



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Denmark




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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's *forests**.

Environmentally appropriate *forest** management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and *ecosystem services** maintains the *forest*'s biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial *forest** management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the *forest** resources and adhere to *long-term** management plans*. Economically viable *forest** management means that *forest** operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the *forest** resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible *forest** operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of *forest** products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, *ratified**, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable *forest** management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of FSC Denmark

FSC Denmark is the national office of FSC and it was established in 2003. It is a non-profit member organization with the purpose of promoting environmental, social and economically responsible forestry worldwide through the FSC certification scheme and to ensure that work with FSC certification in Denmark is in accordance with FSC's international rules.

This is done through information and advice on FSC certification in practice, promoting the market for FSC-certified products in Denmark as well as maintenance of the Danish *forest** standard for FSC.

FSC Denmark has 101 members (per June 2018) and the number of members continue to grow. In 2016 the FSC offices in Denmark, Sweden and Finland agreed a joint strategy and work plan. The goal of the cooperation is to increase growth in Scandinavia through efficiency and transnational projects.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate *forest** management practices within the scope (see 2.2. below) of the standard.

The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides 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 P&C therefore requires the addition of *indicators** that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level.

With the approval of *FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN* the FSC *International Generic Indicators* (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;

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- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national *indicators** approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- **FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN** Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-2;
- **FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN** Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND
- **FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN** Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

2.2. Scope of standard

This standard is applicable to all *forest** operations seeking FSC certification within Denmark. The standard applies to all *forest** types and sizes. The scope does not cover *non-timber forest products**.

2.3. Background information on the standard development:

The Danish standard revision process was initiated with a stakeholder kick off meeting in May 2012. The Standard Development Group (SDG) was subsequently formed and had its first of 15 face-to-face meetings in October 2012. The International Generic Indicators (IGIs) were used as a starting point for the national standard and between the two public consultations the 2nd draft of the revised standard was field tested with a representative sample of Danish forests/managers. The consultative forum, external experts and key *stakeholders** were actively consulted throughout the process. The focus of the SDG was to make the revised standard more accessible and operational and to ensure that all *indicators** were of national relevance and contributing to ensuring compliance with FSC's Principles and Criteria.

FSC Denmark would like to warmly thank all stakeholders and experts who contributed to the standard revision, specifically all SDG members, for their time and input. The members of the SDG have, with PSU's approval, changed during the 5-year process. The state forest has due to internal job-changes been represented by Lea Holmberg, Mads Jakobsen, Kristian Kvist, Danish Hunters Association by Karsten Lund Platz, The Danish Society for Nature Conservation by Christina Steenbeck, Forests of the World by Jakob Ryding, BAT by Camilla Vakgaard and Flemming Grønsund represented 3F. During the first 3 years of the revision period the Forest Owners Association was a part of the SDG and was represented by Ditlev Berner. Martin Briand Petersen represented HedeDanmark throughout the standard revision. Due to HedeDanmark not supporting minimum wage set by collective agreements for all *workers**, Martin was, in agreement with PSU, replaced with FSC Denmark economic chamber board member Peter K. Kristensen from Ørsted on the final version of the standard submitted for approval.

Throughout the process the chamber balance of the SDG has been maintained and approved by PSU. The SDG providing the final approval of the standard for submission is the following:

Name	Organisation
Economic chamber members	
Peter Kofod Kristensen	Ørsted
Niels Poul Dreyer	Individual forest owner
Per Lynge Jensen	The Danish Nature Agency
Environmental chamber members	
Henrik Wejdling	Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF) The Danish BirdLife Partner organization
Nora Skjerna Hansen	The Danish Society for Nature Conservation
Trine Skov Madsen	Forests of the World
Social chamber members	
Sidse Buch	BAT- the Danish member of Building and Wood Worker's International.
Mads Flinterup	Danish Hunters' Association
Claus Danefeldt Clemmensen	Danish Forest Contractors Association

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3. Version of the standard

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Note: For any interpretation of the requirements of this standard, the English version approved by FSC International shall prevail.

4. Context

The scope of the Danish NFSS covers the entire territory of Denmark, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands. In the early 1800's, the *forest** cover in Denmark is estimated to have been as low as 3-4% of the total land area. Today approximately 14,5% (625,000 hectares) of Denmark's land area is covered by various types of *forest**.

41% of Denmark's *forest** area is dominated by broadleaved trees, 39% by coniferous tree species, 11% by a mix of coniferous and broadleaved tree species, 5% are Christmas tree plantations (located inside forest boundaries) and 4% of the forest area is un-stocked, e.g., log landings, firebreak areas etc. Forests stands which have retained or regained natural forest characteristics, can be found in forests both under private and public ownership and they are predominantly located in the continental region (Eastern Jutland and The Isles). The location of these natural forest stands is generally well-known, but some may still be unidentified.

The total number of forest properties in Denmark is estimated at between 24,000 and 26,000. Forest ownership in Denmark is divided between private forest owners, (70%), State and Municipal owners (23%), trust funds or foundations (5%) and unknown owners (2%). Of the total number of forest properties, about 90% are between 0.5 and 20 ha in size. Only about 650 properties are over 250 ha and about 50 over 1000 ha.

This standard does not cover FSC certification *non-timber forest products** such as moss, herbs, honey, seeds, Christmas trees, greenery, game etc. If you wish to be able to apply the FSC logo to *non-timber forest products** please refer to FSC's requirements for certification of *non-timber forest products** and contact FSC Denmark for information.

5. References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-01-004	Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-POL-20-003	The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401	FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions
FSC-POL-30-602	FSC Interpretation on GMOs (<i>Genetically modified organisms*</i>)
FSC-STD-01-002	Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-20-007	Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005	FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-STD-60-002	Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-60-006	Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-DIR-20-007	FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations



6. Note on the interpretation of indicators and

For each *Criterion** a number of *indicators** are listed. Where *indicators** are simply numbered, with no additional letter (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1), the *indicator** is intended to be applicable to all sizes and types of *forest**. As described in detail below, *indicators** where the number is followed by the letter 'L' are required to be included only in audits of large *forests** over 250 ha. Smaller *forests** are evaluated as having a very low risk of not meeting the requirement set out in the indicator.

7. Scale Intensity and Risk

*Scale** *Intensity** and *Risk** (SIR) has been applied through the revision process. To reduce the complexity, and to make the standard more accessible to small forest owners, the standard development group assessed each IGI for the *risk** of non-conformance based on the experience of the old national forest stewardship standard. *Indicators** for which there was found to be a very small *risk** of non-conformance are thereby marked as being applicable only to large *forests**. Large *forests** are defined as being larger than 250 ha and the *indicator** numbers are followed by the letter 'L'.

Note, that small *forests** are also expected to meet the *indicators** marked with an 'L', but they do not have to be audited for compliance, as the *risk** of non-compliance is considered minimal.



8. Principles, Criteria and National Indicators

<p>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall comply with all <i>applicable laws*</i>, regulations and nationally-ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Criterion 1.1</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged <i>legal registration*</i>, with written authorization from the <i>legally competent*</i> authority for specific activities. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 L</p> <p>There is official documentation demonstrating the <i>legal*</i> ownership of the Management Unit*.</p> <p><i>Guidance: For example, reference is made to the deed, the Public Land Register or the Public Information Server.</i></p>
<p>Criterion 1.2</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that the <i>legal status*</i> of the Management Unit, including <i>tenure*</i> and <i>use rights*</i>, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1 L</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> has <i>legal*</i> documents, in form of a deed, management contract or lease agreement, documenting the right to manage the <i>forest*</i> property.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>The boundaries of all <i>Management Units*</i> within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.3</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall have <i>legal*</i> rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the <i>legal status*</i> of <i>The Organization*</i> and of the Management Unit and shall comply with the associated <i>legal*</i> obligations in applicable national and <i>local laws*</i> and regulations and administrative requirements. The <i>legal*</i> rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of <i>ecosystem services*</i> from within the Management Unit. <i>The Organization*</i> shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p><i>That the legal* rights also cover the harvesting of products and/or delivery of ecosystem services* are addressed in Danish context of indicator 1.1.1 requiring documentation demonstrating the legal* ownership of the Management Unit*. This element of the criterion* is therefore not repeated with an indicator* here.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>All activities undertaken in the Management Unit* are carried out in compliance with <i>applicable laws*</i>, regulations, administrative requirements and <i>legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i> (cf. annex A).</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> ensures that taxes and fees are paid.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.4</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities. (C1.5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.1</p> <p>In the event of illegal activities, the illegal activity is brought to an end and <i>The Organization*</i> informs relevant authorities, if applicable.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.2</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> implements appropriate measures to prevent any illegal activities being repeated in the</p>



future.
<p>Criterion 1.5 <i>The Organization*</i> shall comply with the applicable <i>national laws*</i>, <i>local laws*</i>, <i>ratified*</i> international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of <i>forest*</i> products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale. (C1.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p><i>This criterion* is considered to be of very limited relevance in Danish contexts beyond what is addressed by indicators* 1.3.1 and 1.4.1.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.1 L Compliance with applicable <i>national laws*</i>, <i>local laws*</i>, <i>ratified*</i> international conventions and obligatory codes of practice* relating to the transportation and trade of <i>forest*</i> products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated cf. annex A, section 5 Trade and transport.</p>
<p>Criterion 1.6 <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify, prevent and resolve <i>disputes*</i> over issues of statutory or <i>customary law*</i>, which can be settled out of court in a <i>timely manner*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i>. (C2.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.1. Up to date records of <i>disputes*</i> related to issues of <i>applicable laws*</i> or <i>customary law*</i>, are held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve <i>disputes*</i>; 2) Outcomes of all <i>dispute*</i> resolution processes; and 3) Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
<p>Indicator 1.6.2 Operations cease in areas where <i>disputes*</i> exist, and where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The dispute relates to the management; where it is a 2) <i>Dispute of substantial magnitude*</i>; or a 3) <i>Dispute of substantial duration*</i>; or where it 4) Involve a <i>significant*</i> number of interests.
<p>Criterion 1.7 <i>The Organization*</i> shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of management activities and the <i>risk*</i> of corruption. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.1 Anticorruption legislation given in The Criminal Code c.f. annex A is met or exceeded. <i>Guidance: Potential verifiers include discussion with the owner/manager, text in contract agreements or a public statement regarding anticorruption policies.</i></p>
<p>Criterion 1.8 <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria in the Management Unit, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a publicly available document made freely available. (C1.6 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.8.1 The <i>management objective*</i> includes a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to sustainable and close to nature <i>forest*</i> management practices consistent with FSC Principles* and Criteria* and related Policies and Standards. The <i>management objective*</i> is cf. 7.1.2 provided in the management plan*.</p>



<p>PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS The Organization shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers. (new)</p>
<p>Criterion 2.1 <i>The Organization* shall uphold* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 P&C V4)</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for <i>workers*</i> demonstrate conformity with or <i>uphold*</i> the principles and rights of work addressed in the eight ILO Core Labor Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) (cf. annex A, section 3.5.)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.2 <i>Workers*</i> are covered by the collective agreement* applicable to the worker* or employed under the same conditions as given in the applicable collective agreement.</p> <p>Guidance: For forest* workers*, the relevant collective agreement, is for example the Forestry Collective Agreement (<i>Skovbrugsoverenskomsten</i>), which has been agreed between the United Federation of Danish Workers (3F) and the Employers of the Horticulture, Farming and Forestry (GLS-A). The Organization* should enter into contractual cooperation agreements (<i>samarbejdsaftaler</i>) with the contractor* which includes this labor clause. See examples of text at www.arbejdsklausuler.dk and inspiration in the circular on working clauses in public contracts https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=163870 Section 3.</p> <p><i>The Organization* is not liable for the contractor's* worsened wage and working conditions, but The Organization* ensures through a collaborative agreement that the contractor* is aware of the collective agreement and that it is complied with.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.3 Employment conditions do not deviate from the collective agreement as mentioned in indicator 2.1.2 above.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.4 Wage conditions are ensured by <i>The Organization*</i>. See also indicator 2.4.1.</p> <p>Guidance: <i>The term "salary" includes the value of the employer's pension contributions and other pensionable earnings.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.5 Where <i>The Organization*</i> becomes or is made aware that <i>workers*</i> employment conditions differ from the collective agreement, <i>The Organization*</i> contacts the relevant trade union for the purpose of clarifying and correcting the conditions.</p> <p>Guidance: <i>The Organization* can contact 3F for example via email to address: mail.groenne.gruppe@3f.dk.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.6 Where failure to correct the situation or systematic violation of the agreement by a contractor* is found, <i>The Organization*</i> immediately terminates collaboration with the contractor*.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.7. For <i>Management Units*</i> with more than 24 employees, the right to a cooperation committee is guaranteed in accordance with the cooperation agreement between the Association of Agricultural Employers (SALA) and the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO).</p>
<p>Criterion 2.2 <i>The Organization* shall promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities. (new)</i></p> <p>Guidance: <i>Compliance with relevant Danish legislation for equality, including the Consolidation act on Equal Pay to Men and Women, the Consolidation act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women as regards Access to Employment and The Consolidation act on Entitlement to Leave and Benefits in the Event of Childbirth.</i></p>



(see Appendix A) address the indicators* under this criterion*.
<p>Indicator 2.2.1 L Systems are implemented that promote <i>gender equality</i>* and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of <i>engagement</i>* and management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.2 L Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.3 L Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, <i>silviculture</i>*, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.4 L Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.5 L Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.6 L Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.7 L Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.8 L Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.9 L Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood, or sexual orientation.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.3 <i>The Organization</i>* shall implement health and safety practices to protect <i>workers</i>* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to <i>scale</i>*, <i>intensity</i>* and <i>risk</i>* of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. (C4.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.1 L There is an updated workplace assessment (APV) of the safety and health conditions at the workplace that meets or exceeds the ILO code of practice on safety and Health in Forestry Work</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.2 L <i>The Organization</i>* ensures that all preventive measures have been implemented.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.3 L <i>The Organization</i>* provides personal protective equipment for <i>workers</i>* in relation to their tasks and ensures that contractors* use the required protective equipment.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.4 L <i>The Organization</i>* ensures that every worker* receives appropriate and adequate training and instructions in performing their tasks in a safe way.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.5 L</p>



