, climate, landscape, material values, cultural and natural heritage, and an appropriate assessment of interaction of all these elements, inspections on site

6.1.4S Introducing a new forest management method the forest manager, appropriate to the scale and impact of the planned operation, ~~has shall~~ assessed whether it would not substantially negatively affect populations and habitats of species, soil, water, material values, cultural and natural heritage.

The introduction of the new forest management technique has been conducted, as far as possible reducing environmental impact.

Comment [GF10]: Simply delete 6.1.4S and make 6.1.4L applicable to small too.

6.1.x ~~The enterprise shall complete and document an assessment of the environmental impacts of any processing facilities within the FMU under assessment.~~

Comment [GF11]: This new indicator takes account of the part of the criterion that requires assessing impact of processing facilities.

Verification means: assessment, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 6.2

Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.

Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled. PSU checked, Ok

6.2.1L The forest manager shall maintain and update a register of biologically valuable forest stands (listed in the indicator 6.4.1). PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: register of biologically valuable forest stands

6.2.2S The forest manager shall ensure maintenance of recorded locations of protected species in the managed territory. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, cartographic materials

6.2.3S The forest manager ~~has shall identified-identify~~ the WKHs. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, WKH

6.2.4L The forest manager during forest management planning shall take into account the conservation action plans in force for rare, endangered species. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, interviews

6.2.5L applied to forest properties covering more than 10,000 ha: The forest manager shall identify the sites where additional inspection must be performed regarding the existence of previously unreported habitats of specially protected species. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, a list of objects, interviews with employees, interviews with stakeholders

6.2.6L The forest manager shall register newly identified habitats of specially protected species. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a procedure, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees

6.2.6S If WKH or a site of a specially protected species, which had not been identified earlier, including the nests of protected birds and Capercaillie's (Tetrao urogallus) leks, have been found in the managed territory, the forest manager shall ensure their protection. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, cartographic material

6.2.7 The forest manager shall maintain populations of birds and mammals (including game species) living in the managed forest areas including: PSU checked, Ok

6.2.7.1 The buffer zone around the nesting sites of specially protected bird species shall be respected where no type of felling and mechanized soil preparation are carried out during the following periods:

- around the nesting sites of black stork (Ciconia nigra), black kite (Milvus migrans), red kite (Milvus milvus), osprey (Pandion haliaetus), short-toed snake eagle (Circaetus gallicus), greater spotted eagle (Aquila clanga), lesser spotted eagle (Aquila pomarina), peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), northern goshawk (Acciper gentilis), Eurasian eagle owl (Bubo bubo), European roller (Coracias garrulus) and stock dove (Columba oenas) from 1 March till 31 August;
- around the nesting sites of sea eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla) and golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) from 1 February till 1 November. PSU checked, Ok

6.2.7.2 In the buffer zones around in micro-reserves of Capercaillie's (Tetrao urogallus) leks:

- forestry operations other than fire fighting and reforestation using manual labour are prohibited from 1 March till 31 August;

- reforestation with pine shall be facilitated as much as possible;

- construction and reconstruction of drainage systems and their stages are not carried out. PSU checked, Ok

6.2.7.3 From April 1 till June 30 thinning shall not take place for up to the 10-year-old pine and deciduous trees and 30-year-old spruce stands, with the exception of a mean height of coniferous trees up to 0.7 m, and deciduous trees – up to 1 meter. PSU checked, Ok

Comment [GF12]: Whatever that is used for reforestation, native species shall be given priority.

6.2.7.4 To reduce the negative effects of disturbance on forest birds nesting success, in the period from 1 April till 31 May economic activity must be carried out so that felling and forwarding (to the roadside) volumes for any of the indicators (per month) would be less than the average per month of the total amount of the harvested timber in the managed territory for the rest of the year. **PSU checked, Ok**

6.2.7.5 Old beaver ponds, flood-lands, wetlands in natural watercourses characterized by dead trees and/or by vegetation characteristic of wet sites shall remain intact. This does not apply to drainage systems. **PSU checked, Ok**

6.2.x There shall be no evidence that the forest enterprise allows or condones illegal or unauthorised hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting within the FMU.

6.2.x Conservation zones and protection areas within which the conservation of biodiversity including rare threatened and endangered species and their habitats is the primary objective of management shall have been identified and marked on maps.

6.2.x Conservation zones and protection area (see 6.4) shall have been selected to maximise their contribution to the conservation of biodiversity in relation to their size (for example through the creation of conservation corridors, protected wetland areas and consolidation of natural areas). The size and location of conservation zones shall be sufficient overall to ensure the continuing presence of rare, threatened or endangered species as listed, to protect existing examples of ecosystems in their natural state (see Criterion 6.4 and 10.5 where appropriate) and are not less than 10% of the area of the FMU under assessment.

Note: conservation zones are not necessarily forested land. They may include wetlands and open space, and may have dual purposes (e.g. they may be located partly on slopes susceptible to erosion, or in order to protect water sources). However, in all cases, the overall selection must be justified to maximise the conservation of biodiversity across the FMU.

Verification means: MP, provisions in work execution documents and contracts, interviews, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 6.3

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

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

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Comment [GF13]: This indicator covers part of the criterion that forbids inappropriate hunting etc.

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Comment [GF14]: This indicator is important to cover part of the criterion that requires that conservation zones are established by the forest manager.

Categorise indicators under this criterion as indicated a-c

a) Forest regeneration and succession.

6.3.1 The forest manager managing the forest tract larger or equal of 500 ha, shall develop and introduce the principles of landscape ecological planning in the management of this area, paying particular attention to the proportion of old stands. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: principles of landscape ecological planning, MP, inspections on site

b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.

6.3.2L The structures characteristic to natural forest shall be retained after felling: **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.2.1L after final felling on average at least 10 growing trees per ha shall be retained; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.2.2L the retained trees shall be preserved regardless of their condition in the subsequent rotation cycles; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.2.3L if possible, such trees shall be retained in groups. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site

6.3.2S The structures characteristic to natural forest shall be retained after felling:

6.3.2.1S after final felling on average at least 7 growing trees shall be retained per 1 ha; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.2.2S the retained trees shall be preserved regardless of their condition in the subsequent rotation cycles; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.2.3S if possible, such trees shall be retained in groups.

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.

6.3.3 Preferences shall be given to retention trees meeting at least one of the following requirements:

6.3.3.1 trees with large nests (the diameter of the nest exceeds 50 cm); **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.3.2 trees from the previous rotation cycle; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.3.3 pine, oak, linden, elm, fluttering elm, black alder, maple, hornbeam, ash; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.3.4 the oldest trees and trees with largest dimensions with broad, well-developed crowns; **PSU checked, Ok**

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Comment [GF15]: Not sure what retention trees are.

6.3.3.5 trees with hollows;

6.3.3.6 trees with burning scars. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means L: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site

Verification means S: interviews, inspections on site

6.3.4L The entire wooded vegetation shall be retained 15 meters around the tree with the nest (the diameter of the nest exceeds 50 cm). Trees of the first storey making up wooded vegetation can be considered as retention trees. PSU c

hecked, Ok

6.3.x If a nest is found during the harvesting process, the harvesting process in the zone around the nest's tree will be suspended. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site

6.3.4S The entire wooded vegetation shall be retained 10 meters around the tree with the nest (the diameter of the nest exceeds 50 cm). Trees of the first storey making up wooded vegetation can be considered as retention trees. PSU checked, Ok

If a nest is found during the harvesting process, the harvesting process in the zone around the nest's tree will be suspended. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.3.5L At least 10 trees per hectare shall be retained after thinning if they meet the following requirements:

6.3.5.1L trees with large nests (the diameter of the nest exceeds 50 cm); PSU checked, Ok

6.3.5.2L trees from the previous rotation cycle; PSU checked, Ok

6.3.5.3L trees with hollows; PSU checked, Ok

6.3.5.4L trees with burning scars. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site

Comment [GF16]: Make this a separate indicator

6.3.5S At least 7 trees per hectare shall be retained after thinning if they meet the following requirements:
6.3.5.1S trees with large nests (the diameter of the nest exceeds 50 cm); PSU checked, Ok
6.3.5.2S trees from the previous rotation cycle; PSU checked, Ok
6.3.5.3S trees with hollows; PSU checked, Ok
6.3.5.4S trees with burning scars. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: interviews, inspections on site
6.3.6 In conifer stands thinning shall favour development of stand with a mixture of deciduous trees, if permitted by growing conditions. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means L: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site
Verification means S: interviews, inspections on site
6.3.7 In carrying out pre-commercial thinning, a mix of broadleaf species shall be preserved. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: interviews, inspections on site
6.3.8 During harvesting operations and forwarding of logs, considering work safety requirements, efforts shall be made to avoid:
6.3.8.1 damage to the trees retained after felling and retention understorey and undergrowth; PSU checked, Ok
6.3.8.2 damage to the neighbouring stands; PSU checked, Ok
6.3.8.3 damage to the retention dead wood. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: inspections on site
6.3.9 Clearcuts containing dry dead wood corresponding to requirements shall be maintained giving priority to the following order:
6.3.9.1 dry dead wood in D>50cm; PSU checked, Ok
6.3.9.2 dry dead wood in D>25cm; there shall be at least 5 dry trunks or sections thereof per hectare average in clearcuts; there shall be at least 3 dry trunks per hectare in other cuts; PSU checked, Ok
6.3.9.3 rest of the dry trees may be economically used if there are at least 8 trunks of dry dead wood complying to these requirements maintained in the harvesting site; PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site

6.3.10 The forest manager may disregard the requirements of Indicator 6.3.9 in urban and village administrative territories and recreation sites, as well as within a 50 metre zone alongside State roads.

Comment [GF17]: Not clear on the rationale of this indicator

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

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C) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. P

6.3.11 In performing forestry works and mechanized soil cultivation, efforts ~~should~~ shall be made to avoid ~~damage soil erosion and compaction, maximise and retention of nutrients and~~ to maintained dead wood. **PSU checked, Ok**

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Verification means: inspections on site

6.3.12 In forestry operations native undergrowth species shall be retained including juniper (Juniperus L.) and European wild apple (Malus sylvestris) in the amount which does not impede the forest growth, regeneration and does not contradict the work safety requirements. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

6.3.13 In transition zones from the forest to an open ecosystem (grassland, pasture, arable land), in the area where the width of the stand is equal to half of the average height of the trees of the first storey:

6.3.13.1 Dry dead trees with a diameter exceeding 25 cm and undergrowth species shall be retained to the extent ~~that~~ forest regeneration is not impeded and the dry trees ~~does~~ not threaten work safety. **PSU checked, Ok**

6.3.13.2 Preference shall be given for concentration of the retention trees. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

6.3.14L Forest management along mires with an area up to 10 ha, all rivers, including regulated natural watercourses, lakes and streams shall **be cautious** and take into account the terrain i.e. flood-land boundaries, coastal slopes, incline of those slopes, as well as the composition of tree species in the stand which differs from that of the surrounding forest tract.

Comment [GF18]: Define the term Cautious in this context

Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site

6.3.14S Forest management along mires with an area up to 10 ha, rivers and lakes shall be cautious. <u>Same as the above comment GF18</u>
Verification means: MP, inspections on site
6.3.15 The forest manager shall not perform clear cutting (retain the density of growing trees in the first storey of the stand no less than 0.4) in protection belts (in border (transition) zones) around the mires: <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
6.3.15.1 in 20 meter belt for the mires with an area 10 – 100 ha; <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
6.3.15.2 for mires exceeding 100 ha – in 50 meter belt in forest growing conditions with dry, drained, wet mineral soils and drained peat soils, and in at least 100 meter belt in forest types with wet peat soils. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site
6.3.16 In wet micro-lowlands (terrain depressions) the understorey, lying dead wood, dry trees and undergrowth shall be preserved and preference shall be given for concentration of the retention trees. (see Indicators 6.3.2L, 6.3.2S and 6.3.3) <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site
6.3.17 In areas with foxholes and badger burrows, the undergrowth and understorey shall be preserved and the area shall not be used for transport trails or log landings. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: work execution documents, contracts, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site
6.3.18 The following requirements shall be met in management of wet forests:
6.3.18.1 In naturally regenerated wet spruce forests (Dryopteriosocaricosa, Dryopteriosa, Myrtilloso-polytrichosa, Caricoso-phragmitosa) efforts shall be made to preserve the undergrowth and at least partial regeneration under the crowns of the parent stand shall be facilitated, with the exception of sanitary or reconstructive cuts. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>

6.3.18.2L In wet deciduous forests (Dryopteriosocaricosa, Filipendulosa, Dryopteriosa, Myrtilloso-polytrichosa, as well as Caricoso-phragmitosa where the black alder prevails):

- the area of the clearcut shall not exceed 2 ha;
- at least 30 growing trees per 1 ha shall be retained in clearcuts and left in one or more groups, as far as possible preserving therein all wooded vegetation, or separately;
- the regeneration of deciduous trees shall be facilitated. PSU checked, Ok

6.3.18.2S In wet deciduous forests (Dryopteriosocaricosa, Filipendulosa, Dryopteriosa, Myrtilloso-polytrichosa, as well as Caricoso-phragmitosa where the black alder prevails):

- the area of the clear cut shall not exceed 1 ha;
- at least 10 growing trees per 1 ha shall be retained;
- the trees shall be retained in groups. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

6.3.19L The forest manager shall summarize information about forest fires of any scale. PSU checked, Ok

6.3.20L Groups of surviving or dead trees shall be retained intact in the ~~burned~~-burnt stands older than 30 years. Separate surviving or dead trees of larger dimensions shall be retained. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

6.3.20S If it does not pose real threats of disease outbreaks and pest proliferation in the surrounding stands and/or threats to work safety in burned stands older than 30 years at least several surviving trees and several dead trees shall be retained. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.3.21 In forest stands where oak (Qercus robur L.) , linden (Tilia cordata Mill.) , maple (Acer platanoides L.) , elm and fluttering elm (Ulmus glabra Huds., Ulmus laevis Pall.) , willow (Salix sp.) and hornbeam (Carpinus betulus L.) constitute 5 and more units in the stand formula of the species composition of a forest stand, it is prohibited to perform clear cuts. PSU checked, Ok

The trees are cut gradually in the final felling, maintaining the density of growing trees in the first storey of the stand no less than 0.4 and facilitating the preservation of the proportion of these tree species in the forest stand.