<p>The employer ensures that records are kept on health and safety practices and that this is carried out through cooperation between the employer, the operational supervisors and the other employees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In companies with 10 or more employees, the cooperation on safety and health takes place in an occupational health and safety Organization with the participation of one or more working environment representatives elected by the employees. • In companies with less than 10 employees, the employer ensures that employees receive all necessary information relevant to safety and health and ensures that employees are allowed to make proposals on safety and health. The employer also ensures that the employees are consulted when planning and introducing new technologies, including the consequences for safety and health when choosing equipment, personal protective equipment and technical aids, etc. • For work carried out in whole or in part at temporary or shifting workplaces outside the company's permanent workplace, the cooperation on safety and health takes place in an occupational health and safety organization when 5 or more employees* work for the same employer at the location of work and when the work takes place for a period of at least 14 days.
<p>Indicator 2.3.6 L The employer documents that the annual working environment discussion has taken place.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.7 L After all major incidents and accidents, policies and the need to implement further measures to protect <i>workers*</i>, are reviewed.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.8 L Upon the request of the work environment organization, relevant external expertise is engaged to assist in strengthening the work environment (e.g. the Labor Inspectorate or authorized occupational health and safety advisers).</p>
<p>Criterion 2.4 <i>The Organization*</i> shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum <i>forest*</i> industry standards or other recognized <i>forest*</i> industry wage agreements or <i>living wages*</i>, where these are higher than the <i>legal*</i> minimum wages. When none of these exist, <i>The Organization*</i> shall through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i> develop mechanisms for determining <i>living wages*</i>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1 L <i>Workers*</i> are paid wages corresponding to or exceeding the minimum wage according to the applicable collective agreement*.</p> <p><i>Guidance: For forest* workers*, for example, the Forestry Agreement has been concluded between the Confederation of Professional Associations (3F) and the Forestry Employers (GLS-A). The minimum salary includes the value of the employer's pension contributions, as well as other pensionable earnings.</i></p>
<p>Criterion 2.5 <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that <i>workers*</i> have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the <i>Management Plan*</i> and all management activities. (C7.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.1 Up to date training records are kept for all relevant <i>workers*</i>. <i>Guidance: The forest owner can show who works and have worked on the management unit*, including contractors*.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.2 <i>Workers*</i> have job specific knowledge and information necessary for their work assignment.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.3 Forest workers and machine operators takes the necessary precautions for protection of <i>environmental values*</i>, see also 6.2.1 and 6.3.3.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.4 Management activities are carried out in accordance with the management plan*, any adaptations to this and</p>



Danish legislation (see Annex A), in a safe and efficient manner.

Criterion 2.6

*The Organization** through *engagement** with *workers** shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing *fair compensation** to *workers** for loss or damage to property, occupational

Indicator 2.6.1 L

Up-to-date records of *workers** grievances related to *workers** are maintained including:

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



PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS

The Organization shall identify and uphold* Indigenous Peoples** legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources affected by management activities. (P3 P&C V4)*

According to the UN definition, there are no Indigenous Peoples in Denmark (this standard does not include Greenland in its scope). This Principle* and the underlying criteria therefore do not apply to Danish conditions.*



PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

*The Organization** shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of *local communities**. (P4 P&C V4)

Criterion 4.1

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

Indicator 4.1.1

*The Organization** is aware of registered *customary rights**, *tenure**- and *use rights**.

Criterion 4.2

*The Organization** shall recognize and *uphold** the *legal** and *customary rights** of *local communities** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the *Management Unit** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories**. Delegation by *local communities** of control over management activities to third parties requires *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** (C2.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 4.2.1

*Customary rights** are respected.

Indicator 4.2.2

There are no unresolved disputes regarding customary *tenure** and *use rights**.

Guidance: Ongoing litigations are excluded, as they are expected to be enforced by the judicial system.

Indicator 4.2.3

*The Organization** ensures that, the public has access to roads and paths in the forest *management unit** and that misleading signs do not occur, in accordance with the Danish Nature Protection Act.

Criterion 4.3

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

The standard development group agreed that the International generic indicators under this criterion, would not be applicable and/or non-contributing in measuring conformance to the criterion* in a Danish context, beyond what is ensured by indicator 4.4.1. With regards to employment, the number of relevant contractors and suppliers is very limited because of a great job specialization, and in addition there is no social difference in choosing local or regional services as Denmark is very small.*

Criterion 4.4

*The Organization** shall implement additional activities, through *engagement** with *local communities** that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 P&C V4)

Indicator 4.4.1

*The Organization** accommodates neighbors' and users' requests and wishes for use of the *management unit** for recreational and educational purposes, with the *management objectives** and economy taken into consideration.

Criterion 4.5

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

Indicator 4.5.1



<p><i>The Organization*</i> has regular contact with <i>affected stakeholders*</i> including neighbors and users, for example through their representative Organizations, in connection to forest management, where their use of the <i>forest*</i> can be directly influenced by management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.2 L Costs related to preventing and mitigating impact of management activities on <i>local communities*</i> (neighbors) are quantified and documented in the management plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.3 L By ensuring regular contact with neighbors and users, significant negative social-, environmental-, and economic impacts of management activities are identified, avoided and mitigated.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.6 <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>local communities*</i> and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of <i>The Organization*</i>. (C4.5 P&CV4)</p>
<p><i>The standard development group agreed that indicators* under this criterion* will be non-contributing in measuring conformance to the criterion* and that this criterion* has already been fully addressed in a Danish context. The Organization* identifies, prevents and resolves conflicts* with the local community by ensuring that compliance with legislation related to their rights are respected cf. indicators* under criterion 1.6 and by regular contact with neighbors and users where their use may be affected by management activities cf. 4.5.1.</i></p>
<p>Criterion 4.7 <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance, and for which these <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i>. These sites shall be recognized by <i>The Organization*</i>, and their management and/or <i>protection*</i> shall be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i>. (new)</p>
<p><i>The standard development group agreed that indicators* under this criterion* would be non-contributing in measuring conformance to the criterion in a Danish context. This criterion is considered to be addressed by Principle* 9, which ensures that areas of high nature and cultural values are identified and preserved. In addition, criterion 4.2 also ensures that local community rights are respected and criterion 4.5 that there is regular contact with neighbors and users of the forest management unit*.</i></p>
<p>Criterion 4.8 <i>The Organization*</i> shall <i>uphold*</i> the right of <i>local communities*</i> to protect and utilize their <i>Traditional Knowledge*</i> and shall compensate <i>local communities*</i> for the utilization of such knowledge and their <i>intellectual property*</i>. A <i>binding agreement*</i> as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between <i>The Organization*</i> and the <i>local communities*</i> for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the <i>protection*</i> of <i>intellectual property*</i> rights. (new)</p>
<p><i>The right to intellectual property* is protected by law in Denmark. The standard development group therefore agreed that indicators* under this criterion* would be non-contributing in measuring conformance to the criterion* in a Danish context and is therefore not addressed by indicators* in this standard.</i></p>



PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

*The Organization** shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the *Management Unit** to maintain or enhance *long-term* economic viability** and the range of social and environmental benefits. (P5 P&C V4)

Criterion 5.1

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

Indicator 5.1.1 L

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

Indicator 5.1.2 L

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

Criterion 5.2

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

Indicator 5.2.1

*Timber harvesting levels** are based on;

- a conservative and well-documented estimate,
- an updated inventory of the *forest**
- an assessment of growth and yield.

Indicator 5.2.2

Continuous corrections are made for *Natural Hazards** such as storms, fire, insect attacks, diseases and maintenance of the ecosystems functions*.

Guidance: C.f. the management plan for timber harvest levels*

Indicator 5.2.3

It is ensured that the harvest level does not exceed a *sustainable level** cf. 5.2.1.

Indicator 5.2.4

Actual annual harvest levels for timber are calculated and documented.

Guidance: If no harvest activities have been undertaken, this is simply noted.

Indicator 5.2.5

Over a 10-year period, the actual harvesting level does not exceed the planned *timber harvesting level** cf. 5.2.1.

Criterion 5.3

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

Indicator 5.3.1

Management planning shall take into account the *long-term** positive and negative economic, environmental, and social impacts of proposed operations, including potential impacts outside the *forest management unit**.

Guidance: Management planning shall be proportionate to the scale and intensity* of forest* management, and to the potential economic, environmental, and social impacts of management activities. Verifiers include discussion with The Organization* and management planning documentation.*

Criterion 5.4

*The Organization** shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of *The Organization** where these are available, proportionate to *scale**, *intensity** and *risk**. If these are not locally available, *The*



*Organization** shall make *reasonable** attempts to help establish these services. (C5.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 5.4.1.

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

Indicator 5.4.2 L

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

Criterion 5.5

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

Indicator 5.5.1 L

To ensure *long-term* economic viability**, *The Organization** identifies possible production of different goods and/or products based on the resources and *ecosystem services** which are available in the *Management Unit**. Goods and products could include hunting, non-timber forest products, groundwater *protection**, etc. See also 6.8.2 which require that a variety of tree species are used, that they are suitable for the specific forestry conditions and that high-quality products are ensured, as well as the best conditions for *long-term* economic viability**.

Indicator 5.5.2 L

In case of unforeseen events, the economic impact of the incident is assessed in order to comply with this standard and to ensure long term *economic sustainability**. This is ensured by revision and updating the management plan *cf. indicator 7.4.1.

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS

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

Criterion 6.1

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

The standard development group agreed that an assessment of environmental values within and outside Danish forests*, which is potentially affected by management activities, underlies all relevant indicators* in this standard. Effective measures to identify the relevant environmental values* in Danish context are therefore identified and implemented by other indicators* in this standard and indicators* under this criterion* are therefore omitted.*

Criterion 6.2

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

Indicator 6.2.1

The following *environmental values** are assessed, where they have been identified:

- *Key biotopes** and *key elements** (cf. 6.6.1).
- *Habitats** for rare* and endangered* species, including any *protection** zones (see 6.4.3 and 6.4.4).
- Smaller lakes, bogs, moors, fresh meadows, dry *grasslands** and streams (Forest Act Article 28, criterion 6.7).
- Wide, stable, locally-adapted and diverse forest edges (cf. 6.6.5)
- Areas designated for maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity (cf. 6.5)
- HCV areas (see 9.1.1 and Annex G):
 - o Living / breeding / resting areas for conservation-reliant and red-listed plant and animal species (HCV 1)
 - o Natura 2000 nature types (HCV 3)
 - o lakes, streams, moors, bogs, marshes, fresh meadows and dry *grasslands**, cf. section 3 of the Nature Conservation Act (HCV 3)
 - o Oak shrubs C.f. Section 26 of the Forest Act (HCV 3)
 - o *Forest** edges with deciduous trees and bushes, cf. section 27 of the Forests Act (HCV 3)
 - o *Forests** containing particular natural values, cf. section 25 of the Forest Act and the guide to mapping them (HCV 3)
 - o Protected areas near water drillings (HCV 4)
 - o Archaeological sites, historic stone and soil enclosure walls cf. the Museum Act chapter 8 a (HCV 6)
 - o Heritage sites and cultural environments cf. the Museum Act chapter 8 (HCV 6)
 - o Areas of other cultural value for the local community (HCV 6)
- *Customary rights** (4.2.1).

Indicator 6.2.2

The identified *environmental values** in 6.2.1 above, are marked on relevant updated maps.

Indicator 6.2.3

Machine operators/Contractors/*forest* workers** have access to maps of the relevant area when carrying out forest operations, or it is otherwise ensured that they are aware of the identified environmental values.



<p>Indicator 6.2.4 Potential threats and special considerations to the values identified above in 6.2.1 is assessed prior to activities on site.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.3 <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the <i>environmental values*</i>, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i> and <i>risk*</i> of these impacts. (C6.1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.1 Management activities and other activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect <i>environmental values*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.2 <i>The Organization*</i> prevents negative impact of management activities to the <i>environmental values*</i>.</p> <p><i>Guidance: For management activities and other activities, the executing party has for example been made aware of any threats and needs for considerations in relation to the environmental values* in the relevant area.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.3 <i>The Organization*</i> ensures that the executing party protects the items listed in 6.2.1 and furthermore also protects the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and forest floor (c.f. 10.10) • <i>Key biotopes*</i> and <i>key elements*</i> (cf. 6.6.1) • Endangered* and rare* species as well as <i>habitats*</i>, including compliance with <i>protection*</i> zones (cf. Criterion 6.4) • Dead wood (cf. 6.6.3-6.6.4) • Designated trees for decay and death (cf. 6.6.2) • Smaller lakes, bogs, moors, fresh meadows, dry <i>grasslands*</i> and streams (Forest Act Article 28, criterion 6.7).
<p>Indicator 6.3.4 Other forest user groups, e.g. hunters, firewood collectors, organizers of outdoor activities, etc. receives specific information about <i>environmental values*</i> including <i>protections*</i> and designations, if their activities are considered to affect these.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.5 After operational and other activities, <i>The organization*</i> collects* information from the executing party regarding any considerations taken, including any negative environmental impacts* to the site.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.6 Where negative impacts to <i>environmental values*</i> occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated* and/or repaired*.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.4 <i>The Organization*</i> shall protect <i>rare species*</i> and <i>threatened species*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> through <i>conservation zones*</i>, <i>protection areas*</i>, <i>connectivity*</i> and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i> and <i>risk*</i> of management activities and to the <i>conservation status*</i> and ecological requirements of the <i>rare*</i> and <i>threatened species*</i>. <i>The Organization*</i> shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of <i>rare*</i> and <i>threatened species*</i> beyond the boundary of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, when determining the measures to be taken inside the <i>Management Unit*</i>. (C6.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.1 L <i>The Organization*</i> has actively sought information regarding occurrence of <i>rare*</i> and <i>threatened*</i> species, and their <i>habitats*</i> on the forest management unit and consulted relevant <i>experts*</i> and Organizations where relevant, cf. Annex B.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.2 Known presences of <i>threatened*</i> and <i>rare*</i> species and their <i>habitats*</i> are listed on maps and / or listed with a note of their location.</p>



<p>Indicator 6.4.3 Operational activities and other activities are planned and executed to prevent negative impacts on <i>threatened*</i> and <i>rare*</i> species.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.4 <i>The Organization*</i> provides machine operators/contractors/<i>forest*</i> workers with relevant information regarding occurrence of <i>habitats*</i> of <i>rare*</i> and endangered* species (see also 6.2.1) prior to operational activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.5 Site disturbing activities are, where relevant, kept away from the known <i>habitats*</i> of <i>rare*</i> and <i>threatened*</i> species.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.6 The known <i>habitats*</i> of <i>threatened*</i> and <i>rare*</i> species are managed and monitored in the future as an area of <i>high conservation value*</i> (cf. Annex G, HCV 1).</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.7 <i>The Organization*</i> complies with the legislation on the <i>protection*</i> of nest trees for birds and bats. Operational activities within the <i>protection zones*</i> around known sites of bird species listed in Annex C is avoided during breeding season.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.8 Outside the breeding season, <i>The Organization*</i> avoids exposing the nest trees of the five particularly sensitive species listed at the top of Annex C, so that the nest is still protected from view and overthrow, and for the species nesting in holes the trees are preserved.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.4.9 If hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of <i>rare*</i> or <i>threatened*</i> species is detected <i>The Organization*</i> implements measures to prevent it.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.5 <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify and protect <i>Representative Sample Areas*</i> of <i>native ecosystems*</i> and/or <i>restore*</i> them to more <i>natural conditions*</i>. Where <i>Representative Sample Areas*</i> do not exist or are insufficient, <i>The Organization*</i> shall <i>restore*</i> a proportion of the <i>Management Unit*</i> to more <i>natural conditions*</i>. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their <i>protection*</i> or <i>restoration*</i>, including within <i>plantations*</i>, shall be proportionate to the <i>conservation*</i> status and value of the <i>ecosystems*</i> at the <i>landscape*</i> level, and the <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i> and <i>risk*</i> of management activities. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.1 Minimum 10% area of the <i>certified area</i> is designated for the purpose of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.2 The area in 6.5.1 may include forested or open <i>Representative Sample Areas*</i> of <i>native ecosystems*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.3 The designation in 6.5.1 is based on an assessment of the occurrence and location of the valuable biodiversity in the management unit or where there is the greatest potential for enhancing biodiversity.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.4 The <i>Representative Sample Areas*</i> are identified based on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Areas already identified with <i>High Conservation Values*</i> (ref. <i>Principle* 9</i>), i.e. areas protected by law (Natura 2000 nature types, areas protected under the Nature Conservation Act §3, oak shrubs and forest edges, protected under the Forest Act), <i>forests*</i> containing special natural values (c.f. Forest Act Article 25) and other key-biotopes*. 2) Small areas with protected open <i>habitats*</i> such as moors, fresh meadows and dry <i>grasslands*</i> (Forest Act Article 28) 3) Areas where wet areas are <i>restored*</i>.



<p>4) Areas where open nature types have been, or are, under <i>restoration*</i> or expansion.</p> <p>5) Areas with existing, or future forest edges.</p> <p>6) Areas with a high proportion of <i>key elements*</i>, old trees and dead wood, a variation of tree ages, tree species and structures, undisturbed <i>forest*</i> soil and genetically original stands.</p> <p>7) Areas with potential for expanding the areas of high nature values, including areas in the management unit and neighboring areas.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.5</p> <p>The designated 10% certified area (cf. 6.5.1) is managed with the purpose of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity including securing or creating favorable conditions for <i>rare*</i> or <i>endangered*</i> species.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.6</p> <p>Minimum 5% of the <i>Management Unit's* forest*</i> covered area shall be a part of the designated area for maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity (cf. 6.5.1) and shall be managed as <i>untouched forest*</i>.</p> <p>When converting areas to <i>untouched forest*</i> it may benefit the biodiversity to create more light and variation in the vegetation of the area by some preparatory harvest.</p> <p>On the condition that the harvest does not pose a <i>significant* risk*</i> of <i>long-term*</i> survival of known rare and endangered species in the area, up to 25% of the woody biomass, measured on stand level, can, however, be removed from the forested nature areas and sold, without having the specific purpose of enhancing biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Guidance: Note that 'untouched forests*' cf. the glossary, are forest* areas, where the biodiversity -understood as good habitats* for threatened species*- are maintained and enhanced. Untouched forest* can be grazed by domesticated or wild animals. A preliminary restoration* of hydrological conditions and vegetation structure will often benefit the biodiversity. Optimally the forest* should be self-sustained in the long term. Nature conservation* activities should, however, be undertaken where it is necessary to ensure the conditions for threatened species* or to control invasive species*. No harvest of wood products for the purposes of sale takes place. This definition does not consider access.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.7</p> <p>Preparatory harvest in the <i>forest*</i> covered area of the designated area with the purpose of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity (cf. 6.5.4) is limited to 5 years after it has been designated.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.8</p> <p>Where the preparatory harvest in the areas designated as <i>untouched forest*</i> excess 25% of the woody biomass, measured at stand level, the concrete benefits of the harvest on biodiversity shall be documented.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.9</p> <p>Open nature types, which makes up a part of the area designated for the purpose of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity, shall be maintained as open.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.6</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring <i>native species*</i> and <i>genotypes*</i>, and prevent losses of <i>biological diversity*</i>, especially through <i>habitat*</i> management in the <i>Management Unit*</i>. <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.1</p> <p>Management activities maintain <i>key biotopes*</i> and <i>key elements*</i> including standing or lying large old trees, which are particularly important for the biodiversity of <i>forests*</i>, trees with woodpecker holes, very large anthills, large moss-clad rocks, fox holes and badger holes are preserved.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.2</p> <p>Minimum 5 living trees per hectare must be retained in the productional forest areas of the <i>Management Unit*</i> for natural decay and death.</p> <p><i>Guidance: The designation of the trees can be done either in the case of regeneration harvest or clear cut where the designated trees are left standing, or by using another method which ensures that trees for natural decay can be identified. A specific location in the stands is not required.</i></p>



<p>Indicator 6.6.3 The trees in 6.6.2 above are designated based on the number of associated <i>microhabitats</i>*; thus ensuring the highest possible biological value and, if possible, these are <i>native species</i>*.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.4 In connection to thinning in medium-aged stands, i.e. in deciduous <i>forests</i>* over 40 years, and coniferous <i>forests</i>* over 30 years, at least 5 high stumps*, damaged trees and/or wind falls per. ha is preserved or created. A specific location in the stand is not required.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.5 For regeneration harvest, at least 20% of the number of tree tops* are left. A specific location in the stand is not required.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.6.6 Wide, stable, and varied inner and outer <i>forest</i>* edges are maintained or established in connection to the regeneration of the <i>forest</i>* edge. Native tree and bush species are used (see Annex D for native wooded species) to ensure varied <i>habitats</i>* and transition zones to the adjacent open areas.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.7 <i>The Organization</i>* shall protect or <i>restore</i>* natural watercourses, <i>water bodies</i>*, <i>riparian zones</i>* and their <i>connectivity</i>*. <i>The Organization</i>* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur. (C6.5 and 10.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.1 <i>Protection</i>* measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses, <i>water bodies</i>* (Including smaller lakes, bogs and streams protected by section 28 of the Forest Act), <i>riparian zones</i>* and their <i>connectivity</i>*, including water quantity and water quality.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.2 Natural watercourses, <i>water bodies</i>* and <i>riparian zones</i>* and their <i>connectivity</i>, in the <i>Management Unit</i>*, which have been changed through drainage or other interventions, are restored, with the consideration of the economic consequences, including the stability of the neighboring stand, outdoor activities, and considering the regulatory obligations. <i>An improvement in the area of these nature types* is seen at a forest level.</i> <i>Guidance: Improvement is inspected for example by field visits, and an assessment habitats** development, if the potential exists, within each five-year period.</i></p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.3 At a stand-level, no new drainage/redirection of watercourses is established unless <i>The Organization</i>* is required to do so in accordance with the Consolidation act on Water courses.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.4 In areas with <i>high conservation value</i>* in relation to biodiversity, drainage pipes and ditches are not maintained unless required by law.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.5 Outside high <i>conservation</i>* areas, existing drainage pipes and ditches can be maintained to the maximum previous depth, in order to maintain economically important stands, if this does not adversely affect areas of <i>high conservation value</i>*, or to ensure regulatory obligations.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.6 New stands are adapted to a more natural hydrology.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.8 <i>The Organization</i>* shall manage the <i>landscape</i>* in the <i>Management Unit</i>* to maintain and/or <i>restore</i>* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the <i>landscape values</i>* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic <i>resilience</i>*. (C10.2 and 10.3 P&C V4)</p>



Indicator 6.8.1

The *Management Unit** is managed, with the aim of maintaining and/or restoring* a varied *forest** with regards to tree species, tree age, density and humidity, as adapted to the landscape.

Indicator 6.8.2

Management activities use a variety of species that are suitable for the specific conditions and which ensure high quality products and best conditions for *long-term* economic viability**.

Criterion 6.9

*The Organization** shall not convert *natural forest** to *plantations**, nor *natural forests** or *plantations** on sites directly converted from *natural forest** to non-*forest** land use, except when the conversion:

- a) Affects a *very limited portion** of the area of the *Management Unit**, and
- b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, and
- c) Does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values. (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 6.9.1

There is no conversion of *natural forest**. There is no conversion to *plantations**, however as an exception see 10.2.1 S. There is also no conversion of *natural forests** to non-*forest** land use, except when the conversion:

- 1) Affects a *very limited portion** of the *Management Unit** (However, this may be waived where a larger area can be replaced by, for example, light-open natural areas such as moors, meadows, and bogs. See also the Forest Act, which requires open areas in the *forest** to be established on a maximum of 10% of the *forest** area in addition to the open areas which existed in 2004.), and
- 2) The conversion will produce clear, significant and *long-term** benefits for biodiversity in the *Management Unit**, where such benefits could not elsewhere be attained. (However, this may be waived where areas are converted to outdoor recreation areas (parking lots, shelters, campfire areas, etc.) or for operating facilities according to the Forest Act.); and
- 3) Does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values**, directly or indirectly.

Criterion 6.10

*Management Units** containing *plantations** that were established on areas converted from *natural forest** after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:

- a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that *The Organization** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- b) The conversion affected a *very limited portion** of the area of the *Management Unit** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**. (C10.9 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.10.1

Areas converted from *natural forest** to *plantation** since November 1994 are not part of the certified area, except where:

- 1) *The Organization** provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
- 2) The total area of *plantation** converted from *natural forest** since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the *Management Unit**. Where the *Management Unit** is made up of more *forests**, this is referred to as 5% of each consecutive *forest** area.



PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

*The Organization** shall have a *management plan** consistent with its policies and *objectives** and proportionate to *scale**, *intensity** and *risks** of its management activities. The *management plan** shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote *adaptive management**. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholder** and to justify management decisions. (P7 P&CV4)

Criterion 7.1

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

Indicator 7.1.1

There is a *management plan** describing, justifying and regulating the activities carried out on the *Management Unit**.
Guidance: For forests under 250 ha under a group certificate, this may be covered by an agreement with the group leader and for forests* under 50 ha, a letter of intent is acceptable.*

Indicator 7.1.2

The *management objective** is included in the *management plan** and specifies, in accordance with FSC principles* and *criteria** and related standards, cf. 1.8.1, an intent of sustainable and close-to-natural forest management.

Criterion 7.2

*The Organization** shall have and implement a *management plan** for the *Management Unit** which is fully consistent with the policies and *management objectives** as established according to Criterion 7.1. The *management plan** shall describe the natural resources that exist in the *Management Unit** and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The *management plan** shall cover *forest** management planning and social management planning proportionate to *scale**, *intensity** and *risk** of the planned activities. (C7.1 P&C V4)

Indicator 7.2.1 L

The *management plan** includes, in accordance with Annex F, management planning, inventories/registrations and monitoring of cultural and natural values.

Indicator 7.2.2 L

The *management plan** describes how the *management objectives** are addressed and ensured in practice, including the requirements in this standard.

Indicator 7.2.3. L

*The Organization** implements a *management plan** for the *Management Unit** in accordance with the *management objectives**.

Criterion 7.3

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

Indicator 7.3.1 L

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

Indicator 7.3.2 L

It is defined in the *management plan** how frequently the elements in it must be monitored / revised, cf. Annex F.

Criterion 7.4

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



Indicator 7.4.1 L

The elements of the *management plan** are revised and updated consistent with Annex F to incorporate any results from *monitoring** of nature- and culture values, new scientific and technical information, and/or changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.

Criterion 7.5

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

Indicator 7.51 L

A summary of the *management plan** (or alternatively the full *management plan**) is made publicly available* on request and at no cost, for example via homepage or inquiry to the organization. The summary is in a format clearly comprehensible to all *stakeholders** including maps. *Confidential information** can be excluded, including presence of *rare** and *endangered** species.

Indicator 7.5.2 L

Relevant components of the *management plan**, excluding *confidential information**, are available to *affected stakeholders** on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling. *Confidential information** which can be excluded include presence of *rare** and *endangered** species.

Criterion 7.6

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

Indicator 7.6.1

*The Organization** adequately consults neighbours, relevant organisations, and other interested parties, and provides opportunities for their *engagement** in management planning and monitoring.

*Guidance: Consultation and engagement** should be appropriate to the *scale** and *intensity** of forest* management and to the *risk** of potential impacts on the interests of stakeholders*. *Engagement** may be informal and verbally communicated. For larger Management units with many potentially affected interested parties, it may be more appropriate to engage with representatives of local communities* rather than with individuals.



PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

*The Organization** shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the *management objectives**, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the *Management Unit**, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and *risk** of management activities, in order to implement *adaptive management**. (P8 P&C V4)

Criterion 8.1

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

Indicator 8.1.1 L

Once a year the implementation of the *management plan** is reviewed (see Appendix F).