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

6.3.22 In glades (except in the glades used for feeding of game animals) the activities transforming ecosystems i.e. construction of new drainage systems, fertilization, planting of trees and soil cultivation shall not be performed. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.3.23 Artificial forest regeneration shall be carried out using origin certified forest reproductive material the origin of which is appropriate for the growing conditions of the site. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: documents on the origin of forest seeds and/or seedlings used in artificial regeneration of forest areas

FSC Criterion 6.4

Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources. **PSU checked, Ok**

NB The Indicators for this Criterion should be considered in conjunction with those for Criteria 6.2 and 6.3 and 10.5.

6.4.x The FMU shall have been surveyed to identify any areas representative of ecosystems in their natural state, in the landscape and all such areas shall be identified on maps.

6.4.X

The conservation zones and protection areas designated by the forest enterprise that cover at a minimum an equivalent of 10% of the FMU area (see Criterion 6.2) shall include representative areas of any examples of ecosystems in their natural state as identified in 6.4.1.

6.4.1 The following shall be ~~preserved~~-protected in the managed area (~~preservation~~-protection may include management activities ensuring ecological functionality of the specific site):

6.4.1.1 Woodland Key Habitat (WKHs); **PSU checked, Ok**

6.4.1.2 habitats of rare, protected and endangered species; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.4.1.3 specially protected habitats; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.4.1.4L mire and lake islands; **PSU checked, Ok**

6.4.1.5L 10 meter wide forest border zone along natural watercourses and waterbodies. 25 meter wide forest border zone along salmonid waterbodies. Drainage systems and related regulated natural watercourses, and drainage-ditches are not covered by this subindicator. **PSU checked, Ok**

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Comment [GF19]: Crucial to include an indicator for assessing the presence of RSA

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Comment [GF20]: You can choose to keep this as a note or an indicator, but it needs to be mentioned that CZ and protected areas RSA shall not be less than 10% in total.

Comment [GF21]: Does this mean that natural drainage systems are exempted from protection if found within MU? Please clarify.

6.4.1.6L forests in river and stream valleys and ravines with slope steepness at least 30°. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: maps, MP, inspections on site

6.4.2L If the managed area does not contain the stands complying with the requirements of Indicators 6.4.1

or if such stands cover less than 7% of the managed forest territory, the areas shall be designated covering at least 7% of the total forest territory which could potentially develop into valuable territories regarding biodiversity;

6.4.2.1L older stands; PSU checked, Ok

6.4.2.2L mature and older deciduous stands covering the area of less than 2 ha and surrounded by coniferous stands, if in a distance of less than 1 km there are no other deciduous stands;

6.4.2.3L mature and older coniferous stands covering the area of less than 2 ha and surrounded by deciduous stands if in a distance of less than 1 km there are no other coniferous stands;

6.4.2.4L mature and older stands covering the area of less than 2 ha and surrounded by young stands (coniferous up to 40 years old, deciduous up to 20 years) if in a distance of less than 2 km there are no other mature stands;

6.4.2.5L other potentially biologically valuable areas.

Verification means: forest inventory data, a list of sites, cartographic material, MP, inspections on site

6.4.2S If the area of the stands complying with the requirements set out in Indicator 6.4.1 is less than 5% in the managed territory, the sites shall be designated which comply with the listed requirements so that the total area of the stands complying with the requirements of Indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2S will not be less than 5% of the managed territory:

6.4.2.1S forests in river and stream valleys and ravines with slope steepness at least 30°.

Verification means: maps, MP, inspections on site

6.4.2.2S at least 10 m wide forest border zone with salmonid waterbodies;

6.4.2.3S forests on mire and lake islands;

Verification means: forest inventory data, a list of sites, cartographic material, MP, inspections on site

6.4.3S If the area of the stands complying with the requirements set out in Indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2S is less than 5% of the managed territory, other biologically valuable areas shall be designated if such can be identified in the managed territory.

Comment [GF22]: Deal with this two situations separately.

Verification means: forest inventory data, a list of sites, cartographic material, MP, inspections on site

6.4.4L All stands complying with the requirements set out in Indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2L shall be marked in cartographic materials. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: forest inventory data, a list of sites, cartographic material, MP, inspections on site

6.4.4S All stands complying with the requirements set out in Indicators 6.4.1, 6.4.2S and 6.4.3S shall be marked on the maps. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: forest inventory data, a list of sites, cartographic material, MP, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 6.5

Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources. PSU checked, Ok

6.5.1L The forest manager shall develop and implement guidelines to minimize damage to soil and to avert the damage caused as a result of forest management operations, and carry out regular monitoring and control. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a description of the used methods and technologies, technological maps of felling sites, work execution documents, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, contracts with a service provider, inspections on site

6.5.1S Harvesting operations in forest growing conditions on wet mineral soils and wet peat soils are carried out in such weather conditions and/or using techniques (choice of machinery, layer of branches in technological corridors and skid trails, freezing of roads, etc.) to avoid damage to the top layer of soil, prevent it from turning into mire or avoid wind and/or water erosion. (refer 6.3.11) PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.5.2 Temporary crossings shall be set up at the places where skid trails cross streams, small rivers and watercourses. The number of places where skid trails cross the watercourses shall be as small as possible in the felling site. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.5.3 Stream crossings shall be cleared and restored after the completion of the harvesting works. PSU checked, Ok

Comment [GF23]: This is the same as cartographic materials mentioned in 6.4.4 L

Verification means L: work execution documents, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, contracts with a service provider, inspections on site

Verification means S: interviews, inspections on site

6.5.4 Prior to fertilization of soil in the forest lands (except with wood ash and mineral substances of natural origin) the forest manager has performed an assessment of the impact of fertilizing on biodiversity, soil and water. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: provisions in work execution documents, interviews with employees and service providers, contracts with service providers, inspections on site

6.5.5 Draining of forest roads shall be carried out assessing alternatives of water drainage and reducing as much as possible the area affected by the drainage system. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

6.5.6 Construction, reconstruction or renovation of drainage systems shall not be planned and carried out in the following areas:

6.5.6.1 in Natura 2000 areas and other specially protected nature territories (except in the landscape protection zone of North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve and in cases when construction, reconstruction or renovation of drainage systems is permitted by the nature conservation plan of the specially protected nature territory or individual protection and use regulations); PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, a nature conservation plan of the territories specified in the indicator or individual protection and use regulations, inspections on site

6.5.6.2 in micro-reserves, buffer zones of Capercaillie's (Tetrao urogallus) micro-reserves, except cases when in accordance with certified species and habitat expertise and, if necessary, the sector expertise, it does not contradict the purposes for which micro-reserves or buffer zones were established; PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, purposes for establishment of micro-reserves and/or buffer zones, expertise, inspections on site

6.5.6.3 specially protected habitats (included on the list of specially protected habitats of Latvia), WKHs, their buffer zones and potential WKHs, sites of specially protected species and biologically valuable grasslands, except cases when they are located along the main (trunk) ditches of the drainage systems or, according to certified species and habitat expertise and, if necessary, the sector expertise, it does not contradict the preservation of the value of the respective habitat. PSU checked,

Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

6.5.6.4 habitats included on the list of the specially protected habitats of the EU Habitats Directive, except cases when according to certified species and habitat expertise and, if necessary, the sector expertise, it does not contradict the preservation of the value of the respective habitat. PSU checked,

Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

6.5.7 Road construction or reconstruction shall not be planned and performed:

6.5.7.1 in reserve, strict regime, regulated regime and nature park zones of Natura 2000 sites and other specially protected nature territories, except cases when it is intended in the nature conservation plan of the specially protected nature territory or individual protection and use regulations, in the existing micro-reserves and their buffer zones; PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, a nature conservation plan of the territories specified in the indicator or individual protection and use regulations, inspections on site

6.5.7.2 in specially protected habitats (included on the list of the specially protected habitats of Latvia or the EU Habitats Directive), WKHs, their buffer zones and potential WKHs, sites of specially protected species and biologically valuable grasslands, except cases when according to certified species and habitat expertise and, if necessary, the sector expertise, it does not contradict the preservation of the value of the respective habitat and road safety. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 6.6

Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks. PSU checked, Ok

6.6.1 The use of environmentally friendly methods of pest and disease control shall be encouraged and documented in forest management. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.6.2 Staff working with pesticides is instructed and follow safe work practice. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, instruction of employees

6.6.3 Only those pesticides can be used in forest management that are registered in RL and are intended for specific works in the forest and which active substances are not included in the FSC list of highly hazardous pesticides (see www.fsc.org). PSU checked, Ok

Verification means L: a list of the used chemical pesticides, MP, the FSC list of highly hazardous pesticides, a documented permit to use any product from the FSC list highly hazardous pesticides

Verification means S: a list of the used chemical pesticides, MP

6.6.4 The records shall be kept of the amount of the used pesticides and the treated sites. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means L: records of the amounts of the used pesticides, MP, interviews with the employees in charge

Verification means S: a list of the used pesticides, and the areas where each of the products was used, MP

6.6.x The enterprise shall have an up-to-date copy of FSC's list of 'highly hazardous' pesticides, and shall apply for and obtain 'derogations' in accordance with the current FSC Pesticide Policy, prior to any use.

6.6.x The enterprise shall implement a documented 'integrated pest management' (IPM) strategy designed to minimise the likelihood of serious pest problems occurring through an ecological management approach, and to identify and address potential pest problems at the optimum effective time.

See also Indicator 8.2.5L for monitoring of pests and diseases, and 8.4.3L for integration of monitoring results into the IPM strategy.

6.6.x The enterprise shall monitor the health of workers who have worked with pesticides in order to identify and investigate potential ill effects resulting from pesticide exposure. (Reference: plantations policy working group recommendations)

FSC Criterion 6.7

Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations. PSU checked, Ok

6.7.1 The forest manager shall ensure collection, disposal and/or destruction of the waste generated as a result of forest management operations only at the landfills and/or other places that shall be identifiable and where disposal -# is performed in environmentally friendly and/or lawful manner. PSU checked, Ok

6.7.x There shall be no evidence that the Forest Manager's waste products are disposed of other than at the sites identified in 6.7.1 , and in accordance with environmentally safe methods and applicable legal requirements

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Verification means L: documents, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees

Verification means S: interviews, inspections on site

6.7.2 The chemicals used in forest management and the generated liquid and solid non-organic waste shall be stored under safe conditions. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means L: documents on the storage, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees, inspections on site

Verification means S: interviews, inspections on site, documents

6.7.3S Forestry equipment shall have an oil absorbent kit. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.7.4S At the sites of chainsaw refuelling, appropriate oil absorbent kits or spill-safe containers shall be used. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

6.7.5 Oil products and their waste generated as a result of equipment maintenance shall be collected to prevent their spilling and leaking into the soil or water bodies. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents on the storage, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, interviews with employees and service providers, inspections on site, an absorbent kit of petroleum products, for chainsaws – a mat or a spill-safe container

6.7.6 Forestry equipment shall be kept in a good technical condition to prevent oil spills. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: inspections on site

6.7.7 The forest manager and the subcontractors shall use bio-oils for lubrication of chainsaws. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews

6.7.8L The forest manager shall take preventive measures to reduce the amount of household rubbish illegally left by the population in the forest. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

6.7.8S The forest manager, upon finding household rubbish left by other persons, shall carry out rubbish collection as far as possible. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 6.8

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

~~6.8.1 The use of biological control agents with potentially invasive species as its active ingredient shall be reduced to the minimum.~~ **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: documents, interviews

6.8.2 The use of biological control agents with potentially invasive species as its active ingredient shall be controlled and reduced - **PSU checked, Ok**

6.8.x If biological control agents are used, the enterprise shall demonstrate that such use is in strict compliance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols.

Verification means: documents, interviews

6.8.3 The forest manager shall document the use of biological control agents. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means: documented use of biological control agents

6.8.4 Genetically modified organisms shall not be used in forest management. **PSU checked, Ok**

Verification means L: interviews with stakeholders, inspections on site, MP

Verification means S: interviews

FSC Criterion 6.9

The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts. **PSU checked, Ok**

6.9.1 Only local tree species shall be used in forest regeneration. ~~Indicator 6.9.1 does not apply on plantations.~~ **PSU checked, Ok**

Even if 6.9.1 does not apply in plantations, please keep in mind that FSC advocates that the design and layout of plantations should promote restoration and conservation of natural forest and that the scale and layout of plantation shall be consistent with the pattern of forest found within the natural landscape

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

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6.9.2 An action plan for prevention of uncontrolled spreading of exotic fauna species shall be developed and agreed upon with the stakeholders if exotic species of fauna are reared. SU checked,

Ok

6.9.x The Forest manager shall have a documented policy and procedures specifying that if evidence of invasiveness or other adverse ecological impacts is found, the enterprise shall take prompt and effective action to eliminate the species from the FMU and from all other sites in which it may regenerate.

6.9.x if there is evidence that the species has significant adverse ecological impacts outside the areas in which it is already established, but is not invasive, the forest manager shall put in place a plan to eradicate the species within the FMU in shortest financially feasible times pan.

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Verification means: consultations with stakeholders, a documented action plan, MP, inspections on site

6.9.3 documentation and -A monitoring system shall be developed and implemented for control of spreading of exotic fauna species and assessment of the impact on forest ecosystems for species reared by forest manager. SU checked, Ok

Verification means L: a monitoring system of exotic species, interviews, distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees

6.9.x Exotic species shall not be used for non-commercial purposes (e.g. erosion control, bank stabilisation, etc), unless it is proven they are not invasive or have other adverse ecological impacts.

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Verification means S: a monitoring system of exotic species, interviews

FSC Criterion 6.10

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

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

6.10.1L The conversion of <u>all forest lands under management responsibility</u> shall be <u>identified and reasons of conversion</u> substantiated in the MP <u>while taking to account FSC's parameters for conversion</u> .
Verification means: MP
6.10.2L Stakeholders shall be informed about the prospective conversion <u>and the forest manager shall have all necessary approval for conversion in line with national requirements</u> . <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: consultations with stakeholders, documented proposals
6.10.3S The cultural and landscape values shall be respected during the conversion of forest lands into non-forest lands. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: documents related to the transformation process, consultations with stakeholders
6.10.4S If forest lands are converted ed <u>sed</u> into non-forest lands, the forest manager <u>conversion</u> shall provide additional benefits to environmental protection in the managed territory. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: an interview with the forest manager, inspections on site
6.10.5 Deforestation or the conversion of the type of land use of forest lands shall not occur in high conservation value forests (HCVF) <u>and</u> , <u>except for:</u>
6.10.5.1 At municipal sites that are required for ensuring and establishing the functions of municipalities, incl. for the construction of infrastructure objects;
6.10.5.2 Establishment of objects of State significance (e.g. infrastructure sites, defence buildings, etc);
6.10.5.3 Ensuring the servitudes of owners of other lands;
6.10.5.4 Establishing objects within a HCVF territory of social significance, if these increase the recreational value of this territory, or they are included in municipal territorial planning documents.
Verification means: HCVF definition, criteria, cartographic material, a list of transformed lands, interviews with employees, inspections on site
6.10.6L In deforestation of forest lands or conversion of the type of land use the area of the transformed land must not exceed 5% of the managed territory.
<u>Or</u>
<u>6.10.x shall be converted in order to restore the land securely and in the long term to a pre-existing "High Conversation Value" habitat</u>
Verification means: documents, MP, inspections on site

Comment [GF24]: No exception on converting HCV forests. If Municipal sites seek FSC certification and are converted from HCVF to any other landuse form these shall not be certified under the FSC scheme.