Guidance: Review can for example be done in connection with auditing or talking with the group leader.

Indicator 8.1.2 L

When contractors*, forestry workers* or machine operators perform operational activities, *The Organization** ensures that they are informed of and comply with the requirements of this standard, cf. 2.1.2, 2.5.1, 6.2.1, 6.3.3 and 6.3.5

Criterion 8.2

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

Indicator 8.2.1 L

The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored in accordance with Annex F, which specifies that an overall assessment of the management and its impact on social and *environmental values** is evaluated as needed and in relation to reviewing the *management plan** (Minimum every 15 years).

Indicator 8.2.2

Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex F.

Criterion 8.3

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

Indicator 8.3.1

Monitoring and evaluation results are analyzed and any changes in management activities are continuously incorporated in the periodic review of the *management plan** (see Appendix F).

Indicator 8.3.2

If monitoring and evaluation results show non-conformities with the requirements of this standard, the *management objectives**, *verifiable targets** and / or management activities are revised.

Criterion 8.4.

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

Indicator 8.4.1

A summary of the monitoring results or the full monitoring results, consistent with Annex F, is made publicly available at no cost.

Guidance: Results are made available for example via a homepage or by inquiry to The Organization, for example via the Management Units* website. Confidential information* may be omitted, including the occurrence of rare* and endangered* species.*

Indicator 8.4.2 L

For *Management Units** smaller than 1000 ha, this may be done for a payment of the actual costs of reproduction and handling.



Criterion 8.5

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

Indicator 8.5.1

If *The Organization** manage both certified and non-certified areas, a system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

Indicator 8.5.2

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

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

Indicator 8.5.3

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

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



PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES

The Organization* shall maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach. (P9 P&C V4)

Criterion 9.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*. (C9.1 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 9.1.1

Based on Annex G, high conservation values* on the Management Unit* are identified, assessed, and mapped. These values are defined in the Danish context as the following areas:

- HCV 1 Biodiversity at species level:
Living/breeding/resting areas for conservation-reliant and red-listed plant and animal species.
- HCV 2: Ecosystems at landscape level and mosaics of ecosystems *Not relevant in Danish context*
- HCV 3 Ecosystems* and habitats*:
 - Natura 2000 nature types, § 3 areas of the Nature Conservation Act, oak shrubs* and deciduous forests* edges of the Forest Act and forests* containing particular natural values (cf. § 25 of the Forest Act) or
 - Key biotopes* over 0.25 ha
- HCV 4 Critical ecosystem services*:
Drinking water and groundwater, specifically near water drilling protected areas.
- HCV 5: Needs of the local communities *Not relevant in Danish context*
- HCV 6 Cultural values:
Areas of cultural value, Archaeological sites, stone and soil enclosure walls, as well as heritage sites and cultural environments. In addition, areas of other cultural value

Indicator 9.1.2 L

Stakeholders* have, to the extent referred to in Annex G, been involved* in the identification and analysis of high conservation values*. For example, are local authorities, as well as organizations dealing with the nature area, consulted when living/breeding/resting areas of conservation-reliant and red-listed plant and animal species (HCV 1) are identified cf. Annex G. Likewise, identification, conservation*, and management of other culturally important areas (HCV 6) are carried out in dialogue with local communities* and historical experts*.

Criterion 9.2

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

Indicator 9.2.1 L

Threats* to High Conservation Values* are identified as described in the "Management and Monitoring" column of Annex G. The text and the referenced guides in Annex H have been developed in cooperation with experts* and stakeholders*.



<p>Indicator 9.2.2 L Management strategies and actions takes into account the identified <i>High Conservation Values</i>* to maintain and/or enhance them, as described in the "Management and Monitoring" column of Appendix G. The text and the referenced guides in Annex G are developed in collaboration with <i>experts</i>* and <i>stakeholders</i>*</p>
<p>Indicator 9.2.3 L The strategies developed effectively ensures maintaining and/or enhancing the <i>High Conservation Values</i>*.</p>
<p>Criterion 9.3 <i>The Organization</i>* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified <i>High Conservation Values</i>*. These strategies and actions shall implement the <i>precautionary approach</i>* and be proportionate to the <i>scale</i>*, <i>intensity</i>* and <i>risk</i>* of management activities. (C9.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.1 The strategies and actions follow the precautionary <i>Principle</i>* to ensure that <i>high conservation values</i>* are maintained and/or enhanced.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.3.2 L Activities that harm <i>High Conservation Values</i>* will immediately cease and actions are taken to <i>restore</i>* and protect the <i>High Conservation Values</i>*.</p>
<p>Criterion 9.4 <i>The Organization</i>* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of <i>High Conservation Values</i>* and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective <i>protection</i>*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the <i>scale</i>*, <i>intensity</i>* and <i>risk</i>* of management activities, and shall include <i>engagement</i>* with <i>affected stakeholders</i>*, <i>interested stakeholder</i>* and experts. (C9.4 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.1 L <i>The Organization</i>* conducts monitoring of the identified <i>high conservation values</i>* as described in Annex G in accordance with. 1. Implementation of the <i>management plan</i>*, 2. Status of the <i>high conservation values</i>* and 3. Efficiency of actions in the <i>management plan</i>* to maintain and/or enhance <i>high conservation values</i>*.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.2 L <i>Interested stakeholders</i>* as well as <i>experts</i>* are <i>engaged</i>* in the monitoring of the <i>high conservation values</i>* where this is necessary in order to assess the state of the value.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.3 L The extent and frequency of monitoring is organized so that it can identify the status and changes in the condition of the <i>high conservation values</i>* as described in Annex F and G.</p>
<p>Indicator 9.4.4 L The <i>management plan</i>* is adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that it is insufficient in ensuring the maintenance and/or enhancement of <i>High Conservation Values</i>*.</p>



PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

Criterion 10.1

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

Indicator 10.1.1

When regenerating a stand, *The Organization** ensures that it is established in a way that regenerate it to *pre-harvest** conditions or provides a better starting point for the development of natural values* and stability than the old stand, towards a more *natural forest**.

Indicator 10.1.2 L

Natural regeneration is sought, but a traditional culture establishment can be used where the conditions of the area or the state of the stand is not suitable for natural regeneration or where conversion to *natural forest** requires a change in tree species.

Criterion 10.2

*The Organization** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives**. *The Organization** shall use *native species** and local *genotypes** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 and C10.8 P&C V4)

Indicator 10.2.1

Species* chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native tree species and are of local *genotype**. However, *Management Units**, which at the time of certification have a share of native tree species, which is over 65% (25% on nutrient-poor soils), some flexibility is allowed, and non-native tree species can be used with the justification of meeting the following conditions:

1. The reduction in the percentage of native tree species makes up maximum 5% of the proportion of each cohesive *forest** area at the time of certification, but never go below 65% on nutrient-rich soils (25% on nutrient-poor soils c.f. map in Annex E).
2. That the use of non-native tree species takes place in the form of scattered stands of a maximum size of 1 ha.
3. Indicator 6.9.1 is complied with.

Guidance: In order to ensure the biodiversity that has adapted to native tree species over time, the management unit* complies with the concrete targets, as set in the indicator, for the promotion of native tree species* on nutrient-poor and nutrient-rich soils (see map in Annex E).*

For Management Units which, at the time of certification, have a share of native tree species at or below 65% (25% on nutrient-poor soils c.f. map in Annex E), The Organization* ensures that the percentage of native tree species* gradually increases, but not necessarily on all regeneration areas.*

Where Norway spruce (Picea abies) and European silver fir (Abies alba) are mixed with or are planted in small areas (holme) (up to 0.25 ha) in stands of native tree species. they can, in the context of this indicator, be considered native tree species, as they are regarded as potentially native.*

The percentages of native tree species are calculated on the basis of the mixing-percentages* of the tree species.*

Indicator 10.2.2

Non-native species (see annex D) are used only where they do not threaten *environmental values** and are locally adapted.

Criterion 10.3.

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

Indicator 10.3.1 L

Non-native species (see annex D for the list of native tree species) that may be *invasive species** are planted only when local experience and/or results of scientific research show that their effects can be controlled.



<p>Indicator 10.3.2 L Non-native species (see annex D for the list of native tree species) are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.3.3 <i>Invasive species*</i> are controlled where economically and practically possible and preferably in collaboration with the authorities, especially on the areas identified with the purpose of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity (cf. criterion 6.5).</p>
<p>Criterion 10.4 <i>The Organization*</i> shall not use <i>genetically modified organisms*</i> in the Management Unit. (C6.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.4.1 <i>Genetically modified organisms*</i> are not used.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.5 <i>The Organization*</i> shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites, and <i>management objectives*</i>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.5.1 L Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites, and <i>management objectives*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.5.2 A permanent forest cover is maintained, or established when regenerating stands, using selective logging, natural regeneration, or planting/sowing under shelter trees.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.5.3 Clear cuts shall be avoided, but can be used in the following situations: - In even-aged coniferous stands, where other regeneration forms are not possible, - When unstable <i>plantations*</i> are discontinued, or - Where necessary to ensure a useful rejuvenation with native tree species requiring light, such as birch, Scots pine and oak.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.5.4 The size and use of clear cuts are adapted so that biodiversity*, forest climate, water- and soil resources are not threatened, cf. also 10.1.1</p>
<p>Criterion 10.6 <i>The Organization*</i> shall minimize or avoid the use of <i>fertilizers*</i>. When <i>fertilizers*</i> are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require <i>fertilizers*</i>, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i>, including soils. (C10.7 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.1 The management is adapted so that no <i>fertilizer*</i> is used. However, with the following exceptions: a) Bioash can be used on forested, nutrient-poor areas (see annex E), where chipwood has been extracted several times. The spreading of bioash shall only take place between 25 years after the establishment of the stand and until 10 years before planned final cutting. With regards to dosage, frequency, and ingredients the executive order for bioash (Bioaskebekendtgørelsen) is complied with. b) Chipping without drying on the area is not permitted, where ash is spread. c) <i>Fertilizers*</i> can be used in nutrient poor areas (see annex E), where it is necessary to establish deciduous tree culture. Where <i>rare*</i> or <i>endangered*</i> species are related to the nutrient poor conditions of an area, <i>fertilizer*</i> is never used.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.2</p>



In addition to what is described in 10.6.1 , fertilizer is only used where there is a specially documented need and only after consultation with <i>experts*</i> e.g. in connection to seed plantations.
Indicator 10.6.3 L When <i>fertilizers*</i> are used, their types, rates, frequencies, and site of application are documented.
Indicator 10.6.5 L Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> as a result from using <i>fertilizer*</i> is mitigated or restored.
Criterion 10.7 <i>The Organization*</i> shall use integrated pest management and <i>silviculture*</i> systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical <i>pesticides*</i> . <i>The Organization*</i> shall not use any chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC policy. When <i>pesticides*</i> are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health. (C6.6 and C10.7 P&C V4)
Indicator 10.7.1 Forest management is adapted so that no <i>pesticides*</i> are used. This can be done, for example, by using integrated pest management (IPM). However, <i>pesticides*</i> may exceptionally be used where the use of the <i>pesticide*</i> in question is the only documented effective, practical and economically possible way to counteract acute attacks of a pest.
Indicator 10.7.2 Chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit* unless FSC has granted derogation. <i>Guidance: Annex H provide a list of pesticides* used in Danish forestry, which are also on FSC's list of highly hazardous pesticides*.</i>
Indicator 10.7.3 When <i>pesticides*</i> are used, Danish legislation is complied with, including the Spraying Record Order and the Authorization Order, cf. Annex A. Compliance with legislation ensures that the following requirements are addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of pesticide* usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use. • The use of <i>pesticides*</i> complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application, and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages. • If <i>pesticides*</i> are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective <i>protection*</i> to surrounding <i>landscapes*</i>. • Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health from <i>pesticide*</i> use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs. • The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use is chosen to offer the least <i>risk*</i> to humans and non-target species.
Criterion 10.8 <i>The Organization*</i> shall minimize, monitor, and strictly control the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> in accordance with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i> . When <i>biological control agents*</i> are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> . (C6.8 P&C V4)
Indicator 10.8.1 The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is minimized, monitored and controlled. <i>Guidance: The use of white-rot fungus (Phlebiopsis gigantea) to control root rot or Fomes fungus (Heterobasidion annosum) is accepted.</i>
Indicator 10.8.2 Only <i>biological control agents*</i> approved by the Danish EPA is used.
Indicator 10.8.3 L The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is recorded including species, quantity, period, location and reason for use.



<p>Criterion 10.9 <i>The Organization*</i> shall assess <i>risks*</i> and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from <i>Natural Hazards*</i> proportionate to <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i>, and <i>risk*</i>. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.1 L Potential negative impacts from <i>Natural Hazards*</i> such as pests, storms, fires or floods, which might affect <i>infrastructure*</i>, the <i>management unit*</i> and the <i>local community*</i> are assessed. Planned fires or floods to enhance <i>biodiversity*</i> is excluded.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.2 Management activities mitigate, where possible, these negative impacts of potential <i>Natural Hazards*</i>. Firebreaks are for example established and/or tree species are selected based on their resistance to pests, flooding and/or storm.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.10 <i>The Organization*</i> shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and <i>silviculture*</i> so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and <i>threatened species*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i> are prevented, mitigated, and/or repaired. (C6.5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.1 L Development, maintenance and use of <i>infrastructure*</i>, such as roads, bridges, storage areas, trails, and tracks, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect <i>environmental values*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.2 L Where there is identified a potential <i>risk*</i> of negative effects on <i>environmental values*</i>, for example, use of heavy machinery, an evaluation shall be carried out after the activity has taken place cf. also 6.3.5.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.3 Soil preparation on nutrient-poor and nutrient-rich soil (see annex E) is applied to maximum 70% and 50% of the cultural area respectively, where it is necessary to ensure the regeneration or a change of tree species. However, untreated surfaces must be maintained around seed trees, <i>key elements*</i>, along <i>forest*</i> edges, on wet soils and around other <i>key biotopes*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.4 Soil preparation is carried out only point-wise or strip-wise and is only used with an <i>intensity*</i> as required for a normal planting distance.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.10.5 Stump-removal and deep-plowing is not practiced.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.11 <i>The Organization*</i> shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber <i>forest*</i> products so that <i>environmental values*</i> are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.1 L Harvesting and extraction practices are planned and implemented in a manner which minimizes soil damage from heavy machinery and other damage to standing trees, the soil, and other <i>environmental values*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.11.2 L Heavy machinery is not used in sensitive areas such as wet soils, <i>forest*</i> bogs, springs, and other wet biotopes, where the machines will severely damage the soil. Alternatively, activities are postponed until the soil freezes or dries out, so that heavy machinery can be used without damaging the soil significantly.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.12. <i>The Organization*</i> shall dispose of <i>waste materials*</i> in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 P&C V4)</p>



Indicator 10.12.1

Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all *waste materials** is done in an environmentally appropriate way which conserves *environmental values**. As required by Danish legislation, safe storage of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuels and oils, is ensured off-site, until they can be permanently disposed of, at an appropriate site approved by the authorities.

8. Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard

Annex A List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

Updated June 2018

The legislation listed below is given by their popular name and without a number reference, but either by clicking the hyperlink or searching for the name on www.retsinformation.dk information can be found. It is recommended that the latest issue is always confirmed through *legal** information.

Note that the list is not exhaustive, especially in relation to taxes and duties, but gives an overview as to which laws need to be adhered to, to secure *legal* forest** management.

Laws marked with an * are estimated to be indirectly covered by the EUTR, cf. The Guide for Danish forest owners on the EUTR, appendix 1, which is accessible through www.eutr.dk. The guide also gives concrete examples of infringement with the legislation.

Aside from the legislation listed below, there can be special local considerations and legislative measures on your property, i.e. local *protections**, Natura-2000 agreements and arrangements on *untouched forest** or other registrations which you as a forest owner must adhere to.

Legislation		Notes
1. Legal rights to harvest		
1.1 Land <i>tenure*</i> and operational rights	The Land Registration Act.* The act on registration.	Documentation of rightful ownership or right of use of the concerned land register or lease agreement. For example, through the Land Registry or a deed.
	The Contracts Act* The act on agreements and other <i>legal*</i> transactions in the law of property and obligations.	Documentation of rightful ownership or right of use of the concerned land register or lease agreement.
1.2 Concession licenses	N/A	Concession licenses are not issued in Denmark.
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	N/A	There are no <i>legal*</i> demands for management planning in Denmark.
1.4 Harvesting permits	N/A	There are no <i>legal*</i> demands on logging permissions in Denmark.
2. Taxes and duties		
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	N/A	There are no fees or royalties directly related to logging in Denmark.
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	The Danish Value Added Tax Act.* The act on value added tax (VAT).	Documentation of payed VAT to the state. Documentation of payment to entrepreneurs.
	The Collection Act. The act on collecting taxes and duties.	Concerns the collection of taxes and duties by companies, corporations, foundations or associations and so on.
	The Company Taxation Act. The act on income taxation of limited liability companies and so on.	Concerns the tax liability that rests with companies and associations and so on.
	The Company Tax Legislation Act. The act on income taxation of a self-employed person.	Concerns the income taxation of self-employed people.
	The Income Taxation Act. The act on income taxation for individuals.	Concerns income taxation for individuals.

3. Timber harvesting activities		
3.1 Timber Harvesting regulations	The Forest Act* . The act on <i>forests*</i> .	The entire act needs to be implemented in the <i>forest*</i> owner's plan of operations. It preserves and protects the <i>forests*</i> of the country with the <i>forest*</i> preservation duty. In relation to logging see section 8, 9, 10 and 17.
3.2 Protected sites and species	The Nature Protection Act* . The act on nature <i>protection*</i> .	The <i>forest*</i> owner must contribute to the <i>protection*</i> of nature and environment on the property. Especially section 1, 3, 17, 18, 19b, 29a and 77.
	The Forest Act.* The act on <i>forests*</i> .	The entire act needs to be incorporated in the <i>forest*</i> owner's plan of operations. It preserves and protects the <i>forests*</i> of the country with the <i>forest*</i> preservation duty. In relation to protected areas and species, look at section 17, 21, 26, 27 and 28, part 6.
	The Preservation of Species Declaration.* Declaration on the preservation of certain animals and plant species and care of injured wildlife.	Knowledge on relevant preservation of animals and plant species, including breeding locations such as nesting trees in the <i>forest*</i> . Specifically, section 1, 6, 10 and 14.
	The Hunt and Wildlife Administration Act.*	Knowledge on the <i>protection*</i> of wildlife during breeding season and their <i>habitats*</i> , such as bats, who breed in tree's cavities. See section 1 and 6a specifically.
	The Consolidation Act on Museums*	The <i>forest*</i> owner must preserve stone and soil enclosure walls, and prehistoric monuments on the property cf. Part 8 section 29a, 29e and 29f.
3.3 Environmental requirements	The Environmental Protection Act.* The act on environmental protection.	The <i>forest*</i> owner must contribute to the <i>protection*</i> of nature and environment on the property. Look at section 1, 2, 4, 19 and 27 respectively.
	The Environmental Damage Act.* Declaration on inspection, prevention and correction of environmental damage.	To correct and prevent environmental damage. Look at section 7-11 respectively.
	The Planning Act.* The act on planning.	According to the Planning Act's section 11g construction cannot be started before an <i>EIA*</i> has been done. The rules concerning the <i>EIA*</i> can be found in the <i>EIA*</i> executive order (look here).
	The Consolidation act on Watercourses.* The act on watercourses.	Diversion of water with consideration to the environmental demands for the watercourse quality. Especially section 3, 6, 16, 17, 18, 21, 27, 34 and 69.
	The EIA Declaration* The declaration on the evaluation of certain public and private constructions' influence on the environment (<i>EIA*</i>) in relation to the act on planning.	In appendix 1 no. 31 and appendix 2 no. 1d there are legislative measures concerning some logging projects being covered by the demand for <i>EIA*</i> .
	The Bio-ashes Declaration. Declaration concerning the use of bio-ashes in agricultural purposes.	Touches upon limits of heavy metals and limitations on dry matter per hectare per 10 years and in dosages.
	The Authorization Order Executive order on training and authorization in purchase, transfer and professional use of <i>pesticides*</i>	Establishes rules on education and authorization of persons and sets requirements for companies for the recruitment of authorized persons, etc. using <i>pesticides*</i> including, inter alia, requirement for spray certification.
	Spray Record Order Order on spray record for all professional users of plant <i>protection*</i> products and reporting requirements for some farms and horticulture etc.	Relate to registration requirements using <i>pesticides*</i> in the form of a spray record.
3.4 Health and safety	The Consolidated act on the Working Environment. The act on the working environment.	Especially chapter 4, which touches upon the employer's duties, here under the demands for a written workplace assessment (section 15a)
3.5 <i>Legal*</i> employment	The Consolidation act on Gender Equality. Declarations on the equal opportunities of men and women.	Concerns the rights for equal opportunities.
	The Consolidation act on Equal Pay to Men and Women. Declaration on equal pay for men and women.	Concerns equal pay for men and women.
	Consolidation act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women as regards Access to Employment The act on equal treatment of men and women in relation to	Concerns equal treatment of men and women in relation to employment and so forth.

	employment and so forth.	
	The Consolidation act on Entitlement to Leave and Benefits in the Event of Childbirth. The right to maternity leave and maternity pay.	Concerns the right to maternity leave and maternity pay.
	The Holiday Act. Executive announcement on the right to vacation.	Concerns the right to vacation and holiday allowance or pay during vacation and holiday bonuses.
	Consolidation Act on the Employer's Obligation to Inform Employees of the Conditions Applicable to the Employment Relationship. The act on the employer's obligation to inform the employee on the conditions applicable to the employment relationship.	Concerns the employer's obligation to inform the employee on the conditions applicable to the employment relationship.
	Declaration from the 151st ILO convention on the 27th of June 1978 about the <i>protection*</i> of <i>The Organization*</i> al rights and the methods of establishing working methods in the public sector.	Concerns the public employees' right to unionize themselves and establish their working conditions. Private sector employees' rights to unionize themselves are apparent in the European human rights convention for the <i>protection*</i> of human rights and fundamental civic rights article 11: that anyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and Organization. The convention is implemented in the Danish law by the European Human Rights Act. Look at ILO convention no. 87, 88 and 98 that also concern Organization and association freedom and the right to free negotiation.
	Declaration on the act of stationing employees and so forth.	Is among other things concerned with the stationing of foreigners in Denmark. All legislation that has been passed in Denmark concerns everyone working on Danish soil. This also concerns <i>workers*</i> without Danish citizenship.
	The Consolidation act on Employers' and Salaried Employees' Legal Relationship. The act on the <i>legal*</i> relationship between employers and salaried employees.	Concerns the working conditions of clerical staff.
	Act on Labor Court and Industrial Arbitration	If the union has requested a collective agreement, the act will be in order – also for unorganized companies.
	Circular on labor clauses in public contracts.	To make sure that employees, who work for companies that do services for public authorities and order placing parties, get the usual salary and working conditions by using labor clauses.
	Consolidated act on the Implementation of the Working Time Directive.	Concerns the regulation of working hours. Includes the 48-hour rule, which establishes that the working hours over a four-month period cannot be more than 48 hours per week, the 11-hour rule and so forth.

4. Third-party rights		
4.1 Customary rights*	The Nature Protection Act.* Executive order on the act of nature <i>protection*</i> .	The public's right to access, cf. section 23
4.2 Free, Prior and Informed Consent	N/A	No relevant legislation in Denmark
4.3 Indigenous People's rights	N/A	No relevant legislation in Denmark

5. Trade and transport		
Note: This section concerns requirements to <i>forest*</i> management operations as well as processing and trade.		
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, and qualities	Consolidated act on the grading of raw wood that is traded under certain circumstances. The act of seeds, potatoes and plants , here the executive order on forest tree seeds and forest plants .	Concerns marketing, production with the thought of marketing, import and export of <i>forest*</i> propagating material of timber species.
5.2 Trade and transport	The CMR Act . The act on international affreightment contracts.	International affreightment contracts in international road haulage. (Note: Rarely relevant for Danish forestry)
	The Danish Penal Code (The Criminal code) the codification of and the foundation of criminal law in Denmark	Include anti-corruption legislation. Bribery of public employees is criminalized in sections 122 and 144. Bribery in the private sector in section 299.
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	The Competition Act . The act on competition.	It is estimated that there in Danish legislation is no legislation related to offshore trading, timber transportation and pricing except for the Danish Customs Act and the Competition Act.
5.4 Customs regulations	The Danish Customs Act*	Documentation on the payment of customs and duties to the state.
5.5 CITES	N/A	There is no CITES-listed timber species in Denmark

6. Due diligence / due care		
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	The EUTR Act .* The act on the administration of the European Union's regulation on trading of wood and wood products, to fight the illegal trading of cut down wood.	<p>The demands in the EUTR can be comprised to the following three demands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibitions • It is prohibited to bring wooden products made from "illegally cut down wood" into the EU market in the first distributive trade. 2. Due diligence • Companies that bring wood and wood products into business on the EU market in the first distributive trade, need to show necessary care to make sure that it is not made from illegally cut down wood. To do so, the companies must have and <i>uphold*</i> a so called due diligence agreement. 3. Traceability • Distributors and middlemen of wood and wood products must be able to identify the different companies or distributors that have supplied or handled the wood, all the way through the chain of custody. <p>Danish <i>forest*</i> owners that bring cut down wood on the market from their own <i>forest*</i> are covered by these three demands.</p>

7. Ecosystem services		
	N/A	There is no Danish legislation related to <i>ecosystem services*</i> , except for what is covered by the legislation listed in relation to 1-4.

Relevant ratified international agreements**Binding and built into the Danish legislation**

- [Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, Habitats Directive](#)
- [Birds Directive, Directive on the conservation of wild birds](#)
- [The Water Framework Directive](#)

Not binding, but all highly implemented through Danish legislation

- Forest declaration, FN's world conference on environment in Rio 1992
- The Rio convention in 1992
- The biodiversity convention
- The CITES convention
- The Ramsar convention
- The ILO conventions*
- International Tropical Timber Agreement ITTA
- Strasburg Resolution 1990 – First Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.
- Helsinki Resolution 1993 – Second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.
- Lisbon Resolution 1998 - Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.
- The Bern convention (Nature *protection** in Europe)
- The Bonn convention (Collaboration on migrating species)

Eight ILO key conventions that are enforced through the Danish legislation

(referring to the indicator 2.1.1)

- a) [Forced Labour Convention, 1930 \(No. 29\)](#)
- a) [Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 \(No. 87\)](#)
- b) [Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 \(No. 98\)](#)
- c) [Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 \(No. 100\)](#)
- d) [Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 \(No. 105\)](#)
- e) [Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958 \(No. 111\)](#)
- f) [Minimum Age Convention, 1973 \(No. 138\)](#)
- g) [Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 \(No. 182\)](#)

All eight ILO key conventions are *ratified** by Denmark:

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609

Annex B Identification of endangered and rare species* and their habitats*

Mapping data on *endangered** and *rare** species in Denmark is still inadequate, but areas in the *forest** that are particularly suitable for *endangered** and *rare** species are mapped as areas with *high conservation value** (HCV areas) (see Annex G).

In addition to the knowledge that *The Organization**'s employees themselves have the occurrence of *endangered** and *rare** species and their *protection** needs as well as information about occurrence via databases, relevant experts and organizations should be consulted, where it is considered relevant according to the size, *intensity** and *risk** of the management. Links to relevant databases and contact information for organizations are given below.

Relevant databases and other information:

- **DOFbasen**
Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF) (BirdLife member Denmark) database covering observations of birds. Link: www.dofbasen.dk
- **Miljøportalen -Danmarks Arealinformation**
A joint public partnership between the ministry, KL (councils) and Danske Regioner (Danish regions). Via layers under 'Naturdata' a search for observations endangered* and rare* species in a chosen area is possible. Link: <http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/> (Notice: Works with Internet Explorer browser)
- **Protected species and nature types**
Link: <http://mst.dk/natur-vand/natur/natura-2000/natura-2000-omraaderne/beskyttede-arter-og-naturtyper/>
- **Manual on species in Annex IV of the Habitats* Directive - for administration and planning purposes**
Link: <http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR635.pdf>
- **The Red-list**
Information about red-listed species *habitats** and the factors that may adversely affect them can be found through the publication Red List 1997 of plants and animals in Denmark.
Link: <http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/67066/rodlis.pdf> and <http://bios.au.dk/raadgivning/natur/redlistframe/>
- **Fugle og Natur -Naturbasen**
www.fugleognatur.dk is Denmark's (unofficial) National species portal where users have registered more than 2 million species records. The records are quality assured by experts in collaboration with the natural history museum of Aarhus. Through the Nature Base and , these findings of flora and fauna, including rare and endangered species, are recorded and can be found on locations and maps. Link: <https://www.fugleognatur.dk/vispaakort.aspx>
- **Habitatarter.dk og Fuglebeskyttelse.dk**
Relates to Natura 2000 and includes an overview of listed species and their designated areas. A reference to managers and consultants. Link: www.habitatarter.dk and www.fuglebeskyttelse.dk
- **Danmarks Svampeatlas – The Danish fungi portal/atlas**
Link: <https://svampe.databasen.org/>

Relevant organizations, which can be consulted regarding the occurrence and protection of endangered and rare species:

- **The Danish society for Nature Conservation** (General consultation)
Ph.: 39 17 40 00, E-mail: dn@dn.dk, Website: www.dn.dk. The website has links to local branches and contacts.
- **Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF)** (Birds) member of BirdLife International
Ph.: 33 28 38 00, E-mail: dof@dof.dk, Website: www.dof.dk. The website has links to local branches and contacts.
- **Entomologisk Fagudvalg (EFU)** (Insects)
Contact via the website: www.entoweb.dk/def/EFU.php
- **Dansk Botanisk Forening** (Plants)
Ph.: 33 14 17 03, E-mail: dbotf@mail.tele.dk, Website: www.botaniskforening.dk,
- **Danish Mycological Society** (Fungi)
E-mail: info@svampe.dk, Website: www.svampe.dk, The website has links to local branches and contacts.
- **Nordic Herpetological Society (Amphibians and reptiles)**
Ph.: 27 24 20 08, E-mail: formand@nhf.dk, Website: www.nhf.dk, The website has links to local branches and contacts.
- **Danish Mammal Society** (Mammals)
E-mail: dpf@pattedyrforening.dk, Website: www.pattedyrforening.dk

Annex C Protection zones around nest trees

Particularly sensitive species:	Requirement to the protection of the nest tree / area	Breeding season	Protection zones from forestry activities in the breeding season
Black Stork	All year. Outside the breeding season, <i>The Organization</i> * additionally avoids exposing the nest trees, so that the nest is still protected from view and over-throw.	01.03.-31.08	100-500 m
Red Kite		01.03.-31.07	
White-tailed Sea Eagle		01.02.-31.07	
Golden Eagle		01.02.-31.07	
Osprey		01.04.-31.08	
Other sensitive species:			
Great Cormorant	Breeding season	01.03.-31.07	The <i>protection zone</i> * is adapted to the sensitivity, rarity and nature of the nest tree/area including the <i>risk</i> * of disturbance, placement of the nest tree etc.
Grey Heron	Breeding season	01.02.-31.07	
European Honey Buzzard	Breeding season	01.05.-31.08	
Northern Goshawk	Breeding season	01-03.-31.07	
Sparrow Hawk	Breeding season	01.04.-31.07	
Eurasian Buzzard	Breeding season	01.03.-31.07	
Eurasian Hobby	Breeding season	01.05.-31.08	
Peregrine Falcon	Breeding season	01.03.-31.07	
Common Crane	Breeding season	01.03.-31.07	
Stock Dove	All year	01.03.-31.09	
Eurasian Eagle Owl	Breeding season	01.02.-31.07	
Tawny Owl	All year	01.02.-31.07	
Northern Long-eared Owl	Breeding season	01.04.-31.07	
Tengmalm's Owl	All year	01.03.-31.07	
European Nightjar	Breeding season	01.05.-31.07	
Common Kingfisher	Breeding season	01.04.-31.08	
Northern Wryneck	All year	01.04.-31.08	
Green Woodpecker	All year	01.03.-31.07	
Black Woodpecker	All year	01.03.-31.07	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	All year	01.04.-31.07	
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	All year	01.04.-31.07	
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	All year	01.04.-31.07	
Wood Lark	Breeding season	01.03.-31.08	
Red-backed Shrike	Breeding season	01.05.-31.08	
Common Raven	Breeding season	01.02.-31.07	

Please note that all trees with holes/hollow trees are protected by law from November 1st to August 31st august. This, to protect the *habitats** of bat species listed on the Habitat Directive Annex 4.

Annex D Native tree species

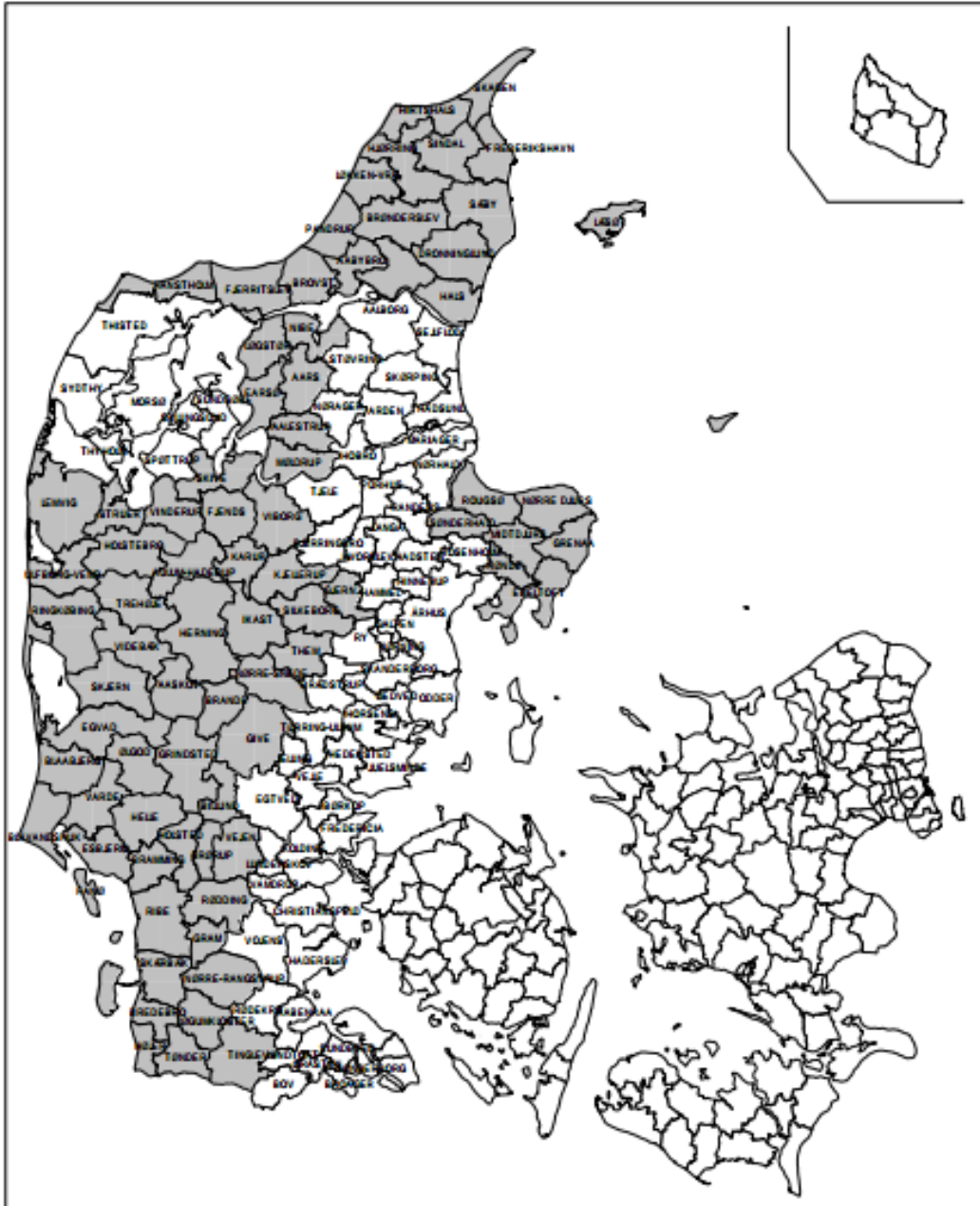
The list consists of tree species that are considered to be native to Denmark

<p>Pine family, <i>Pinaceae</i> Scots pine, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>Yew family, <i>Taxaceae</i> European yew or common yew, <i>Taxus baccata</i></p> <p>Cypress family, <i>Cupressaceae</i> Common juniper, <i>Juniperus communis</i></p> <p>Beech family, <i>Fagaceae</i> European beech, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> European oak, <i>Quercus robur</i> Sessile oak, <i>Quercus petraea</i></p> <p>Elm family, <i>Ulmaceae</i> Scots elm, <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Smoothleaf Elm, <i>Ulmus carpiniifolia</i> European white elm, <i>Ulmus laevis</i></p> <p>Maple family, <i>Aceraceae</i> Norway maple, <i>Acer platanoides</i> Field maple, <i>Acer campêtre</i> Sycamore maple, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i></p> <p>Tilia family, <i>Tiliaceae</i> Small-leaved lime, <i>Tilia cordata</i> Large-leaved lime, <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></p> <p>Olive family, <i>Oleaceae</i> European ash, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i></p> <p>Birch family, <i>Betulaceae</i> Downy birch, <i>Bétula pubescens</i> Silver birch, <i>Bétula verrucosa</i> Common alder, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Common hazel, <i>Corylus avellana</i> Hornbeam, <i>Carpinus betulus</i></p>	<p>Willow family, <i>Salicaceae</i> Common aspen, <i>Pópulus trémula</i> Goat willow, <i>Salix caprea</i> Eared willow, <i>Salix aurita</i> Grey willow, <i>Salix cinerea</i> Bay willow, <i>Salix pentandra</i> Creeping Willow, <i>Salix reprens</i></p> <p>The rose family, <i>Rosaceae</i> Wild cherry, <i>Prunus ávium</i> Bird cherry, <i>Prunus padus</i> Blackthorn, <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Rowan, <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Wild service tree, <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> Swedish whitebeam, <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> European crab apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i> English hawthorn, <i>Crataégus laevigata</i> Common hawthorn, <i>Crataégus monogyna</i></p> <p>Buckthorn family, <i>Rhamnaceae</i> Buckthorn, <i>Rhamnus cáthartica</i> Alder buckthorn, <i>Frangula alnus</i></p> <p>Holly family, <i>Aquifoliaceae</i> European holly, <i>Ilex, aquifolium</i></p> <p>Staff-tree family, <i>Celastraceae</i> Spindle tree, <i>Euónymus europaéus</i></p> <p>Honeysuckle family, <i>Caprifoliaceae</i> Guelder-rose, <i>Vibúrnum ópulus</i></p> <p>Oleaster family, <i>Elaeagnaceae</i> Common sea buckthorn, <i>Hippóphaë rhamnoides</i></p> <p>Ginseng family, <i>Araliaceae</i> Common ivy, <i>Hédera helix</i></p>
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Note that Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and European silver fir/silver fir (*Abies alba*) are not considered native in context of this standard. Where Norway spruce and European silver fir are mixed with or are planted in small areas (holme) (up to 0.25 ha) in stands of native tree species. they can, however, in the context of indicator 10.2.1, be considered native tree species*, as they are regarded as potentially native.

Annex E Overview of nutrient-rich and nutrient-poor soils

For practical reasons, the "old" municipal boundaries are here referred to, as in the guidance to legislation related to windfall.



'Old' municipals with nutrient-poor /"lean" soils: Nordjyllands County: Brovst, Brønderslev, Dronninglund, Farsø, Fjerritslev, Frederikshavn, Hals, Hirtshals, Hjørring, Læsø, Løgstør, Løkken-Vrå, Nibe, Pandrup, Sindal, Skagen, Sæby, Aabybro, Aalborg north of Limfjorden and Aars. Viborg county: Fjends, Hanstholm, Karup, Kjellerup, Møldrup, Skive, Viborg and Aalestrup. Århus county: Ebeltoft, Gjern, Grenaa, Midtdjurs, Nørre Djurs, Rougsø, Rønde, Silkeborg, Sønderhald and Them. Ringkøbing county: All, except Thyholm Vejle Amt: Give and Nørre-Snede. Ribe county: All municipals Sønderjyllands county: Bredebro, Gram, Højer, Løgumkloster, Nørre-Rangstrup, Rødding, Skærbæk, Tinglev and Tønder.

Annex F Conceptual Framework for the management plan and monitoring

Elements to be included in the management plan/monitoring	Monitoring/Revision Any changes needed are included in the management plan on a continuous basis	Frequency of revision/monitoring	Who should meet the requirement?
Management planning			
A. Management objectives and underlying sub-goals that address this.		To be considered as necessary and in connection to the revision of the operating plan. (Minimum every 15 years)	All properties
B. An overall assessment of the management and its impact on social and environmental values.	An overall description of special focus points in relation to the impact of management on social and <i>environmental values</i> *.	To be considered as necessary and in connection to the revision of the operating plan. (Minimum every 15 years)	The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i> * of operations.
C. Maps and forest inventory, which describes:			
The extent of the certified area. Including information on any excluded areas with monocultures of Christmas tree or greenery (pyntegrønt).		Adjust on an ongoing basis as necessary.	All properties
Land use. Including tree species, age, age of shelter trees (overstandere), light open areas and volume. Minimum 10% designated for maintenance and/or enhancement of biodiversity cf. criterion 6.5.	Taxation that ensures an adjustment of growth potential / growth models. Changed land use (including changed tree species).	Adjustment of growth models / growth potential. Adjusted continuously with actual changes.	
Public regulations, <i>conservation</i>* and relevant information on registrations, e.g. areas protected under § 3 of the Nature Conservation Act, <i>habitat</i> * and bird <i>protection areas</i> *, Natura 2000 sites, as well as agreements according to the Forest Act, near-well <i>protection zones</i> * and protected archeological sites, historical enclosure walls and heritage sites cf. Annex G.		Adjust on an ongoing basis as necessary.	
Other natural values, such as endangered species, and ' <i>Forests</i> * containing particular natural values' cf. Annex G.		Adjust on an ongoing basis as necessary.	