FSC Principle 7: Management plan

A management plan – appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations – shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated. PSU checked, Ok

FSC Criterion 7.1

The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

- a) Management objectives.
- b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.
- c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.
- d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.
- e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.
- f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.
- g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.
- h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.
- i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used. PSU checked, Ok

7.1.1L The MP shall contain long term objectives of forest management and tasks for achieving them in economic, environmental and social fields in the managed territory. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, objectives, interviews with the forest manager

7.1.2L The forest manager shall plan management operations in accordance with the long-term forest management objectives. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, objectives, interviews

7.1.3 The MP shall include:

7.1.3.1 description of management objectives; PSU checked, Ok

7.1.3.2 proof of ownership or a right to use and a map of land boundaries; PSU checked, Ok

7.1.3.3 description of the managed forest resources, including protected areas, specially protected forest habitats and WKH; PSU checked, Ok

7.1.3.4 description of HCVF areas; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.3.5 description of methods and technologies applied in forest management; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.3.6 description of monitoring results at least regarding those parameters that are listed in the indicators of the FSC Criterion 8.2; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.3.7 the scale of forest management works planned for the next 5 years; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.3.8L justified sustainable annual allowable cut; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.3.9L justified selection of species and regeneration technique; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.4 The cartographic material of the MP shall include the information about:
7.1.4.1 boundaries of the managed territory; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.4.2 infrastructure; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.4.3 types of land use; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.4.4 HCVF areas; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.4.5 identification and protection of protected areas, specially protected forest habitats and WKHs HCV, Threatened and endangered species . PSU checked, Ok
7.1.4.6L sites of road construction and drainage works in the planned period; PSU checked, Ok
7.1.4.7L the planned yield of timber resources in the final felling in the unit of planning in the planned period. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: MP, inspections on site
7.1.5 Forest management shall be carried out in accordance with the MP and/or documented justification of changes in environmental, social and economic circumstances. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: MP, inspections on site, interviews
FSC Criterion 7.2
The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. PSU checked, Ok
7.2.1L The MP shall be updated at least once every 5 years. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: MP

7.2.1S The MP shall be updated at least once every 40 <u>5</u> years or according to the procedure for the MP updating developed by the forest manager. <u>Do not exempt SLIMF from updating plan every five years otherwise provide explanation for this.</u>
Verification means: MP
7.2.2L Updating the MP, at least the following aspects shall be taken into account:
7.2.2.1L changes in environmental, social and economic circumstances; <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
7.2.2.2L applied to forest properties covering more than 10,000 ha: The forest manager has incorporated the results of the social impact assessment into the forest management plan. <u>PSU checked, Ok. The same question as above why exempt other forest sizes from this indidor?</u>
7.2.2.3L evaluation of monitoring results; <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
7.2.2.4L the latest scientific and technical information. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: MP, interviews <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
7.2.2S Updating the MP, monitoring results as well as changes in environmental, social and economic circumstances shall be taken into account. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: MP, interviews
FSC Criterion 7.3
Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
7.3.1L Employees shall be informed about the MP and shall be adequately trained in their respective duties. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: distribution of job duties and responsibilities of employees, training documents, etc.
7.3.1S Prior to commencement of forestry operations workers have received instructions on appropriate work techniques. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: MP, contracts, interviews with workers
7.3.2L The forest manager shall ensure that persons and companies involved in forest management are conducting the activities in compliance with applicable requirements. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: contracts, interviews

FSC Criterion 7.4

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

7.4.1L The forest manager shall prepare a summary of the MP describing at least those requirements that are included in the indicators of the FSC Criterion 7.1, except for confidential information. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a summary of the MP

7.4.1S The forest manager shall be ready to familiarise the stakeholders, who have expressed a justified interest in particular forest management activities, with the relevant parts of the forest management plan, as required by the indicators of the FSC Criterion 7.1, except for confidential information. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documented requests from the stakeholders, documented replies

7.4.2L The forest manager has published a summary of the MP on FME's website or, if there is no website, this summary shall be sent to the stakeholders upon a verbal or written request. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: forest manager's website, interviews with stakeholders, documented requests and replies, etc.

FSC Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment

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

FSC Criterion 8.1

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

8.1.1L The forest manager shall develop a monitoring procedure which allows comparing the results and assessing the changes. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents

8.1.2L The forest manager shall ensure that activities described in Indicator 8.1.1L are being implemented. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: interviews

8.1.3S The forest manager shall document the monitoring results. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring results, etc.

FSC Criterion 8.2

Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:

- a) Yield of all forest products harvested.
- b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.
- c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.
- d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.
- e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management. PSU checked, Ok

8.2.1L The forest manager shall perform monitoring or use reliable information that is available at least in regard to the parameters set out in the FSC Criterion 8.2. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring procedure, distribution of responsibilities of employees, execution documents, interviews, etc.

8.2.2L The forest manager shall summarize and update information about commercially harvested forest products and the generated revenue from them at least once a year. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring results, distribution of responsibilities of employees, execution documents, interviews, etc.

8.2.2S The forest manager shall summarize information on the harvested volumes of timber and other forest products that are harvested for commercial purposes. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documented volumes of timber and other forest resources that are harvested for commercial purposes

8.2.3L The forest manager shall summarize information on forest regeneration and forest vitality at least once a year. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

8.2.4L The forest manager shall use scientific information on changes in the flora and fauna published by scientific and research institutions and/or record significant changes in the flora and fauna at least once every 5 years. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

8.2.4S The forest manager shall record significant changes in the flora and fauna at least once every 10 years. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documented changes in the flora and fauna.

8.2.5L The forest manager shall summarize the conclusions made on the basis of the assessments according to Indicator 6.1.1L and and consider options for improvement of forest management. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring results, distribution of job duties of employees, execution documents, interviews, etc.

8.2.6L Results of the measures of the indicator 6.1.1L shall be evaluated annually. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews, inspections on site

8.2.7L The forest manager shall summarize the conclusions made on the basis of the assessment according to Indicator 4.4.2L and improve the applied forest management practice at least once every 5 years. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring results, social impact assessment, distribution of job duties of employees, execution documents, interviews, etc.

8.2.8L At least once a year the forest manager shall summarize and evaluate breaches of work safety requirements in the FMU and improve according to the evaluation. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring procedure and results, distribution of job duties of employees, execution documents, interviews, etc.

8.2.9L At least once a year the forest manager shall summarize and evaluate information on violations of environmental protection requirements in the managed territory and improve according to the evaluation. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring procedure and results, distribution of job duties of employees, execution documents, interviews, etc.

8.2.10L The forest manager shall summarize and update information on forest management costs and efficiency at least once a year. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents

8.2.11S Once a year the forest manager shall document all performed forest management operations.

Verification means: documented forest management operations

FSC Criterion 8.3

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

PSU checked, Ok

8.3.1 There shall be a system in place which allows all harvested products (timber and non-timber) to be identified as such, from the harvesting through to the point of sale. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews

8.3.2 The identification system shall allow the physical products to be linked to paper records including all of the following information:

- type of product;
- volume (or quantity) of product;
- logging/production site;
- logging/production date PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews

8.3.3 The forest enterprise shall keep sales invoices for all products sold, which identify at least:

- name and address of purchaser;
- the date of sale;
- type of product;
- the volume (or quantity) sold. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews

8.3.4 The forest manager shall ensure that the certification status and number of the sold products shall be clearly indicated in the invoices and the required accompanying documents. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews

8.3.5L The procedure for identifying all products leaving the forest shall be clearly documented. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews

8.3.6 All records on transactions involving the FSC certificate shall be kept at least for five years. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, interviews

FSC Criterion 8.4

The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan. PSU checked, Ok

8.4.1 Monitoring results pertaining at least to the parameters listed in indicators of the FSC Criterion 8.2 shall be used in forest management planning.

Verification means: documents

8.4.2L The forest manager shall maintain the data summary obtained as a result of performance of the indicators of the FSC Criterion 8.2 in such a manner that it would be also possible to analyse them later.

Verification means: data

FSC Criterion 8.5

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

8.5.1L While respecting the confidentiality of information, the forest manager shall make publicly available a summary of the monitoring results, including the elements listed in the indicators of the FSC Criterion 8.2. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents

8.5.2L The forest manager shall publish a summary of monitoring results on his/her website or, if there is no website, this summary shall be sent to the stakeholders upon a verbal or written request. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: forest manager's website, interviews with stakeholders, correspondence documents, a summary of monitoring results, etc.

8.5.2S The forest manager shall be ready to familiarise the stakeholders, who have expressed a justified interest, with a summary of monitoring results, except for information which is a business secret. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documented requests from the stakeholders, documented replies, etc.

FSC Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forests

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

FSC Criterion 9.1

Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management. PSU checked, Ok

9.1.1L The forest manager shall have procedures for identification and updating information on HCVF. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a procedure, an analysis, a list of HCVF, a substantiation for selection, interviews with employees, documented correspondence with local community, etc.

9.1.1S The forest manager shall identify and evaluate HCVF in the FME with the following attributes (see annex 4 below also see C9.2)

HCV1. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).

HCV2. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV3. Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

HCV4. Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).

HCV5. Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).

HCV6. Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a list of HCVF, interviews with local community, interviews with the forest manager, etc.

9.1.2L Before commencing the economic activities the forest manager shall ensure if the particular forest area has the attributes characteristic of the biodiversity HCVF. PSU checked, Ok

Comment [GF25]: This abbreviation is not in list of abbreviations at the beginning of this document

Comment [GF26]: Combine 9.1.1 and 9.1.2. SLIMF operations shall also assess the presence of HCV in their forest.

Verification means: a list of HCVF, a substantiation for selection, a documented process of consultations, etc.
9.1.3L During the consultations with the local community, the forest manager shall identify cultural and historical monuments and objects or other important places for the local community present in the managed territory. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: a list of HCVF, a substantiation for selection, a documented process of consultations, etc.
9.1.4L The identification of HCVF shall be documented. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: documents, interviews
FSC Criterion 9.2
The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
9.2.1L The forest manager shall provide information about HCVF and HCVF management publicly available. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: publicly available information about HCVF and their management
9.2.2L The forest manager shall carry out consultations with local municipalities and stakeholders regarding the management of HCVF on it's own initiative and on received proposals. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: interviews with stakeholders, documented correspondence with stakeholders and local community, documented proposals that are received regarding the management of HCVF
9.2.2S The forest manager shall consult with stakeholders, including local community and NGOs, if they have submitted proposals regarding the management of HCVF. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: documented correspondence with stakeholders, documented proposals that are received regarding the management of HCVF
9.2.3 The forest manager shall take into account the results of consultative process into the MP and management of HCVF. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means L: documented proposals that are received regarding the management of HCVF, documents on updating of the MP, results of consultations, their analysis, etc.
Verification means S: MP

Comment [GF27]: Any work progress on the definition of HCV in Latvia?

FSC Criterion 9.3

The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary. PSU checked, Ok

9.3.1 The forest manager shall include information about HCVF in the MP, including:

9.3.1.1 information justifying the selection of HCVF; PSU checked, Ok

9.3.1.2 information on measures for management of HCVF; PSU checked, Ok

9.3.1.3 HCVF marked on maps.

Verification means: MP

9.3.2 Management operation in HCVF shall not harm the identified HCVF attributes. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means L: MP, an analysis of observation results, work planning documents, etc.

Verification means S: MP, inspections on site, interviews

9.3.3 The forest manager shall ensure the implementation of the defined HCVF management measures. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means L: MP, interviews with employees, distribution of job duties, inspections on site, etc.

Verification means S: MP, inspections on site, interviews

9.3.4 The forest manager shall ensure that the HCVF management principles are described in the publicly available summary of the MP. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: the publicly available summary of the MP, etc.

FSC Criterion 9.4

Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes. PSU checked, Ok

9.4.1L The forest manager shall have monitoring methodology for HCVF including methodology for summarization and recording of results. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring methodology, employees trained, interviews, etc.