<p>Other culturally important areas cf. Annex G.</p>		<p>Adjust on an ongoing basis as necessary.</p>	
<p>Documented management</p>			
<p>A. Use of pesticides and biological control agents</p>	<p>Reference to treated areas Indication of active substance Amount Purpose Considered alternatives and prevention</p>	<p>Once a year</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>
<p>B. Use of fertilizer</p>	<p>Reference to treated areas Amount Statement of need and considerations</p>	<p>Once a year</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>
<p>C. Culture records (Kulturregistreringer)</p>	<p>Size of plots Culture method Soil treatment Tree species Previous dominant tree species</p>	<p>Adjust on an ongoing basis as necessary (at least once a year).</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>
<p>D. Description and note of the corrective action in case of any damage associated with operating activities (forestry, outdoor activities, nature projects, etc.).</p> <p>E.g. damage to nature values, damage to archaeological sites, soil damage beyond what is normally expected in responsible operation, high proportion of damage to the stands, etc.</p> <p>The purpose is that the <i>forest</i>* property in the future will be able to correct its operation on the basis of the description of damage and corrective action taken.</p>	<p>A description of each damage (den enkelte hændelse) (e.g. damage to soils) and the corrective action taken.</p>	<p>Adjust on an ongoing basis as necessary.</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>
<p>E. Harvest planning and growth.</p>	<p>On the basis of data, <i>The Organization</i>* can justify the rationale for the harvest seen in relation to the growth.</p>	<p>Once a year</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>
<p>F. Economic rationale for operations. Expected revenue and expenses relating to operations.</p>	<p>It shall be possible to state that there are financial resources available to implement the management plan.</p>	<p>Once a year</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and</p>

			the <i>intensity</i> * of operations.
G. Workers are documented.		Once a year	
H. A workplace assessment (arbejdspladsvurdering APV) is maintained.		Once a year	

Monitoring of nature and cultural values (State / municipal monitoring must be part of The Organization's own monitoring)			
<p>A. Monitoring of open natural habitats, including §3 areas of the Nature Conservation Act (lakes, streams, moors, marshes, salt marshes, fresh meadows and dry grasslands.</p> <p>(See Annex G for description of management and monitoring of areas with <i>high conservation value</i>* for <i>ecosystems</i>* and <i>habitats</i>*.)</p>	<p>1. For the Natura 2000 areas the state's NOVANA monitoring is referred to.</p> <p>2. With regards to open nature <i>habitats</i>*, a surveillance is carried out that is at least sufficient to describe the <i>threat</i>* to the habitat. This with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The <i>risk</i>* of the <i>habitat</i>* drying up (udtørring) -The <i>risk</i>* of the <i>habitat</i>* being overgrown (tilgroning) -<i>Invasive species</i>* 	<p>1. The state's NOVANA monitoring is conducted at 6-year intervals.</p> <p>2. Monitoring is at least at intervals, which ensure that it is sufficiently intensive to assess the state of the natural <i>habitat</i>* at the property level.</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>
<p>B. Monitoring of forested nature habitats including forests containing particular natural values, protected oak shrubs, protected deciduous forest edges and other known key biotopes.</p> <p>(See Annex G for description of management and monitoring of areas with <i>high conservation value</i>* for <i>ecosystems</i>* and <i>habitats</i>*.)</p>	<p>1. For the Natura 2000 areas the state's monitoring is referred to.</p> <p>2. With regards to other forested nature <i>habitats</i>*, a surveillance is carried out that is at least sufficient to describe the <i>threat</i>* to the habitat. This with respect to among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The <i>risk</i>* of the <i>habitat</i>* drying up (udtørring) -<i>Invasive species</i>* -Dead wood 	<p>1. The state's monitoring is conducted at 12-year intervals.</p> <p>2. Monitoring is at least at intervals, which ensure that it is sufficiently intensive to assess the state of the natural <i>habitat</i>* at the property level.</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>
<p>C. Monitoring of living / breeding / resting areas for threatened species.</p> <p>(See also annex G for description of management and monitoring of areas with <i>high conservation value</i>* with regards to living / breeding / resting areas conservation-reliant and red-listed plant and animal species.)</p>	<p>1. For Natura 2000 areas, data from the state's surveillance is referred to, and mapping for the species on the designation basis.</p> <p>2. Outside Natura 2000 sites and for non-designated species in a given Natura 2000 area, the best available data is used (see Appendix G).</p>	<p>1. The state's monitoring is conducted at 6-year intervals.</p> <p>2. Monitoring is at least at intervals, which ensure that it is sufficiently intensive to assess the state of the natural <i>habitat</i>* at the property level.</p>	<p>The scope of the documentation is adapted to the size of the property and the <i>intensity</i>* of operations.</p>



<p>D. Monitoring of cultural values including archaeological sites, historical enclosure walls, heritage sites and other culturally important areas.</p> <p>(See Annex G for description of management and monitoring of areas with <i>high cultural conservation value</i>*)</p>	<p>Protected archaeological sites, historical enclosure walls, heritage sites and other culturally important areas.</p>	<p>Monitoring is at least at intervals, which ensure that it is sufficiently intensive to assess the state of the cultural value at the property level.</p>	
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Annex G High conservation values -Definition, identification and management/monitoring

This appendix describes how so-called *High Conservation Values** (HCVs) shall be addressed in a Danish context to ensure the identification of their status and operational management. The four HCV categories considered to be relevant in Danish context are listed in the table below and supplemented with operational recommendations for management and monitoring.

In practice, there will be an overlap between some of the categories. For example, oak shrubs* and old nature forests*, habitats*/breeding/resting places for red-listed species is often part of the Natura 2000 areas. It is important to note that areas identified with *high conservation values** do not necessarily have to be left untouched. On the contrary, the areas are often managed to ensure that the values are preserved and protected. Depending on the kind of the value, it will often be possible to harvest trees in the areas.

The management of Danish forests* already, to a large extent, have a record of *high conservation values** in connection to compliance with legislation and requirements in green *management plans**. This annex is therefore extensively based on existing practices and refer to existing *publicly available** digital mapping, such as the Environmental Portal's (Miljøportalens), 'Arealinformation' and the Biodiversity Map (Miljøgis det digitale naturkort -Biodiversitetskortet) and related data. In addition, existing guidance notes are referred to where relevant and possible.

It should be noted that all *key biotopes** over 0.25 ha, both forested and open *habitats**, are assumed to be included in the definition of *high conservation values** given in this Annex. Therefore, a *key biotope** registration can be referred to when identifying HCV 3 values, including rare, *threatened**, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.

The link to the Environmental Portal Area Information is <http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/> (Use, if necessary, Internet Explorer) and the link to the Biodiversity Map is <http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk> . For further information, please refer to the "Guidance for Identification and Operational Management of *High Conservation Values** in Denmark" (Vejledningen til brug identifikation og operationel håndtering af høje bevaringsværdier i Danmark), where all referenced tools are listed. The guide is available via FSC Denmark's website www.fsc.dk/hcv. As an annex to the guidance, there is also a template that lists possible *high conservation values** in a Danish forest*. This template is a tool for registration, management and monitoring of *high conservation values** in the forest*, which can be adapted and incorporated into the management plan.

Category		
Definition What values are in Danish context covered by this category?	Identification Are the values found in the forest* and what is the status?	Management and monitoring How are the values maintained and/or enhanced?
Species diversity (HCV 1) Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.		
<p>In Danish context, this category covers living / breeding / resting areas conservation-reliant and red-listed plant and animal species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of conservation-reliant species in Annex II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Protection Directive Annex I can be found on the Nature Agency's website. • Threatened and rare species in Denmark are listed on the Danish Red List. 	<p>Survey data on endangered and <i>rare species*</i> in Denmark is still inadequate.</p> <p>By searching 'Lokal prioritering (Bioscore)' under 'Biodiversitetskort' via the 'Digitale Naturkort- Biodiversitetskort' the local areas that are particularly valuable because they are <i>habitats*</i> or potential <i>habitats*</i> for red-listed species are mapped.</p> <p>If there are areas in the forest* with a bioscore of 10 or higher, these should be considered as areas with <i>high conservation value*</i>. In addition to the information that can be obtained from the Biodiversitetskortet, and in addition to the knowledge that the property's employees</p>	<p>If you identify areas with <i>threatened*</i> or <i>rare species*</i> in the forest*, special care shall be taken. For Natura 2000 sites the site-specific <i>management plan*</i> shall be followed.</p> <p>If a species has a permanent habitat, breeding or resting place on the property, it is a <i>key biotope*</i> and this must be preserved.</p> <p>In relation to management activities in areas where there is high biodiversity and where rare and endangered species occur, you must plan activities so that:</p>

	<p>themselves have with regards to the occurrence of, for example, rare birds and mammals, local authorities and organizations dealing with nature conservation areas, should be contacted, see also Annex B.</p> <p>Wherever you can confirm that a conservation-reliant, <i>threatened*</i> or <i>rare species*</i> occurs in the <i>forest*</i>, any <i>habitats*</i> must be designated and mapped.</p> <p>Note that HCV1 sites designated on the basis of biodiversity at species level will often overlap with HCV3 areas designated on the basis of rare and endangered <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>habitats*</i> such as Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biotope where the species is present is not impaired (eg <i>significant*</i> changes in light, species and age). <p>And:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities are undertaken at times when disturbance is minimized (eg outside breeding / nesting periods). And/or: • Management activities on the area are not undertaken at all (or most often just parts of it). However, some conservation activities may be necessary so that biodiversity is not adversely affected by, for example, overgrowing. <p>The Nature Agency's guidance note: "Retningslinjer for sikring af velegnede levesteder for skovarter" (Guidelines for insuring suitable <i>habitats*</i> for <i>forest*</i> species) describes possible management measures for <i>conservation*</i> of <i>forest*</i> species.</p>
<p>Ecosystems and habitats (HCV 3) Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia. In a Danish context, it is determined that this category is covered by Natura 2000 areas, areas covered by the Nature Protection Act (Article 3), other protected areas, as well as an identification of Key biotopes (Nøglebiotoper) larger than 0.25 ha. Note: There may be ancient burial mounds and other archaeological sites on these areas. If there is a conflict in the interests of nature and culture, contact the Agency for Culture and Palaces.</p>		
<p>Natura 2000 sites with special habitats and species</p> <p>Natura 2000 is a network of areas in the EU of particularly valuable nature. The areas conserve and protect natural <i>habitats*</i> and wild animal and plant species that are rare, <i>threatened*</i> or characteristic of EU countries.</p> <p>In Denmark, 252 Natura 2000 sites have been designated. The Natura 2000 areas include <i>Habitats*</i> Directive- and the Birds Protection Directive- and Ramsar sites, and they are designated to protect selected species and <i>habitats*</i>.</p>	<p>By searching 'Natura 2000-områder' via the Digitale Naturkort under 'Eksisterende natur og beskyttet areal' Natura 2000 sites will show if the <i>forest*</i> or parts of the <i>forest*</i> are designated.</p> <p>If the <i>forest*</i> or parts of the <i>forest*</i> are designated as Natura 2000, the areas with natural <i>habitats*</i> and species designated by Natura 2000, Woodland Key Habitats (WKH), must be mapped as <i>high conservation value*</i></p>	<p>Site-specific <i>management plan*</i> have been prepared for the Danish Natura 2000 areas. The site-specific <i>management plan*</i> describe how natural habitats and species are to be protected in the <i>forest*</i> areas. The site-specific <i>management plan*</i> shall be followed.</p> <p>Certain management activities in Natura 2000 sites must be notified to SVANA pursuant to section 17 of the Forestry Act.</p>
<p>Protected habitats</p> <p>The Nature Conservation Act (Article 3), and the Forest Act (Articles 26 and 27).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected lakes, streams, moors, marshes, salt marshes, fresh meadows and dry <i>grasslands*</i> conserved under Nature Conservation Act (Article 3) • Oak shrubs* are protected under the Forest Act (Article 26). 	<p>By searching for 'Protected Nature Types' (Beskyttede naturtyper) via the Environmental Portal's 'Arealinformation' under 'Nature Conservation (Naturbeskyttelse) and protected lakes, streams, moors, marshes, salt marshes, fresh meadows and dry <i>grasslands*</i> conserved under Nature Conservation Act (Article 3) show if these are registered and found in the <i>forest*</i>.</p> <p>Note that far from all section 3 natural habitats are registered and may be found in the <i>forest*</i>, even if they are not shown by a search through the digital maps.</p>	<p>With regards to management and surveillance of protected lakes, streams, moors, marshes, salt marshes, fresh meadows and dry <i>grasslands*</i> conserved under Nature Conservation Act (Article 3) is referred to the guidance from the Danish Nature Agency's "Veiledning om naturbeskyttelseslovens § 3 beskyttede naturtyper".</p> <p>If open HCV areas represent more than 10% of the certified</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deciduous <i>forest*</i> edges are protected under the Forest Act (Article 27). 	<p>Oak shrubs* protected under the Forest Act (Article 26), especially in Central and Western Jutland, and the deciduous <i>forest*</i> edges protected under the Forest Act (Article 27), are not mapped via the digital public maps, but should be mapped with <i>high conservation value*</i>.</p> <p>If the protected nature types identified under article, 3, 26 or 27 are found in the <i>forest*</i>, these areas must be designated and mapped as <i>high conservation value*</i>.</p>	<p>area, the <i>forest*</i> owner is only required to keep 10% open.</p> <p>Oak shrubs* protected under the Forest Act (Article 26) are to be maintained as oak shrub and for deciduous <i>forest*</i> edges protected under the Forest Act (Article 27), the Danish Nature Agency's "Veiledning om Skovloven §§ 26 - 28 - Bevaring af naturtyper" is referred to.</p> <p>A template for planning and documenting surveillance can be obtained from FSC Denmark. Only <i>significant*</i> changes affecting the ecological function and integrity of the species / area should be noted.</p>
<p>'Forests containing particular natural values' cf. the Danish Forest Act (Article 25).</p> <p>'<i>Forests*</i> containing particular natural values' is <i>forest*</i> with values that go beyond the average and ordinary, i.e. <i>forest*</i> that is of particular importance for the <i>conservation*</i> of biodiversity in Denmark - understood at a system, species and genetic level, or which has a particularly natural history value (e.g. natural geographic or geological). There is particular focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly natural, ie not planted <i>forest*</i>, with a significantly high number of large trees, old trees, including veteran trees, hollow trees and other naturally valuable trees as well as dead wood. <i>Forest*</i> consisting off, or with, special tree species such as common lime, indicating a particularly long period of <i>forest*</i> cover. <i>Forests*</i> on sites that provide very special <i>natural conditions*</i>, for example, wellsprings, erosion or limescale. <i>Forests*</i> with very long continuity. <p>Note that '<i>Forests*</i> containing particular natural values' registered under section 25 of the Forest Act do not include areas in Natura 2000 areas and other protected areas.</p>	<p>If the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark has undertaken a mapping of '<i>Forests*</i> containing particular natural values' cf. the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) on the <i>forest*</i> property, within the past five years, the areas must be mapped with <i>high conservation value*</i>.</p> <p>If an updated mapping does not exist, a mapping must be undertaken by an <i>expert*</i>: This can be one of <i>The Organization*</i>'s own employees or an external consultant. The mapping shall be done on the basis of the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark's key for mapping '<i>Forests*</i> containing particular natural values' (Nøgle til kortlægning af naturmæssigt særlig værdifuld skov).</p>	<p>Areas defined as protected habitats and / or '<i>Forests*</i> containing particular natural values' cf. the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) are often uninteresting from an economic point of view, which makes it easier to avoid disturbance.</p> <p>For example, by ensuring that driving / transport takes place outside the areas.</p> <p>Similarly, you are not allowed to make changes that will impair the desired state of the areas. Ex. drain adjacent wet areas. In cases where operations occur in '<i>Forests*</i> containing particular natural values', this is done according to the precautionary principle, so that the natural / biological value in the <i>forest*</i> is preserved. Another example of avoiding disturbance is to postpone harvesting operations to periods where least possible damage to soil / flora can occur (typical frost periods) or by using techniques that make road traffic less destructive (e.g. by using low impact logging).</p> <p>Extraction of trees is adjusted so that protected natural habitats and the state of '<i>Forests*</i> containing particular natural values' are not impaired.</p> <p>A template for planning and documenting surveillance can be obtained from FSC Denmark. Only <i>significant*</i> changes affecting the ecological function and</p>