9.4.1S The forest manager shall have guidelines for monitoring of HCVF. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring conditions, an interview with the forest manager

9.4.2 The forest manager shall monitor HCVF according to the requirements they were identified: _

9.4.2.1L every year over the next 2 years after performance of managing activity. PSU checked, Ok
9.4.2.1S every year over the next 2 years after performance of managing activity which may significantly affect HCVF; PSU checked, Ok
9.4.2.2 once every 5 years if no economic activity has been performed. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: inspections on site, an interview with the forest manager, documented monitoring results
9.4.3 The forest manager shall document monitoring results. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: monitoring results, interviews, etc.
9.4.4 The forest manager shall evaluate the changes in the HCVF attributes on the basis of the obtained results. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: monitoring results, an interview with the forest manager
9.4.5L The results of HCVF monitoring shall be considered during revision of MP. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: the analysis of monitoring results, MP, distribution of job duties of employees, interviews, etc.
9.4.6L The forest manager shall include the monitoring results of the HCVF management in the publicly available summary of the MP. PSU checked, Ok
Verification means: the publicly available summary of the MP, distribution of job duties of employees, interviews, etc.
FSC Principle 10: Plantations
Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.
PSU checked, Ok
FSC Criterion 10.1
The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan. PSU checked, Ok
10.1.1 The forest manager shall include the objectives of establishment and management of plantations in the MP. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, planning documents
10.1.2 The management objectives of the MP for establishment of plantations shall include natural forest development and facilitation of protection according to Indicators 10.2.4, 10.2.5, 10.2.6, 10.3.1 and 10.5.1. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: MP
10.1.3L The forest manager shall implement the principles and actions determined by the objectives for establishment and management of plantations. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: MP, planning documents, inspections on site
FSC Criterion 10.2
The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
10.2.1 Plantations shall be planned:
10.2.1.1 in accordance with the municipal territorial plan <u>while also taking into account requirements of P7 in the Latvian standard</u> ; <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
10.2.1.2 in compliance with restrictions of specially protected areas; <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
10.2.1.3 in compliance with protection belts along water bodies. <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means: MP, planning documents
10.2.2 Plantations shall be established only:
10.2.2.1 on agricultural lands; <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
10.2.2.2 on non-forest lands which previously were used for non-agricultural purposes (quarries, bogs drained for peat extraction, landfills); <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
10.2.2.3 along infrastructure objects, including power lines; <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
10.2.2.4 within degraded territories (e.g. within former industrial or military site territories). <u>PSU checked, Ok</u>
Verification means L: MP, planning documents, inspections on site
Verification means S: MP, inspections on site

10.2.3 Before establishing plantations on a continuous area exceeding 25 ha, the assessment of impact on biodiversity, soil, water and cultural heritage shall be carried out. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, impact assessment, inspections on site

10.2.4 The plan for establishment and management of plantations shall provide wildlife corridors if the area of a continuous plantation exceeds 100 ha. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

10.2.5 The plan for establishment and management of plantations shall ensure protection of water resources: PSU checked, Ok

10.2.5.1 soil cultivation shall not be carried out closer than 10 m to a waterbody or a watercourse; PSU checked, Ok

10.2.5.2 in cases when coniferous trees are planted in plantation, a mix of deciduous trees shall be 30%, closer than 25 metres to a waterbody or a watercourse, if it is permitted by growing conditions. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

10.2.6 Management of continuous plantations exceeding 100 ha shall promote development of stands with different ages. PSU checked, Ok

10.2.x The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.

See: Criterion 6.3 and 10.3.2 below

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 10.3

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

10.3.1 Continuous plantations covering more than 10 ha shall have at least 5% of the area with natural vegetation or other tree species than the main species. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

Comment [GF28]: This new indicator covers landscape requirement of the criterion 10.2

10.3.2 The plan for establishment and management of plantations covering more than 25 ha and established in places that are significant from a social aspect, shall include considerations for visual characteristics of the landscape and requirement for the plantations to blend harmoniously within the natural landscape. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a documented assessment of the impact on visual characteristics of the landscape, interviews with representatives of local government, a local spatial plan

FSC Criterion 10.4

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

10.4.1 The use of exotic species shall be justified and according to the economic goals set for the plantations and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites . PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

10.4.2 If an exotic tree species are grown a monitoring system shall be developed and implemented to control the spread of the species and assess the impact on forest ecosystems.

10.4.x If there is a native species, which meets the management objectives, as well as an exotic species, the native species shall be selected in preference to the exotic species.

Comment [GF29]: Part of criterion

Verification means: monitoring system of exotic species, interviews

FSC Criterion 10.5

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

10.5.1 At least ~~10%~~ 5% of the area in a single plantation covering more than 100 ha shall be left to natural development. This area shall be included in the identified conservation zones.

10.5.x Part of the overall forest management area shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover appropriate to the scale of the plantation.

Verification means: MP, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 10.6

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

See indicator 6.5.1L.

10.6.1 The forest manager shall respect protection belts along waterbodies (except drainage systems and their components) in order to ensure the role of the forest in protection of water resources. PSU checked, Ok

10.6.x A comprehensive water impact assessment shall have been completed and which includes, at a minimum:

- Estimates or measures of water flows and quality (including maximum, minimum and seasonal variations) within the FMU and downstream from the FMU prior to plantation establishment;
- Comparable measures or predictions of water flow and quality within the FMU and downstream from the FMU subsequent to plantation establishment, and covering at least one rotation period.
- An evaluation of the ecological and social impacts of any changes in water flow and/or quality resulting from the plantation establishment.

Verification means: inspections on site

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FSC Criterion 10.7

Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7. PSU checked, Ok

See indicators under FSC Criterion 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8.

10.7.1L The forest manager shall prepare a forest fire detection and prevention plan if necessary. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: a plan

10.7.2L The forest manager shall develop action plans to restrict spreading of forest pests, diseases and invasive species if necessary. PSU checked, Ok

10.7. x The plantation layout shall be designed to prevent uncontrolled fires, and to provide access for fire-control.

10.7.x The enterprise shall have a proactive program in place to engage with the local community in the prevention and identification of fires.

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Verification means: plans

FSC Criterion 10.8

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

10.8.1 The forest manager shall perform monitoring to assess the impact of plantations with exotic species on the adjacent areas (invasive spreading in the surrounding forest, spreading of forest pests and diseases) at least once every five years. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: monitoring results

See indicators under FSC Principle 4., 6. and 8.

10.8.2 The interests of third parties shall be taken into account before establishing plantations in rural areas around the buildings belonging to another person who doesn't have any adjacent land. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents, inspections on site

FSC Criterion 10.9

Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion. PSU checked, Ok

10.9.1 The forest manager shall not establish plantations on forest lands. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: MP

10.9.2 Plantations established in areas converted from forest lands after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification. PSU checked, Ok

Verification means: documents

Annex 1: List of the national and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Latvia

24.02.2000. likums "Meža likums" (Law On Forests)

05.02.1997. likums "Aizsargjoslu likums" (Protection Zone Law)

28.01.1937. likums "Civillikums" (The Civil Law)

14.10.1998. likums "Civilprocesa likums" (Civil Procedure Law)

15.03.2001. likums "Par piesārņojumu" (Law On Pollution)

29.03.1995. likums "Par valsts un pašvaldību zemes īpašuma tiesībām un to nostiprināšanu zemesgrāmatās" (Law on the Land Ownership Right of the State and the Local Governments and their Securing in the Land Registry)

02.11.2006. likums "Vides aizsardzības likums" (Environmental Protection Law)

01.10.1997. likums "Par valsts sociālo apdrošināšanu" (Law On State Social Insurance)

29.04.1999. likums "Darba devēju organizāciju un to apvienību likums" (Employers' Organisations and their Associations Law)

15.12.1992. likums "Par sabiedriskajām organizācijām un to apvienībām" (Law On Public Organisations and Associations Thereof)

24.10.2002. likums "Ugunsdrošības un ugunsdzēsības likums" (Fire Safety and Fire-fighting Law)

02.05.1996. likums "Par zemes dziļēm" (Law On Subterranean Depths)

28.10.2010. likums "Atkritumu apsaimniekošanas likums" (Waste Management Law)

13.04.2000. likums "Komerclikums" (The Commercial Law)

17.06.1998. likums "Krimināllikums" (The Criminal Law)

07.12.1984. likums "Latvijas Administratīvo pārkāpumu kodekss" (Latvian Administrative Violations Code)

22.12.1937. likums "Zemesgrāmatu likums" (Land Register Law)

12.09.2002. likums "Ūdens apsaimniekošanas likums" (Water Management Law)

14.01.2010. likums "Meliorācijas likums" (Melioration Law)

05.06.2003. likums "Par Starptautisko augu aizsardzības konvenciju" (Law On International Plant Protection Convention)

16.12.2004. likums "Par koku un apaļo kokmateriālu uzskaiti darījumos" (Law On Inventory of Trees and Round Timber)

31.08.1995. likums "Par 1992.gada 5.jūnija Riodežaneiro Konvenciju par bioloģisko daudzveidību" (Law On Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity)

16.03.2000. likums "Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības likums" (Law on the Conservation of Species and Biotopes)

08.07.2003. likums "Medību likums" (Hunting Law)

25.11.1999. likums "Valsts meža dienesta likums" (The State Forest Service Law)

20.06.2001. likums "Darba likums" (Labour Law)

20.06.2001. likums "Darba aizsardzības likums" (Labour Protection Law)

13.12.1990. likums "Par arodbiedrībām" (Law On Trade Unions)

02.11.1995. likums "Par obligāto sociālo apdrošināšanu pret nelaimes gadījumiem darbā un arodslimībām" (Law On Complusory Soc. Ins. in respect of Accidents at Work amd Occ. Diseases)

15.06.1994. likums "Par Starptautiskās darba organizācijas konvencijām Nr. 81, 129, 144, 154, 155, 158, 173" (Law on International Labour Organization Conventions No. 81, 129, 144, 154, 158, 173)

17.12.1998. likums "Augu aizsardzības likums" (Plant Protection Law)

02.03.1993. likums "Par īpaši aizsargājamām dabas teritorijām" (Law On Specially Protected Nature Territories)

14.10.1998. likums "Par ietekmes uz vidi novērtējumu" (Law On Environmental Impact Assessment)

30.06.2005. likums "Par zemes īpašnieku tiesībām uz kompensāciju par saimnieciskās darbības ierobežojumiem īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijās un mikroliegumos" (Law On the Rights of Landowners to Compensation for Restrictions on Economic Activities in Specially Protected Nature Territories and Microreserves)

14.09.1995. likums "Par īpašuma tiesību atjaunošanu uz zemi, kura aizņemta ar īpaši aizsargājamiem dabas objektiem" (Law On Restoration of Ownership Rights On Land Which Has Specially Pprotected Nature Objects)

09.12.1999. likums "Dzīvnieku aizsardzības likums" (Animal Protection Law)

02.02.1995. likums "Par nodokļiem un nodevām" (Law On Taxes and Fees)

04.05.1990. AP deklarācija "Par LR pievienošanos starptautisko tiesību dokumentiem cilvēktiesību jautājumos" (Declaration of the Supreme Soviet On Accession of the Republic of Latvia to the International Law on Human Rights)

30.06.2010. MK rīkojums Nr.364 "Par koku ciršanas maksimāli pieļaujamo apjomu 2011.–2015.gadam" (Cabinet Order No.364 "Order On Maximal Permissible Tree Felling Amounts for Years 2011 - 2015")

26.01.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.85 "Kārtība, kādā nosaka zaudējumu atlīdzības veidu un apmēru, kā arī aprēķina zaudējumus, kas saistīti ar gājēju celiņu ierīkošanu un īpašuma lietošanas tiesību aprobežojumu Baltijas jūras un Rīgas jūras līča piekrastes aizsargjoslā" (Cabinet Regulation No.85 "Procedure for Determining Type and Extent of Compensation for Damages, Calculation of Losses Related to Installation of Walking Routes and Restrictions in Property Rights in Protection Belt of The Baltic Sea and The Riga Gulf")

10.11.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1312 "Noteikumi par darbību ierobežojumiem aizsargjoslās ap valsts aizsardzības objektiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.1312 "Regulation on Restricted Operations in Protection Belt Around National Defense Facilities")

29.09.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1114 "Noteikumi par dzīvnieku kapsētu iekārtošanas, reģistrācijas, uzturēšanas, darbības izbeigšanas un likvidēšanas kārtību un aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodiku ap dzīvnieku kapsētām" (Cabinet Regulation No.1114 "Regulation on Animal Graveyard Placement, Registration, Maintenance, Dissolution and Liquidation; Methodology for Determining the Protection Belt Around Animal Graveyards")

03.06.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.406 "Virszemes ūdensobjektu aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.406 "Methodology for the Determination of Surface Water Body Protection Zones")

20.02.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.131 "Aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika ap aizsprostiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.131 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts Around Dams")

12.12.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.1002 "Aizsargjoslu datu bāzes izveides, uzturēšanas un informācijas aprites kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1002 "Procedures for Protection Belt Database Formation,

Maintenance and Circulation of Information")

05.12.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.982 "Enerģētikas infrastruktūras objektu aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.982 "Methodology for Determination of Power Infrastructure Protection Belts")

18.07.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.599 "Metodika drošības aizsargjoslu noteikšanai gar dzelzceļiem, pa kuriem pārvadā naftu, naftas produktus, bīstamas ķīmiskās vielas un produktus" (Cabinet Regulation No.599 "Method of Establishing Security Protection Belts along The Railways Carrying Oil, Oil Products and Hazardous Chemicals and Products")

27.06.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.508 "Noteikumi par aizsargjoslām ap valsts aizsardzības objektiem un šo aizsargjoslu platumu" (Cabinet Regulation No.508 "Regulation on Protection Belts and Their Width around National Defense Facilities")

17.02.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.86 "Baltijas jūras un Rīgas jūras līča piekrastes aizsargjoslas noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.86 "Method of Determining Protection Belt for Coast of The Baltic Sea and The Riga Gulf")

20.01.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.43 "Aizsargjoslu ap ūdens ņemšanas vietām noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.43 "Method of Determining Protection Belt around Water Sources")

15.07.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.392 "Kultūras pieminekļu aizsargjoslas (aizsardzības zonas) noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.392 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts (Protection Zones) for Cultural Heritage")

13.05.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.258 "Noteikumi par ekspluatācijas aizsargjoslu ap meliorācijas būvēm un ierīcēm noteikšanas metodiku lauksaimniecībā izmantojamās zemēs un meža zemēs" (Cabinet Regulation No.258 "Regulation on Method of Establishing The Operational Protective Zone around The Drainage Structures and Devices in Agricultural Land and Forest Land")

25.02.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.93 "Aizsprostu un hidroelektrostaciju hidrotehnisko būvju drošuma kontrolmērietaišu aizsardzība un aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.93

"Protection of Hydropower Station's Hydro Technical Structure Safety Measuring Devices and Method of Establishing Protection Belts")

10.09.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.412 "Noteikumi par navigācijas tehnisko līdzekļu ekspluatācijas aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodiku" (Cabinet Regulation No.412 "Regulation on Method of Establishing Protection Belt for Operation of Technical Means of Navigation")

10.04.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.162 "Autoceļu aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.162 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts for Roads")

29.12.1998. MK noteikumi Nr.502 "Aizsargjoslu ap kapsētām noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.502 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts around Cemeteries")

15.12.1998. MK noteikumi Nr.457 "Dzelzceļa aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.457 "Method of Establishing Protection Belts along Railways")

15.03.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.200 "Paredzētās darbības akceptēšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.200 "Procedures for the Acceptance of the Intended Activity")

04.01.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.4 "Dzīvnieku izcelsmes produktu ieguvei vai sugas selekcijai izmantojamo savvaļas sugu dzīvnieku turēšanas kārtība iežogotās platībās un prasības šādu platību ierīkošanai" (Cabinet Regulation No.4 "Procedure for Animal Keeping in Enclosed Areas for Breeding or Production of Animal Products from Wild Species of Animal; Requirements for Installation of Such Areas")

21.12.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1146 "Savvaļas sugu dzīvnieku turēšanas vietu reģistrācijas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1146 "Procedure for Registration of Wild Animal Species Keeping Places")

21.12.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1147 "Noteikumi par valsts nodevu par savvaļas sugu dzīvnieku turēšanas vietas reģistrāciju" (Cabinet Regulation No.1147 "Regulation on State Fee for Registration of Wild Species of Animal Keeping Place")

21.12.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1165 "Kārtība, kādā izsniedz atļaujas nemedījamo sugu individu

iegūšanai, ievieš Latvijas dabai neraksturīgas savvaļas sugas (introdukcija) un atjauno sugu populāciju dabā (reintrodukcija)" (Cabinet Regulation No.1165 "Procedure for Issuing Permits to Obtain Individuals of Non-game Species, Introduce Wild Species Uncharacteristic to Nature in Latvia and Reintroduce Populations of Species")

21.12.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1131 "Noteikumi par izmēģinājumu dzīvnieku audzētāju, piegādātāju un lietotāju reģistrāciju, kārtība, kādā veicamas darbības ar izmēģinājumu dzīvniekiem, un izmēģinājumu dzīvniekiem nodrošināmās labturības prasības" (Cabinet Regulation No.1131 "Regulation on Registration of Experimental Animal Breeders, Suppliers and Users; Procedure for Operations and Provision Of Welfare to Experimental Animals")

22.12.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.1079 "Dzīvnieku pārvadāšanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.1079 "Animal Transport Regulations")

17.07.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.489 "Kārtība, kādā apturama saimnieciskā darbība speciālās pārbaudes veikšanai, ja nav nodrošināta ar nodokļiem un nodevām apliekamo objektu pareiza un pilnīga uzskaitē" (Cabinet Regulation No.489 "Procedure for Stopping Economic Activity to Perform Special Inspection if Correct and Complete Accounting of Taxable Items Is Not Provided")

15.05.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.324 "Noteikumi par skaidrās naudas izņemšanu no juridiskās personas vai individuālā komersanta kases vai citas glabāšanas vietas" (Cabinet Regulation No.324 "Regulation on Cash Withdrawal form Entity's or Individual Entrepreneur's Cash Register or Other Storage Place")

01.07.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.360 "Noteikumi par skaidrās naudas izņemšanu no juridiskās personas kases vai citas glabāšanas vietas" (Cabinet Regulation No.360 "Regulation on Cash Withdrawal form Entity's Cash Register or Other Storage Place")

02.05.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.282 "Nodokļu un citu maksājumu reģistrēšanas elektronisko ierīču un iekārtu lietošanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.282 "Procedures for Using Electronic Devices and Equipment for the Registration of Taxes and Other Payments")

10.04.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.237 "Skaidrā naudā veikto darījumu deklarēšanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.237 "Regulation on Declaration of Cash Transactions")

20.02.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.133 "Noteikumi par nodokļu un citu maksājumu reģistrēšanas elektronisko ierīču un iekārtu tehniskajām prasībām" (Cabinet Regulation No.133 "Regulations regarding Technical Requirements for Electronic Devices and Equipment for the Registration of Taxes and Other Payments")

28.06.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.480 "Noteikumi par kārtību, kādā pašvaldības var uzlikt pašvaldību nodevas" (Cabinet Regulation No.480 "Regulation on Procedure by which Municipalities May Impose Municipal Fees")

30.04.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.178 "Kārtība, kādā piemērojami starptautiskajos līgumos par nodokļu dubultās uzlikšanas un nodokļu nemaksāšanas novēršanu noteiktie nodokļu atvieglojumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.178 "Procedures for Application of Tax Relief Determined in International Agreements for Prevention of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion")

27.03.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.150 "Noteikumi par nodokļu maksātāju un nodokļu maksātāju struktūrvienību reģistrāciju Valsts ieņēmumu dienestā" (Cabinet Regulation No.150 "Regulations regarding the Registration of Taxpayers' and Taxpayer Units with the State Revenue Service")

04.07.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.221 "Kārtība, kādā nokavētajiem valsts budžetā ieskaitāmajiem nodokļu maksājumiem samazināma iepriekš aprēķinātā nokavējuma nauda un kādā atceļams lēmums par nokavēto nodokļu maksājumu samaksas termiņu pagarināšanu" (Cabinet Regulation No.221 "Procedure for Reduction of Previously Charged Delayed Payment Penalty for Tax Arrears to the State Budget; Procedure for Cancellation of The Decision on Term Extension for Tax Arrears Settlement")

18.04.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.149 "Kārtība, kādā kārtējie nodokļu maksājumi un nokavētie nodokļu maksājumi tiek ieskaitīti budžetā" (Cabinet Regulation No.149 "Procedure for Current Tax Payment and Tax Arrears Transfer to The Budget")

18.04.1995. MK noteikumi Nr.103 "Noteikumi par kārtību, kādā nodokļi, valsts nodevas un citi obligātie maksājumi ieskaitāmi valsts budžetā" (Cabinet Regulation No.103 "Regulation on Procedures for Transfer of Taxes, State Fees and Other Mandatory Payments to The State Budget")

16.03.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.267 "Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības jomas ekspertu sertificēšanas un darbības uzraudzības kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.267 "Procedures for Supervision of Activities and Certification of Species and Habitat Conservation Experts")

17.07.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.497 "Kārtība, kādā nosaka materiālo zaudējumu apjomu, kurus lauksaimniecībai un mežsaimniecībai nodarījuši medījамie dzīvnieki" (Cabinet Regulation No.497 "Procedure for Determining of Losses to Agriculture and Forestry Caused by the Game Animals")

25.04.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.334 "Noteikumi par metodiku, kādā nosaka materiālo zaudējumu apjomu, kurus lauksaimniecībai un mežsaimniecībai nodarījuši medījамie dzīvnieki" (Cabinet Regulation No.334 "Regulation on Methodology to Determine Losses to Agriculture and Forestry Caused by the Game Animals")

19.06.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.409 "Kārtība, kādā nosaka maksu par medību tiesību izmantošanu valstij piekritošās vai piederošās medību platībās" (Cabinet Regulation No.409 "Procedure to Determine Fees for Use of Hunting Rights in State-owned Hunting Areas")

11.10.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.766 "Kārtība, kādā nosakāma maksa par medību tiesību izmantošanu valstij piekritošās vai piederošās medību platībās" (Cabinet Regulation No.766 "Procedure to Determine Fees for Use of Hunting Rights in State-owned Hunting Areas")

30.01.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.45 "Mikroliegumu izveidošanas, aizsardzības un apsaimniekošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.45 "Regulation on Microreserve Establishment, Protection and Management")

23.02.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.69 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamo ainavu apvidiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.69 "Regulation on Protected Landscape Areas")

09.03.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.83 "Noteikumi par dabas parkiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.83 "Regulation on Nature Parks")

28.09.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.806 "Meža zemes transformācijas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation

No.806 "Forest Land Transformation Regulations")

06.03.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.108 "Meža ieaudzēšanas un plantāciju mežu noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.108 "Regulation on Afforestation and Plantation Forests")

20.03.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.131 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamiem dendroloģiskajiem stādījumiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.131 "Regulation on Protected Dendrological Plantations")

31.10.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.892 "Noteikumi par koku ciršanu meža zemēs" (Cabinet Regulation No.892 "Regulation Regarding Tree Felling in Forest Lands")

08.05.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.189 "Dabas aizsardzības noteikumi meža apsaimniekošanā" (Cabinet Regulation No.189 "Nature Protection Regulations in Forest Management")

07.04.2009. MK noteikumu Nr.313 "Meža monitoringa veikšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.313 "Order for Performing Forest Monitoring")

16.03.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.264 "Īpaši aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju vispārējie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.264 "General Regulations on Protection and Use of Specially Protected Nature Territories")

10.06.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.421 "Noteikumi par meža aizsardzības pasākumiem un ārkārtējās situācijas izsludināšanu mežā" (Cabinet Regulation No.421 "Regulations for Taking Forest Protection Measures and Declaring Emergency Situations")

23.12.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.760 "Medību noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.760 "Hunting Regulations")

04.02.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.63 "Meža aizsargjoslu ap pilsētām noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.63 "Method of Establishing Forest Protection Belt around Urban Centres")

04.08.1998. MK noteikumi Nr.284 "Ūdenstilpu un ūdensteču aizsargjoslu noteikšanas metodika" (Cabinet Regulation No.284 "Method of Determining Protection Belts for Waterbeds and

Watercourses")

19.11.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.648 "Noteikumi par meža reproduktīvo materiālu" (Cabinet Regulation No.648 "Regulation Regarding Forest Reproductive Material")

29.04.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.228 "Mežam nodarīto zaudējumu noteikšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.228 "Procedure for Determination of Forest Damage")

15.12.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1453 "Meža atjaunošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.1453 "Forest Regeneration Regulations")

29.08.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.717 "Kārtība koku ciršanai ārpus meža zemes" (Cabinet Regulation No.717 "Procedures for Felling Trees Outside Forest Land")

06.11.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.743 "Medību saimniecības attīstības fonda nolikums" (Cabinet Regulation No.743 "Regulation on Game Management Development Fund")

11.02.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.76 "Kārtība, kādā ar nekustamā īpašuma nodokli neapliek zemi, kuru aizņem atjaunotās vai ieaudzētās mežaudzes" (Cabinet Regulation No.76 "Procedures by which Immovable Property Tax is not Imposed on Land under Regenerated or Newly Established Forest Stands")

25.06.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.647 "Mežaudzes novērtēšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.647 "Procedure for Forest Stand Evaluation")

02.03.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.111 "Kārtība, kādā atlīdzināmi zaudējumi, ko fiziskās vai juridiskās personas nodarījušas, pārkāpjot medības reglamentējošajos normatīvajos aktos noteiktās prasības, un to apmērs, kā arī nelikumīgi iegūtās medību produkcijas vērtības atlīdzināšanas kārtība un apmērs" (Cabinet Regulation No.111 "Procedures for Compensation of Losses Caused by Natural or Legal Persons Violating the Requirements Specified in Regulatory Enactments Regulating Hunting, Determining the Amount thereof, as well as the Procedures and Amount of Compensation for the Value of Illegally Acquired Hunting Products")

02.03.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.110 "Noteikumi par mednieku un medību vadītāju apmācības kārtību, zināšanu un praktisko iemaņu pārbaudes programmu, kā arī mednieka apliecības un medību vadītāja apliecības izsniegšanas kārtību" (Cabinet Regulation No.110 "Regulations regarding Procedures for Training Hunters and Heads of Hunts, the Knowledge and Practical Skills Examination Programme, as well as Procedures for the Issue of a Hunter's Certificate and Head of a Hunt's Certificate")

02.03.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.109 "Noteikumi par valsts nodevu par mednieka apliecības, mednieka sezonas kartes un medību atļaujas izsniegšanu, par atļaujas izsniegšanu ārvalstu medniekam medīt Latvijas teritorijā un atļaujas izsniegšanu izvest medību trofejas no Latvijas, kā arī medību trofeju izvešanas kārtību" (Cabinet Regulation No.109 "Regulations regarding State Fees for Issuance of a Hunter's Certificate, a Hunter's Seasonal Card and Hunting Permit, for Issuance of a Permit for a Foreign Hunter to Hunt in the Territory of Latvia and for Issuance of a Permit to Export Hunting Trophies from Latvia, as well as Procedures for the Export of Hunting Trophies")

28.05.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.199 "Eiropas nozīmes aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju (Natura 2000) izveidošanas kritēriji Latvijā" (Cabinet Regulation No.199 "Criteria for Creation of Protected Nature Territories of European Significance (Natura 2000) in Latvia")

06.04.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.133 "Kārtība, kādā tiek nodrošināta starptautiskā tirdzniecība ar apdraudētajiem savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugu īpatņiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.133 "Procedure for International Trade with Endangered Wild Animal and Plant Species")

10.02.1999. MK rīkojums Nr.60 "Par 1992.gada 5.jūnija Riodežaneiro Konvencijas par bioloģisko daudzveidību izpildi" (Cabinet Order No.60 "Order on Implementation of Rio Convention (June 5, 1992) about biodiversity")

30.09.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.925 "Sugu un biotopu aizsardzības jomas ekspertu atzinuma saturs un tajā ietvertās minimālās prasības" (Cabinet Regulation No.925 "Species and Habitat Conservation Expertise Statement Content and Minimum Requirements Contained")

20.11.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.778 "Kārtība, kādā zemes lietotājiem nosakāmi to zaudējumu apmēri, kas saistīti ar īpaši aizsargājamo nemedājamo sugu un migrējošo sugu dzīvnieku nodarītajiem būtiskiem postījumiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.778 "Procedure for Determining Extent of Land User

Losses Related to Damages Caused by Specially Protected Non-game Species and Migrating Species")

24.04.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.281 "Noteikumi par preventīvajiem un sanācijas pasākumiem un kārtību, kādā novērtējams kaitējums videi un aprēķināmas preventīvo, neatliekamo un sanācijas pasākumu izmaksas" (Cabinet Regulation No.281 "Regulations Regarding Preventative and Rehabilitation Measures and the Procedures for Evaluation of Environmental Damage and Calculation of Costs of Preventative, Emergency and Rehabilitation Measures")

24.08.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.801 "Noteikumi par apliecinājuma derīguma termiņu" (Cabinet Regulation No.801 "Regulations Regarding Permission Time Validity")

28.08.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.590 "Meža inventarizācijas un Meža valsts reģistra informācijas aprites noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.590 "Regulations regarding Forest Inventory and Information Flow in the State Register of Forests")

09.01.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.46 "Noteikumi par valsts nodevu par mežsaimnieciskām darbībām, mednieku un medību vadītāju eksāmeniem un medījamo dzīvnieku nodarīto zaudējumu aprēķinu" (Cabinet Regulation No.46 "State Tax for Forest Operations, Hunting and Examination for Hunters; The Calculation of Penalties Regarding Hunting")

19.09.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.776 "Valsts meža zemes atsavināšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.776 "Procedure for Alienation of State Forest Land")

03.10.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.819 "Parku ierīkošanas kārtība un apsaimniekošanas pamatprincipi" (Cabinet Regulation No.819 "Procedure for Park Establishment and Management Principles")

27.07.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.630 "Zinātniskās izpētes mežu apsaimniekošanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.630 "Procedure for Management of Scientific Research Forests")

14.07.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.559 "Invazīvo augu sugas – Sosnovska latvāņa – izplatības ierobežošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.559 "Regulations Regarding Restricting the Spread of the Invasive Plant Species – Heracleum sosnowskyi Manden")

30.06.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.467 "Invazīvo augu sugu izplatības ierobežošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.467 "Regulations Regarding Restriction of the Distribution of Invasive Alien Plant Species")

30.06.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.468 "Invazīvo augu sugu saraksts" (Cabinet Regulation No.468 "List of Invasive Alien Plant Species")

15.06.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.212 "Noteikumi par dabas liegumiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.212 "Regulation on Nature Reserves")

15.06.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.212 "Noteikumi par dabas liegumiem (1. turpinājums)" (Cabinet Regulation No.212 "Regulation on Nature Reserves (Sequel 1)")

15.06.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.212 "Noteikumi par dabas liegumiem (2. turpinājums)" (Cabinet Regulation No.212 "Regulation on Nature Reserves (Sequel 2)")

15.06.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.212 "Noteikumi par dabas liegumiem (3. turpinājums)" (Cabinet Regulation No.212 "Regulation on Nature Reserves (Sequel 3)")

27.09.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.735 "Dabas parka "Doles sala" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

20.09.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.706 "Dabas parka "Pape" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

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24.05.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.409 "Dabas lieguma "Babītes ezers" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

17.05.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.381 "Dabas lieguma "Dziļezers un Riebezers" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

19.04.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.303 "Ziemeļvidzemes biosfēras rezervāta individuālie aizsardzības un

izmantošanas noteikumi"

25.01.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.71 "Dabas lieguma "Korneti–Peļļi" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

25.01.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.81 "Dabas lieguma "Stiklu purvi" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

23.11.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1066 "Ģeoloģiskā un ģeomorfoloģiskā dabas pieminekļa "Kaltenes krasta veidojumi" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

27.04.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.394 "Dabas lieguma "Pāvilostas pelēkā kāpa" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

10.11.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1315 "Dabas lieguma "Stompaku purvi" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

30.06.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.668 "Dabas lieguma "Daugava pie Kaibalas" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

26.05.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.478 "Dabas lieguma "Sedas purvs" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

19.05.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.448 "Dabas parka "Embūte" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

12.05.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.427 "Dabas lieguma "Klāņu purvs" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

28.04.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.369 "Dabas lieguma "Ābeļi" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

24.03.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.253 "Dabas lieguma "Kadājs" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas

noteikumi"

24.03.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.254 "Dabas lieguma "Vitupes ieleja" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

10.03.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.228 "Dabas parka "Salacas ieleja" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

10.02.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.124 "Dabas lieguma "Randu pļavas" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

10.02.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.135 "Dabas lieguma "Lubāna mitrājs" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

20.11.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.957 "Aizsargājamo ainavu apvidus "Ziemeļgauja" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

21.10.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.871 "Dabas lieguma "Garkalnes meži" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

06.10.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.827 "Dabas parka "Bauska" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

29.09.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.805 "Dabas parka "Laukezers" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

07.07.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.512 "Dabas lieguma "Vidzemes akmeņainā jūrmala" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

07.07.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.513 "Dabas parka "Tērvete" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

13.05.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.326 "Dabas lieguma "Lielupes palienes pļavas" individuālie aizsardzības

un izmantošanas noteikumi"

21.04.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.297 "Dabas lieguma "Mežmuižas avoti" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

03.03.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.133 "Dabas parka "Abavas senleja" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

03.03.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.134 "Dabas parka "Svētes paliene" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

15.01.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.23 "Dabas lieguma "Raķupes ieleja" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

27.11.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.810 "Dabas parka "Pinku ezers" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

16.10.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.706 "Dabas lieguma "Virguļīcas meži" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

09.10.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.687 "Dabas parka "Driksnas sils" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

26.06.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.447 "Rāzņas nacionālā parka individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

22.05.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.333 "Dabas parka "Numernes valnis" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

24.04.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.274 "Dabas parka "Dvietes paliene" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

10.04.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.245 "Dabas lieguma "Mugurves pļavas" individuālie aizsardzības un

izmantošanas noteikumi"

06.03.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.168 "Dabas lieguma "Sitas un Pededzes paliene" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

16.01.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.60 "Dabas lieguma "Burtnieku ezera pļavas" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

16.05.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.390 "Dabas lieguma "Zebrus un Svētes ezers" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

14.03.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.204 "Dabas parka "Piejūra" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

14.02.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.140 "Dabas lieguma "Ventas ieleja" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

22.11.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.886 "Dabas parka "Vecumu meži" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

29.03.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.213 "Dabas lieguma "Ovīši" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

22.02.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.139 "Dabas parka "Zvārdes meži" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

30.11.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.984 "Dabas parka "Milzkalns" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

10.08.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.702 "Dabas parka "Ragakāpa" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

08.04.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.268 "Dabas parka "Engures ezers" individuālie aizsardzības un

izmantošanas noteikumi"

08.04.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.273 "Dabas parka "Bernāti" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

30.03.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.181 "Aizsargājamo dendroloģisko stādījumu "Skrīveru svešzemju koku stādījumi" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

24.02.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.94 "Dabas parka "Cirišu ezers" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

16.12.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.714 "Dabas parka "Beberbeķi" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

21.01.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.45 "Dabas lieguma "Mežole" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

20.01.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.23 "Dabas lieguma "Maņģenes meži" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

18.06.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.236 "Ķemeru nacionālā parka individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

28.05.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.200 "Dabas lieguma "Jaunanna" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

29.01.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.44 "Dabas lieguma "Ukru gārša" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

02.10.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.426 "Dabas lieguma "Ances purvi un meži" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

25.09.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.414 "Dabas lieguma "Zvārde" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas

noteikumi"

07.08.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.352 "Gaujas nacionālā parka individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

13.03.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.116 "Slīteres nacionālā parka individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

31.10.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.379 "Dabas lieguma "Lubānas ieplakas" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

18.07.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.241 "Dabas lieguma "Pārabaine" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

18.07.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.240 "Dabas lieguma "Pededzes lejtece" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

28.03.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.114 "Dabas lieguma "Liepājas ezers" individuālie aizsardzības un izmantošanas noteikumi"

09.10.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.686 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijas dabas aizsardzības plāna saturu un izstrādes kārtību" (Cabinet Regulation No.686 "Regulation on Content and Procedure for the Development of Management Plan for Specially Protected Nature Territory")

18.07.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.594 "Noteikumi par kritērijiem, pēc kuriem nosakāmi kompensējošie pasākumi Eiropas nozīmes aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju (Natura 2000) tīklam, to piemērošanas kārtību un prasībām ilgtermiņa monitoringa plāna izstrādei un ieviešanai" (Cabinet Regulation No.594 "Regulation on Criteria to Determine Compensatory Measures for The Network of Specially Protected Nature Territories of European Significance (Natura 2000); Procedure of Criteria Application and Requirements for Development and Implementation of Long-term Monitoring Plan")

22.11.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.888 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamām alejām" (Cabinet Regulation No.888

"Regulation on Protected Alleys")

27.03.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.212 "Noteikumi par putnu sugu sarakstu, uz kurām neattiecas aizliegtās darbības" (Cabinet Regulation No.212 "Regulation on The List of Bird Species Not Covered by The Prohibited Acts")

28.05.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.206 "Noteikumi par darbiem, kuros aizliegts nodarbināt pusaudžus, un izņēmumi, kad nodarbināšana šajos darbos ir atļauta saistībā ar pusaudža profesionālo apmācību" (Cabinet Regulation No.206 "Regulations regarding Work in which Employment of Adolescents is prohibited and Exceptions when Employment in such Work is Permitted in Connection with Vocational Training of the Adolescent")

23.08.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.378 "Darbā nodarītā kaitējuma atlīdzības aprēķināšanas, finansēšanas un izmaksas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.378 "Procedures On Calculation, Financing and Disbursement of Work Injury Compensation")

17.04.2001. MK noteikumi Nr.175 "Noteikumi par aizsargājamiem ģeoloģiskajiem un ģeomorfoloģiskajiem dabas pieminekļiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.175 "Regulation on Protected Geological and Geomorphological Sites")

23.03.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.157 "Kārtība, kādā veicams ietekmes uz vidi stratēģiskais novērtējums" (Cabinet Regulation No.157 "Procedures for Carrying Out a Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment")

25.01.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.83 "Kārtība, kādā novērtējama paredzētās darbības ietekme uz vidi" (Cabinet Regulation No.83 "Procedures for the Environmental Impact Assessment of an Intended Activity")

10.08.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.749 "Apmācības kārtība darba aizsardzības jautājumos" (Cabinet Regulation No.749 "Regulations Regarding Training in Labour Protection Matters")

03.08.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.713 "Noteikumi par kārtību, kādā nodrošina apmācību pirmās palīdzības sniegšanā, un pirmās palīdzības aptiecināšanas medicīnisko materiālu minimumu" (Cabinet Regulation

No.713 "Regulations Regarding Procedure for Providing Training on First Aid and on Minimum of Medical Materials in First Aid Kits")

25.08.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.950 "Nelaiemes gadījumu darbā izmeklēšanas un uzskaites kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.950 "Procedures for Investigation and Registration of Accidents at Work")

28.04.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.359 "Darba aizsardzības prasības darba vietās" (Cabinet Regulation No.359 "Labour Protection Requirements in Workplaces")

10.03.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.219 "Kārtība, kādā veicama obligātā veselības pārbaude" (Cabinet Regulation No.219 "Procedures for Performance of Mandatory Health Examinations")

29.09.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.803 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, saskaroties ar kancerogēnām vielām darba vietās" (Cabinet Regulation No.803 "Labour Protection Requirements in Contact With Carcinogenic Substances in the Workplace")

08.02.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.99 "Noteikumi par komercdarbības veidiem, kuros darba devējs iesaista kompetentu institūciju" (Cabinet Regulation No.99 "Regulations regarding the Types of Commercial Activities in which an Employer shall Involve a Competent Authority ")

17.09.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.427 "Uzticības personu ievēlēšanas un darbības kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.427 "Procedures for the Election of Trusted Representatives and the Activities Thereof")

02.10.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.660 "Darba vides iekšējās uzraudzības veikšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.660 "Procedures for the Performance of Internal Supervision of the Work Environment")

15.05.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.325 "Darba aizsardzības prasības saskarē ar ķīmiskajām vielām darba vietās" (Cabinet Regulation No.325 "Labour Protection Requirements when Coming in Contact with Chemical Substances at Workplaces")

21.06.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.434 "Darba aizsardzības prasības mežsaimniecībā" (Cabinet Regulation No.434 "Labour Protection Requirements in Forestry")

13.04.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.284 "Darba aizsardzības prasības nodarbināto aizsardzībai pret vibrācijas radīto risku darba vidē" (Cabinet Regulation No.284 "Labour Protection Requirements for the Protection of Employees from the Risk Caused by Vibration in the Work Environment")

04.02.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.66 "Darba aizsardzības prasības nodarbināto aizsardzībai pret darba vides trokšņa radīto risku" (Cabinet Regulation No.66 "Labour Protection Requirements for Protection of Employees from the Risk Caused by the Noise of the Work Environment")

09.12.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.526 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, lietojot darba aprīkojumu un strādājot augstumā" (Cabinet Regulation No.526 "Labour Protection Requirements when using Work Equipment and Working at a Height")

08.01.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.10 "Noteikumi par darbiem, kuros atļauts nodarbināt bērnus vecumā no 13 gadiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.10 "Regulations regarding Work in which Employment of Children from the Age of 13 is permitted")

20.08.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.372 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, lietojot individuālos aizsardzības līdzekļus" (Cabinet Regulation No.372 "Labour Protection Requirements When Using Personal Protective Equipment")

06.08.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.344 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, pārvietojot smagumus" (Cabinet Regulation No.344 "Labour Protection Requirements, when Moving Heavy Loads")

06.08.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.343 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, strādājot ar displeju" (Cabinet Regulation No.343 "Labour Protection Requirements when Working with Displays")

21.05.2002. MK noteikumi Nr.189 "Darba aizsardzības prasības, saskaroties ar bioloģiskajām vielām" (Cabinet Regulation No.189 "Labour Protection Requirements when coming into Contact with Biological Substances")

16.02.1999. MK noteikumi Nr.50 "Obligātās sociālās apdrošināšanas pret nelaimes gadījumiem darbā un arodslimībām apdrošināšanas atlīdzības piešķiršanas un aprēķināšanas kārtība" (Cabinet

Regulations No.50 "Procedures for Calculation and Allocation of Insurance Compensation for Compulsory Social Insurance in Respect of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases")

14.12.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1117 "Bioeļļas kvalitātes prasības un mežizstrādes darbos izmantojamo griezējinstrumentu eļļošanai lietojamās bioeļļas izmantošanas un kontroles kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1117 "Requirements for Bio-oil Quality and Procedures for Bio-oil Use and Control for Cutting Tools Used in Forestry")

27.03.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.213 "Noteikumi par kritērijiem, kurus izmanto, novērtējot īpaši aizsargājamām sugām vai īpaši aizsargājamiem biotopiem nodarītā kaitējuma ietekmes būtiskumu" (Cabinet Regulation No.213 "Regulation Regarding Criteria for Assessing Impact Significance of the Damage to the Specially Protected Species or Specially Protected Habitats")

11.12.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.842 "Kārtība, kādā juridiskajām un fiziskajām personām kompensējami izdevumi un zaudējumi, kas radušies, iesaistot personu resursus reaģēšanas pasākumos, ugunsgrēka dzēšanā vai glābšanas darbos, un kompensācijas apmēra aprēķināšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.842 "Procedures Regarding Legal Entities' and Individuals' Eligibility for Compensation of Expenses and Losses for Involvement in Fire-fighting or Rescue Operations; Procedure for Compensation Amount Calculation")

17.02.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.82 "Ugunsdrošības noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.82 "Fire Safety Regulations"))

19.07.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.536 "Kalifornijas bruņuts izplatības apkarošanas un ierobežošanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.536 "Procedures for Limitation and Spread Prevention of *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*")

29.04.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.463 "Augu aizsardzības līdzekļu izplatīšanas, glabāšanas un lietošanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.463 "Regulations regarding Placing on the Market, Storage and Use of Plant Protection Products")

07.07.2008. MK noteikumi Nr.511 "Dabas pieminekļiem nodarītā kaitējuma novērtēšanas un sanācijas pasākumu izmaksu aprēķināšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.511 "Cost Calculation Procedure

for Natural Preserve Damage Assessment and Restoration”)

21.03.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.219 "Kārtība, kādā novērtē atlīdzības apmēru par saimnieciskās darbības ierobežojumiem īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijās un mikroliegumos, kā arī izmaksā un reģistrē atlīdzību" (Cabinet Regulation No.219 "Procedure for Assessing The Amount of Compensation for Restrictions On Economic Activities in Specially Protected Nature Territories and Microreserves, as well as fulfillment and registration of reimbursement")

30.10.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.735 "Noteikumi par valsts vai pašvaldības zemes nomu" (Cabinet Regulation No.735 "Regulations Regarding Rental of State or Municipal Land")

23.12.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.736 "Noteikumi par ūdens resursu lietošanas atļauju" (Cabinet Regulation No.736 "Regulations Regarding a Permit for the Use of Water Resources")

12.07.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.549 "Noteikumi par ūdens objektiem, kuru hidroloģiskais režīms ir regulējams ar hidrotehniskajām būvēm" (Cabinet Regulation No.549 "Regulations Regarding Waterbodies which Hydrological Regime is Adjustable by Hydro-technical Structures")

27.12.2005. MK noteikumi Nr.1014 "Ūdens objektu ekspluatācijas (apsaimniekošanas) noteikumu izstrādāšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1014 "Procedures for Development of Waterbody Management Rules")

10.08.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.755 "Koplietošanas meliorācijas sistēmas būvniecības, ekspluatācijas un uzturēšanas izmaksu aprēķina, to sadales un norēķinu kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.755 "Procedure for Calculation of Costs and Expense Sharing for Construction, Usage and Maintenance of Shared Melioration System")

03.08.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.714 "Meliorācijas sistēmas ekspluatācijas un uzturēšanas noteikumi" (Cabinet Regulation No.714 "Regulation Regarding Usage and Maintenance of Melioration System")

06.10.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1139 "Starptautiskās tirdzniecības apdraudēto savvaļas sugu īpatņu uzglabāšanas, reģistrācijas, turēšanas nebrīvē, marķēšanas, tirdzniecības un sertifikātu izsniegšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1139 "Procedures On Storage, Registration, Keeping in Captivity,

Labeling, Trade and Issuing of Certificates for Wild Species Endangered by the International Trade")

05.12.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.421 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamo biotopu veidu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No.421 "Regulation Regarding the List of Specially Protected Habitats")

30.11.2010. MK noteikumi Nr.1096 "Noteikumi par minimālo mēneša darba algu un minimālo stundas tarifa likmi" (Cabinet Regulation No.1096 "Regulation Regarding Minimum Monthly Wage and the Minimum Hourly Wage")

26.08.2003. MK noteikumi Nr.474 "Noteikumi par kultūras pieminekļu uzskaiti, aizsardzību, izmantošanu, restaurāciju un vidi degradējoša objekta statusa piešķiršanu" (Cabinet Regulation No.474 "Regulations regarding the Registration, Protection, Utilisation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments, the Right of First Refusal of the State and the Granting of the Status of an Environment-Degrading Object")

28.12.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.1064 "Augu aizsardzības līdzekļu klasificēšanas, marķēšanas un iepakojšanas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.1064 "Procedures for Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Plant Protection Products")

23.03.2004. MK noteikumi Nr.156 "Augu aizsardzības līdzekļu reģistrācijas kārtība" (Cabinet Regulation No.156 "Registration Procedures for Plant Protection Products")

19.04.2011. MK noteikumi Nr.300 "Kārtība, kādā novērtējama ietekme uz Eiropas nozīmes īpaši aizsargājamo dabas teritoriju (Natura 2000)" (Cabinet Regulation No.300 "Procedure on Assessment of Impact on Specially Protected Nature Territory of European Significance (Natura 2000)")

19.12.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.1019 "Noteikumi par 1973.gada Vašingtonas konvencijā par starptautisko tirdzniecību ar apdraudētajām savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugām noteiktās atļaujas un sertifikāta izsniegšanas valsts nodevas apmēru, nodevas maksāšanas kārtību un atvieglojumiem" (Cabinet Regulation No.1019 "Regulation on State Fees, Payment Procedure and Incentives to Obtain Permissions and Certificate Stated in The 1973 Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora")

15.09.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1055 "Noteikumi par to Eiropas Kopienā nozīmīgu dzīvnieku un augu sugu sarakstu, kurām nepieciešama aizsardzība, un to dzīvnieku un augu sugu indivīdu sarakstu, kuru ieguvei savvaļā var piemērot ierobežotas izmantošanas nosacījumus" (Cabinet Regulation No.1055 "Regulation on List of Animal and Plant Species of European Community Significance Requiring Conservation and The List of Animal and Plant Species Which Obtaining May Adjust Restricted Conditions of Use")

21.02.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.153 "Noteikumi par Latvijā sastopamo Eiropas Savienības prioritāro sugu un biotopu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No.153 "Regulation on the List of European Union Priority Species and Habitats Occurring in Latvia")

27.03.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.211 "Noteikumi par putnu sugu sarakstu, kurām piemēro īpašus dzīvotņu aizsardzības pasākumus, lai nodrošinātu sugu izdzīvošanu un vairošanos izplatības areālā" (Cabinet Regulation No.211 "Regulation on The List of Bird Species Subject to Special Habitat Protection Measures to Ensure the Survival and Reproduction in Population Area")

14.11.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.396 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamo sugu un ierobežoti izmantojamo īpaši aizsargājamo sugu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No.396 "Regulation Regarding the List of Specially Protected Species and Specially Protected Species of Limited Use")

Annex 2: List of multilateral environmental agreements and conventions that Latvia has ratified and the ILO Conventions listed in FSC-POL-30-401 FSC and the ILO Conventions which must be complied with in all FSC certified forests

06.12.1951. "Starptautiskā augu aizsardzības konvencija (pārstrādātais teksts apstiprināts FAO konferences 29 sesijā, 1997.gada novembrī)" (International Plant Protection Convention (New Revised Text approved by the FAO Conference at its 29th Session - November 1997))

20.10.2000. "Eiropas ainavu konvencija" (European Landscape Convention)

16.09.1979. Berne, "Konvencija par Eiropas dzīvās dabas un dabisko dzīvotņu aizsardzību" (Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Bern, 1979)

23.06.1979. "1979.gada Konvencija par migrējošo savvaļas dzīvnieku sugu aizsardzību" (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bonn, 1979)

03.03.1973. konvencija "Konvencija par starptautisko tirdzniecību ar apdraudētajām savvaļas dzīvnieku un augu sugām" (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Washington, 1973)

25.02.1991. starptautisks dokuments "1991.gada 25.februāra ESPO Konvencija par ietekmes uz vidi novērtējumu pārrobežu kontekstā" (25 February 1991, ESPO Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context)

22.03.1974. un 1992.g. starptautisks līgums "Baltijas jūras reģiona jūras vides aizsardzības konvencija (Helsinku Konvencija)" (Convention on the Protection of Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, Helsinki, 1974 and 1992)

16.11.1972. UNESCO Parīzes "Konvencija par pasaules kultūras un dabas mantojuma aizsardzību" (Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972)

17.10.2003. UNESCO Parīzes "Konvencija par nemateriālā kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanu"

(Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris, 2003)

02.02.1971. Ramsāres "Konvencija par starptautiskās nozīmes mitrājiem, īpaši kā par ūdensputnu dzīvesvidi" (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar, 1971)

05.06.1992. starptautisks dokuments "Konvencija par bioloģisko daudzveidību" (Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992)

22.03.1985. "Vīnes konvencija par ozona slāņa aizsardzību" un tās 16.09.1987. protokols "Monreālas protokols par ozona slāni noārdošām vielām"(Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985 and the 1987 Montreal Protocol on the Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer)

09.05.1992. "Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijas vispārējā konvencija par klimata pārmaiņām" (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992)

ILO Conventions listed in FSC-POL-30-401 FSC and the ILO Conventions which must be complied with in all FSC certified forests

ILO C29 1930.g. "Piespiedu darba konvencija" (ILO C29 Forced Labour Convention)

ILO C87 1948.g."Konvencija par asociāciju brīvību un tiesību aizsardzību, apvienojoties organizācijās" (ILO C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions)

ILO C97 1949.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par darbaspēka migrāciju" (ILO C97 Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention)

ILO C98 1949.g. "Konvencija par tiesībām uz apvienošanas organizācijās un kolektīvo līgumu slēgšanu" (ILO C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention)

ILO C100 1951.g. "Konvencija par vienlīdzīgu atlīdzību" (ILO C100 Equal Remuneration Convention)

ILO C105 1957.g. "Konvencija par piespiedu darba izskaušanu" (ILO C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention)

ILO C111 1958.g. "Par diskrimināciju (attiecībā uz nodarbinātību un nodarbošanos)" (ILO C111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention)

ILO C131 1970.g. "Par minimālās algas noteikšanu" (ILO C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention)

ILO C138 1973.g. "Minimālā vacuma konvencija" (ILO C138 Minimum Age Convention)

ILO C141 1975.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par lauku strādnieku organizācijām" (ILO C141 Rural Workers' Organizations Convention)

ILO C142 1975.g. "Par darbaspēka resursu attīstību" (ILO C142 Human Resources Development Convention)

ILO C143 1975.g. (nav ratificēta) "Konvencija par migrējošiem strādniekiem (papildu noteikumi)" (ILO C143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention)

ILO C155 1981.g. "Konvencija par darba drošību un arodveselību" (ILO C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention)

ILO C169 1989.g. (nav ratificēta) "Pamatiedzīvotāju un cilšu iedzīvotāju Konvencija" (ILO C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention)

ILO C182 1999.g. "Bērnu darba ļaunāko formu konvencija" (ILO C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention)

ILO Prakses kodekss attiecībā uz drošību un veselības aizsardzību meža darbos (ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO 1998))

ILO R135 1970.g. "Rekomendācija minimālās algas noteikšanai" (ILO Recommendation R135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation)

Annex 3: Reference to official lists of endangered species in Latvia

15.09.2009. MK noteikumi Nr.1055 "Noteikumi par to Eiropas Kopienā nozīmīgu dzīvnieku un augu sugu sarakstu, kurām nepieciešama aizsardzība, un to dzīvnieku un augu sugu indivīdu sarakstu, kuru ieguvei savvaļā var piemērot ierobežotas izmantošanas nosacījumus" (Cabinet Regulation No.1055 "Regulation on List of Animal and Plant Species of European Community Significance Requiring Conservation and The List of Animal and Plant Species Which Obtaining May Adjust Restricted Conditions of Use")

21.02.2006. MK noteikumi Nr.153 "Noteikumi par Latvijā sastopamo Eiropas Savienības prioritāro sugu un biotopu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No.153 "Regulation on the List of European Union Priority Species and Habitats Occurring in Latvia")

27.03.2007. MK noteikumi Nr.211 "Noteikumi par putnu sugu sarakstu, kurām piemēro īpašus dzīvotņu aizsardzības pasākumus, lai nodrošinātu sugu izdzīvošanu un vairošanos izplatības areālā" (Cabinet Regulation No.211 "Regulation on The List of Bird Species Subject to Special Habitat Protection Measures to Ensure the Survival and Reproduction in Population Area")

14.11.2000. MK noteikumi Nr.396 "Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamo sugu un ierobežoti izmantojamo īpaši aizsargājamo sugu sarakstu" (Cabinet Regulation No.396 "Regulation Regarding the List of Specially Protected Species and Specially Protected Species of Limited Use")

Annex 4: Glossary

<p>Biodiversity (biological diversity)</p> <p>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. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)</p> <p>[FSC-STD-01-001]</p>
<p>Biological control agents</p> <p>Biological control agents containing living organisms, including microbiological pesticides, used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.</p> <p>In the sense of the Latvian FSC standard, biological control agents are considered to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- control agents of biological origin, whose active substance has been produced from substances found in nature, which have not been transformed in a chemical industrial process;- control agents containing living organisms which contain living organisms.
<p>Certificate</p> <p>A document issued under the rules of a certification system, indicating that adequate confidence is provided that a duly identified product, process or service is in conformity with a specific standard or other normative document [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 14.8 and ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 4.5].</p> <p>[FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1]</p>
<p>Certification Body</p> <p>See "Conformity Assessment Body (CAB)"</p>
<p>Certified forest reproductive material the origin of which is appropriate for the site (origin certified forest reproductive material)</p> <p>The certified forest reproductive material of appropriate origin is the one which meets Cabinet Regulation No 648 of 19 November 2003 "Regulations on forest reproductive material."</p>

<p>Chain of custody</p> <p>The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use. [FSC-STD-01-001]</p>
<p>Chemicals</p> <p>The range of fertilizers, pesticides and hormones which are used in forest management.</p>
<p>Clearcut</p> <p>A type of final felling. By using this type of felling, within a year since its application the basal area of the forest stand or its part is reduced to the extent that it becomes less than the critical basal area.</p>
<p>Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) (also referred to as Certification Body)</p> <p>Body that performs conformity assessment services and that can be the object of accreditation (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E)). [FSC-STD-01-005 V1-0]</p>
<p>Criterion (pl. Criteria)</p> <p>A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled. [FSC-STD-01-001]</p>
<p>Customary rights</p> <p>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. [FSC-STD-01-001]</p>
<p>Dangerous forestry works</p> <p>Forestry works performed using forest machines, motorized as well as sharp tools.</p>
<p>Document</p> <p>Any type of written information or data created, stored, sent or received electronically that can be used for planning and performance of a certain activities, enforcement or protection of rights.</p>

<p>Ecosystem</p> <p>A community of all plants, animals and micro-organisms and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.</p>
<p>Employer</p> <p>An employer is a natural or legal person or a partnership with legal capacity that, on the basis of an employment contract, employs at least one employee.</p>
<p>Endangered species</p> <p>Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. [FSC-STD-01-001]</p> <p>In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard these are specially protected species.</p>
<p>Exotic species</p> <p>see "Introduced (exotic) species"</p>
<p>Final felling</p> <p>A type of cutting for final harvesting of timber performed in one or several stages.</p>
<p>Flood-lands</p> <p>Areas along watercourses and water bodies forming the periodically flooded part of the valley whose vegetation is characteristic of flood-lands.</p>
<p>Forest</p> <p>An ecosystem in all stages of its development, where the main producers of the organic mass are trees, with the height at a given place reaching at least 5 metres and with current or potential coronal projection of at least 20% of the forest stand area.</p> <p>The following do not qualify as forests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - territories lying separately from the forests, covered with trees and the area of which is less than 0.1 ha; - artificial or natural rows of trees with their width being less than 20 m; - orchards, parks, graveyards and plantations producing forest tree seeds.

Forest growing conditions

Dry mineral soils:

Sl – Cladinoso-callunosa

Mr – Vacciniosa

Ln – Myrtillosa

Dm – Hylocomiosa

Vr – Oxalidosa

Gr – Aegopodiosa

Wet mineral soils:

Gs – Callunoso-sphagnosa

Mrs – Vaccinioso-sphagnosa

Dms – Myrtilloso-sphagnosa

Vrs – Myrtilloso-polytrichosa

Grs – Dryopteriosa

Wet peat soils:

Pv – Sphagnosa

Nd – Caricoso-phragmitosa

Db – Dryopteriosocaricosa

Lk – Filipendulosa

Drained mineral soils:

Av – Callunosa mel.

Am – Vacciniosa mel.

As – Myrtillosa mel.

Ap – Mercurialiosa mel.

Drained peat soils:

Kv – Callunosa turf.mel.

Km – Vacciniosa turf. mel.

Ks – Myrtillosa turf.mel.

Kp – Oxalidosa turf. mel.

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<p>Forest inventory</p> <p>Collection and recording of data about the forest.</p>
<p>Forest land</p> <p>The land with the forest on it, the land under the forest infrastructure objects, as well as flood-lands, mires and glades located in the forest and adjoining it.</p>
<p>Forest management</p> <p>Administration and utilisation of forest lands in order to obtain economic, social and ecological benefits.</p>
<p>Forest Management Unit (FMU)</p> <p>See “Managed territory”</p>
<p>Forest manager</p> <p>In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard the forest manager is a physical or legal entity which performs or organises management and use of forest lands according to a legally established order.</p>
<p>Forest products</p> <p>Timber and non-timber forest values – after their harvesting, objects of various transactions.</p>
<p>Forest property</p> <p>An object with registered ownership consisting of a forest land as well as forest and non-forest ecosystems and infrastructure objects located on it.</p>
<p>Forest regeneration</p> <p>Establishing of a forest by seeding and/or planting, and also encouraging natural regeneration on forest land.</p>
<p>Forest resources</p> <p>Timber and non-timber forest values in nature before their harvesting.</p>
<p>Forest stand</p> <p>A forest with homogeneous growing conditions, tree species, composition and age. In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard the boundaries of the forest stand are the boundaries of the forest plot.</p>

Forestry works (operations)

Activities aimed at production of forest products, mainly timber, and logging.

FSC accredited Certification Body

CAB which is appointed by the FSC AC to undertake FSC certification audits of applicants for the FSC Certification Scheme and the surveillance of certified Forest Management Enterprises and Forest Product Enterprises against the Certification Requirements.

[FSC-STD-01-005 V1-0]

FSC Certification Scheme is developed by the Forest Stewardship Council A.C. to enable independent third-party certification of environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management as a market mechanism allowing producers and consumers to identify and purchase timber and non-timber forest products from well-managed forests.

FSC Forest Management Standard

See "FSC Forest Stewardship Standard"

FSC Forest Stewardship Standard (FSC Forest Management Standard)

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional (trans-national, supra-national), national and/or sub-national conditions in order to be implemented at the forest management unit (FMU) level.

[FSC-STD-60-006 V1-2]

FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (P&C)

The 10 Principles and associated Criteria specified in the FSC document "FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship" (FSC-STD-01-001).

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

[FSC-STD-01-001]

Glades

Open non-forest ecosystems with typical vascular plant vegetation which have developed in the forest under the influence of natural or anthropogenic factors. This also includes wetlands – flooded clearings which overflow 4-5 times in a 10-year period. These ecosystems do not include glades used for feeding of game animals.

Habitat

Natural or semi-natural land or water area distinguished by geographical, abiotic and biotic features.

High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF)

High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

HCV1) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); Ok
and/or

HCV2) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. Ok

HCV3) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems. Ok

HCV4) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control). Ok

HCV5) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health); and/or Ok

HCV6) forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities). Ok

[FSC-STD-01-001]

see "In Latvia as HCVF shall be considered"

In Latvia as a HCVF shall be considered:

HCV1 Biologically valuable forest concentration areas – continuous areas of at least 100 ha (also as a part of large forest tracts) with at least 50% of the area consists of:

- An endangered, specially protected species habitats;
- Specially protected habitats;
- WKHs;
- Stands with large dimension ($D > 40\text{cm}$) of dead wood in various stages of decomposition is more than $40\text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$;
- From a forest stands that has naturally developed for 20 or more years after a large-scale natural disturbance and still includes dead wood and scorched trees.

Within the biologically valuable forest concentration areas stands shall be assessed where the dominant species are above the age of: pine - 140 years, spruce - 120 years; birch - 100 years, ash - 100 years, alder - 80 years; aspen - 70 years. These stands shall be assessed if they comply with the criteria to be identified as biologically valuable forest stands.

HCV2 Forest areas covering more than 1000 ha where the total length of two or more natural watercourses exceeds 1 km per 100 ha of forest lands.

HCV3 Primary forests in meanders of rivers.

HCV4 Forest areas significant for providing basic environmental functions (e.g. in the coastal protection zone along the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, in the protection belts along rivers and lakes, in protection zones around mires).

HCV5, HCV6 Forest areas which as a result of the consultation with local municipality have been recognized as important areas to the local community and included in planning documents.

<p>Illegal settlement</p> <p>Settlement related to illegal construction.</p>
<p>Impact assessment</p> <p>A document describing the possible impact of a particular or planned economic activity and providing proposals for minimizing or preventing the adverse impact or prohibition of economic activity.</p>
<p>Indicator</p> <p>A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the forest management unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation.</p> <p>[FSC-STD-20-002 V2-1]</p>
<p>Indicator species</p> <p>An ecologically specialized species that has rather high requirements to its habitat.</p>
<p>Indigenous peoples</p> <p>The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant. (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).</p> <p>[FSC-STD-01-001]</p> <p>Latvian FSC standard development group has ascertained there are no indigenous peoples in territory of Latvia in the sense of this definition.</p>
<p>Introduced (exotic) species</p> <p>An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.</p> <p>[FSC-STD-01-001]</p>

<p>Landscape</p> <p>A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of biotic, abiotic and human interactions in a given area.</p>
<p>Local community</p> <p>Persons who live or have immovable property in the territory of the respective municipality or the surrounding area.</p>
<p>Local economy</p> <p>Latvian FSC standard development group has found that everything related to the local economy refers to the national level as the local economy cannot be established in a smaller or regional level within the territory of Latvia.</p>
<p>Local processing</p> <p>Latvian FSC standard development group has found that everything related to the local processing refers to the national level as the local processing cannot be established in a smaller or regional level within the territory of Latvia.</p>
<p>Logging</p> <p>Felling of trees and delivery of timber products (round timber and felling debris) to the landing.</p>
<p>Managed territory / Forest Management Unit (FMU)</p> <p>A clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives which are expressed in a self-contained multi-year management plan.</p> <p>[FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1]</p>
<p>Management plan</p> <p>A document determining management operations for a particular forest property or legal tenure.</p>
<p>Mature stands</p> <p>Pine stands older than 101 years; spruce, ash stands older than 81 years; birch, black alder stands older than 71 years; aspen and grey alder stands older than 41 years.</p>
<p>Mire</p> <p>A plot of land with permanent or prolonged humidity, specific vegetation and accumulation of peat.</p>

Monitoring

A system of constant observations in order to assess the effect of a given process or activity.

Native tree species

Species naturally occurring in the given region. There are the following native tree species in Latvia:

Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.)

Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) Karsten)

Silver birch (*Betula pendula* Roth.)

Downy birch (*Betula pubescens* Ehrh.)

Black alder (*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.)

Gray alder (*Alnus Incan* (L.) Moench)

Small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata* Mill.)

Norway maple (*Acer platanoides* L.)

Pedunculate Oak (*Qercus robur* L.)

Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.)

Wych elm, fluttering elm (*Ulmus glabra* Huds., *Ulmus laevis* Pall.)

Common aspen (*Populus tremula* L.)

Willow species (*Salix* sp.)

Only in the western part of Latvia (Kurzeme):

Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* L.)

European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.)

Sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L.)

Natural cycles

Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

[FSC-STD-01-001]

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<p>Natural disturbances</p> <p>Fire, windfall, wind-throw, flood, snow loads, etc.</p>
<p>Natural forest</p> <p>Forest areas where the specific structure, processes and properties of a natural forest ecosystem are present, including the areas retained for the natural development.</p>
<p>Natural watercourses</p> <p>Naturally formed, not transformed by human activities, rivers and streams or their stages flowing along the natural bed.</p>
<p>New forest management techniques</p> <p>Forest management techniques differing from the existing forest management planning and practice.</p>
<p>Non-timber forest products</p> <p>see "Other forest resources"</p>
<p>Origin certified forest reproductive material</p> <p>See "Certified forest reproductive material the origin of which is appropriate for the site"</p>
<p>Other forest resources / Non-timber forest products</p> <p>Forest products (except timber and mineral deposits) that are valuable from environmental, social and economic aspects.</p>
<p>Other forest types</p> <p>Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship.</p> <p>[FSC-STD-01-001]</p>
<p>P&C</p> <p>See "FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship"</p>

Pesticide

Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides).

In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard, pesticides are considered to be active substances or preparations, which have been prepared to be supplied to users in ready form and contain one or more active substances. These are intended for the protection of plants or plant products against organisms harmful to plants or for the prevention of the impact of such organisms, influencing plant growing processes, preservation of plant products, destroying unfavourable plants or parts of plants and prevention of the undesirable growth of plants.

Planning unit

A territory for planning of forest management works (logging, forest regeneration, thinning, etc.)

Plantation

Forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

[FSC-STD-01-001]

In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard plantations shall be considered to be:

Forest stands on non-forest lands regenerated by sowing, planting or natural regeneration techniques and established as plantation forests in accordance with the laws and regulations of RL.

Seed orchards shall not be considered as plantations.

Precautionary approach

Activities respecting objectives for selection of HCVF.

It should be assumed that HCVF are in an unsatisfactory condition unless there is convincing evidence proving the opposite. The possible factors that affect or might affect HCVF should be taken into account until their harmlessness has not been scientifically proved.

In case if the scientific substantiation is insufficient, measures should be taken to control the potential damage.

Management can be considered efficient only if there is a justified assurance that it will bring the desired results.

Assessing conservation capacity of some protected site against visitors or utilisation for economic purposes, specific affirmations are required that the intended activities will not endanger its existence. The same applies to any other management operation intended to prevent or minimize the potential damage. If the risk of decreasing the biodiversity is real, implementation of measures intended to minimize such a risk should not be postponed due to an insufficient scientific basis [Rio Declaration].

Principle

An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship.

[FSC-STD-01-001]

Property

A property is an object to which one has full administration, usage and action rights, i.e. to obtain all possible benefits from it, act with it and demand its return from a third person according to an established procedure on the basis of a property claim.

Protected areas

Protected territories are such:

- specially protected nature territories;
- micro-reserves;
- specially protected forest areas.

Regulated natural watercourse

Natural watercourse (river or a stream) adjusted to the drainage needs as a main (trunk) drainage-ditch by catching the water inflow from one or more drainage systems and discharging in a drainage-ditch, a waterbody or the sea.

Road construction

Performance of works according to the building design for construction of a new road or its section.

Road reconstruction

Performance of works according to the building design for reconstruction or replacement of road structures.

Rotation cycle

A period starting from regeneration or plantation of a forest stand until its final felling.

Salmonid waterbodies

Rivers and lakes with the water type L – salmonid waterbodies according to Table 1 "Priority fish waters" of Annex 2.1 to Cabinet Regulation No 118 "Regulations on surface and underground water quality" of 12 March 2002. (with a list according to catchment basins)

Site (of a specially protected species)

A place determined by certain specific abiotic and biotic factors where the species has been found.

Social impact assessment

Assessment of the impact of economic activities on various stakeholders in the social sphere (needs for jobs, human health, needs for forest resources, etc.) and provide recommendations to reduce or eliminate adverse effects.

Specially protected habitats

Habitats included in Paragraph 1 "Forests and shrubs" of Cabinet Regulation of 12 May 2000 "Regulations on the List of Types of Specially Protected Habitats".

Specially protected species

Species included in Annex 1 "Specially protected animal, flowering plant, spore plant, moss, lichen and mushroom species for which micro-reserves should be established" and Part 1 of Annex 2 "Bird species for which reserves should be established at nesting or mating places" to Cabinet Regulation No 45 "Regulations on Establishment, Protection and Management of Micro-reserves" of 30 January 2001.

Stakeholder

Any individual or group whose interests are affected by the way in which a forest is managed.

[FSC-STD-30-010 V2-0]

Succession

Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

[FSC-STD-01-001]

Sustainable forest management

Management and use of the forest and forest lands in a way and intensity that preserves its biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, viability and potential at present and in future, the capacity to perform important ecological, economic and social functions at local, national and global level without causing threats to other ecosystems.

Technique

A systematised set of techniques required to perform a certain task or achieve a certain goal.

Territory held in possession

In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard, these are territories held in possession where the forest manager takes part in decision making regarding forest management and timber sale.

Thinning

Improvement of forest stand composition, growth conditions and health of the retained forest stand.

Types of land use

Characterisation of the land area according to its natural characteristics and current economic use which complies with the classification of types of land use.

["Land Survey Law" of 14 September 2006 ("LV", 157 (3525), 03.10.2006.) entered into force on 1 January 2007.]

Undergrowth

All trees and shrubs that in respective growing conditions cannot reach the height of the main stand.

Use rights

In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard these are rights to gain benefit from an object not owned by oneself by using it or harvesting its fruits.

Verification means

A potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator.

[FSC-STD-20-002 V2-1]

Very limited portion

The area affected (by conversion) shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the FMU in any one year, 2,5% – in a five year period, but in total shall not exceed 5% of the area of the FMU.

Waters

In the sense of the Latvian FSC Standard, waters are seas, rivers, lakes and streams.

Wildlife corridor

A corridor of ecosystems or habitats connecting populations of species.

Woodland Key Habitats (WKH)

Forest stands which include indicatorspecies and/or special habitat species as well as related structural elements that are vanishing in the forests used for timber harvesting.