		integrity of the species / area should be noted.
<p>Critical ecosystem services (HCV 4) Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</p>		
<p>This category is considered in Danish context only to relate to <i>high conservation values</i>* for the <i>protection</i>* of drinking water and groundwater.</p> <p>Drinking water and groundwater</p> <p>As areas with special drinking water interests (ODS) and areas with drinking water interests (OD) together account for 87% of Denmark's area, these are not addressed as HCV. However, the <i>forest</i>* owner must know if the <i>forest</i>* forms part of an OD or ODS and take necessary precautions for management activities.</p> <p>“Water drilling areas” (Boringsnære Beskyttelsesområder – BNBO) describes the protected area surrounding a water source (a well), and are areas with important water <i>protection</i>* values. As the <i>risk</i>* of water pollution is greater here, BNBO are defined as a <i>high conservation value</i>*.</p>	<p>By searching for ' Boringsnære Beskyttelsesområder' via Arealinformation under 'Drinking water and groundwater' this will show <i>protection areas</i>* if these are registered and found in the <i>forest</i>*.</p> <p>Survey data on BNBO is still inadequate. Only about half of the municipalities have been surveyed BNBO (2014), so in addition to the information provided through the Area Information, and the knowledge that the property's employees themselves have, local authorities should be contacted.</p> <p>If there are any wells in the <i>forest</i>*, the “Water drilling areas” (Boringsnære Beskyttelsesområder – BNBO) must be designated and mapped with <i>high conservation value</i>*.</p> <p>BNBO, where not mapped, should be calculated individually for each well or source, as the size depends on how much water is recovered and how the groundwater conditions are. The radius is typically 75-250 meters. They are sometimes circular, but often oblong.</p>	<p>The main <i>Principle</i>* for the management of BNBOs is that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>forest</i>* cover remains relatively intact 2. The use of <i>pesticides</i>* and <i>fertilizers</i>* is omitted 3. The use of machinery does not lead to the discharge of groundwater polluting oils and the like.
<p>Cultural values (HCV 6) Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>This category is considered in Danish context to include areas with heritage sites, stone and earth dykes as well as cultural heritage sites and cultural environments. But areas of other cultural value for the community should also be identified under this category.</p>		
<p>Archaeological sites (fortidsminder), stone and soil enclosure walls (sten- og jordiger)- Museum Act Article 8 a</p> <p>Many stone and soil enclosure walls and the majority of the protected archaeological sites in Denmark are in <i>forests</i>*.</p> <p>The archaeological sites are protected by Article 8a, sections 29 e and 29 f of the Museum Act. Stone and soil enclosure walls in the <i>forest</i>* are protected under Article 8a, sections 29a or 29e of the Museum Act.</p> <p>The following archaeological sites are protected without further notice if they</p>	<p>Via the Environmental Portal's (Miljøportalen's) 'Arealinformation', you can see if a stone or soil enclosure wall is protected. You will find them under the left menu "Bygge- og beskyttelseslinjer". Note that the map is only indicative and may contain errors.</p> <p>Via the Environmental Portal's (Miljøportalen's) 'Arealinformation', you can also find information about the protected archaeological sites and cultural heritage sites. You will find the archaeological sites of the left-hand menu under "Fortidsminder".</p> <p>Information on heritage sites and archaeological finds can be found at www.kulturarv.dk/fundogfortidsminder/.</p>	<p>The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces' "Veiledning om pleje af fredede fortidsminder" and "Veiledningen om beskyttede sten- og jorddiger" has to be followed. Note that there is always an obligation to look after archaeological sites, stone or soil enclosure walls also on private property.</p> <p>The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces monitor archaeological sites, stone or soil enclosure wall in Denmark. Recommendations and orders issued by the Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces must be complied with.</p>

<p>are visible in the terrain, cf. Annex 1 of the Museum Act, Chapter 1: Graves, 'røser', stone burrows, 'dysser', 'jættestuer', 'skibssætninger', historical undeveloped armed forces and -yards, defense facilities, deserted church yards, ruins, rocks with carvings (runesten, bautasten) as well as crosses, milestones, (vildtbanesten) and the likes.</p> <p>Other types of archaeological sites are also protected, if the owner has been notified. In many cases this will be litigated on the property. The group of archaeological sites are as of Appendix 1, Section 2 of the Museum Act.</p> <p>Enclosure walls are line-shaped elevations of earth, stone and similar material that function or have functioned as fencing and have or have had administrative, property or use significance.</p>	<p>If there are protected archaeological sites and stone or soil enclosure walls in the <i>forest*</i>, the areas must be designated and mapped as areas with <i>high conservation values*</i>.</p> <p>The municipality informs whether a stone or soil enclosure wall is protected. The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces informs about ancient sites and heritage sites, including their extent.</p>	<p>Typical violations of the Museum Act's rules on protected archaeological sites in <i>forests*</i> include:</p> <p>Planting in the archaeological sites and past the 2 meter <i>protection zone*</i>, machine track damage, establishment of hunting towers, hochsitz and depositing of trees and waste are other typical damage to the heritage sites.</p> <p>Typical violations of the Museum Act's rules on protected stone and earth dikes in <i>forests*</i>:</p> <p>Full or partial removal, landfill of wood and other waste as well as driving damage and breakthroughs of the historical enclosure walls. Pressure damage after falling trees also occur.</p> <p>The legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Museum Act covers the conservation of stone and earth dikes and archaeological sites. • § 29 of the Museums Act § 29 a <p>No changes may be made to the condition of stone and soil enclosure walls and the like.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums Act. §§ 29 e and 29 f <p>For stone and soil enclosure walls and the like, which are protected as archaeological sites, only the rules of archaeological sites apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • § 29 e of the Museums Act <p>There must be no change in the state of archaeological sites. Also, no splitting up, matriculation or land transfer must be made that determines the division through archaeological sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • § 29 f of the Museums Act <p>In the archaeological sites and within a distance of 2 meters from them, soil treatment must not be carried out and there must not be fertilized or planted. Also, metal detector must not be used.</p>
<p>Archaeological sites (fortidsminder) and heritage sites (kulturarvsarealer) - Museum Act Article 8</p> <p>Archaeological sites and cultural history remnants and installations (kultuhistoriske spor og anlæg) that are not visible in the terrain are protected by article 8 of the Museum Act.</p>	<p>Via the Environmental Portal's (Miljøportalen's) 'Arealinformation', you can obtain information about the protected Archaeological sites (fortidsminder) and heritage sites (kulturarvsarealer). You will find archaeological sites under the left hand menu under "Fortidsminder" and by searching for heritage sites, 'Kulturarvsarealer' under 'Fortidsminder' også kulturarvsarealerne.</p>	<p>Areas with archaeological sites (fortidsminder), heritage sites (kulturarvsarealer) as well as cultural historical remnants and installations (kultuhistoriske spor og anlæg) that are not visible in the terrain must be protected from depth plowing, destruction and excavation. If archaeological sites, heritage sites as well as cultural historical remnants and</p>

<p>Archaeological sites and cultural historical remnants and installations are traces of human activity from earlier times. They can include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, settlements, graves and grave yards and contexts of which the tracks are a part.</p> <p>Heritage sites are a cultural-historical area of interest with hidden and / or visible archaeological sites.</p> <p>Heritage sites can be of national and regional importance and are indicative of the fact that there are <i>significant*</i> archaeological sites in a current area.</p> <p>Heritage sites are not in themselves protected by law, but have the function of warning potential builders and <i>forest*</i> owners that there are <i>significant*</i> archaeological sites in an area, and that it may be useful to reconsider the construction work so that the archaeological sites are preserved.</p>	<p>Information about the archaeological sites and heritage sites can be found via the website www.kulturarv.dk/fundogfortidsminder/.</p> <p>If archaeologists have records of archaeological sites and cultural historical remnants and installations in the form of settlement sites, graves, farm systems and the likes, the local history museum with archaeological responsibility can be contacted prior to major land works, such as depth plowing, trenching and excavation, cf. § 25 of the Museum Act. If a discovery of an archaeological sites is made, work must be stopped, as far as it affects the site.</p> <p>The archaeological sites must be reported to the Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces or the nearest state-renowned cultural history museum with archaeological responsibility, cf. the Museum Act § 27.</p> <p>Heritage sites are designated to preserve the archaeological sites on the spot. If there are heritage sites in the <i>forest*</i>, these areas must be designated and mapped as areas with <i>high conservation values*</i>.</p>	<p>installations are identified in the <i>forest*</i>, the local history museum with archaeological responsibility must be contacted in advance of plowing and other soil treatment in the area.</p> <p>If archaeological sites or cultural history tracks and installations are found in connection to work in the <i>forest*</i>, work must be stopped and the Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces or the nearest state-renowned cultural history museum with archaeological responsibility must be contacted.</p> <p>The legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • § 25 f of the Museums Act The contractor or the person for whom a land work is to be carried out on land may prior to commencement of the work ask the relevant Cultural History Museum for an opinion. • § 27 of the Museums Act If underground work shows traces of archaeological sites, work must be stopped to the extent that it affects the site. The archaeological site must be reported immediately to the nearest state-renowned cultural history museum. • The Museum Act § 23 pcs. 4 The national designation of cultural heritage sites has been made on the basis of section 8 of the Museum Act § 23 pcs. 4, which obliges the Minister of Culture to inform the planning authorities of the existence of <i>significant*</i> conservation values that are important for planning.
<p>Other culturally important areas</p> <p>Other areas, culturally important to the local community, span widely and include, for example, an area where there is a tradition of having a bonfire at Midsummer (Skt. Hans).</p>	<p>Other areas of cultural value are identified in dialogue with the local community and in addition, the local cultural history museum and / or local archives can be consulted.</p>	<p>Other culturally important areas are preserved and managed in dialogue with <i>local communities*</i> and historical experts.</p>

Annex H Pesticide use

It is not permitted to use *pesticides** whose active substance / substances are found on the FSC's list of highly hazardous *pesticides** on an FSC certified property. The *pesticide** may only be used if a temporary derogation has been granted by the FSC Pesticide Committee.

FSC's list of highly hazardous *pesticides** can be found on ic.fsc.org by searching FSC-PRO-30-001a, which is the code for the document.

Note that FSC's Pesticides Policy is under revision and this standard will be updated accordingly.

The *pesticide** database (www.middeldatabasen.dk) contains information about the plant *protection** products (*pesticides**) that are or have been used in Denmark. The database is maintained by SEGES P/S. Data has been obtained from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, chemical companies and Dansk Planteværn, amongst others.

Below are listed the *pesticides** that are approved in Denmark, but excluded from the FSC system. These *pesticides** may not be used on an FSC-certified property, unless a temporary derogation is granted by the FSC Pesticide Committee.

As the list and the *pesticide** database is updated regularly, the list is for guidance only, and the latest version via links given above is referred to.

List of *pesticides** used in Danish forestry, which are also on FSC's list of highly hazardous *pesticides**.
(Last updated June, 2018)

Pesticide	Active substance
Insecticide etc.	
Calypso Klar-til-brug	Thiacloprid
Cyperb 100	Cypermethrin
Cyperb 100 EW	Cypermethrin
Cyperb 100 W	Cypermethrin
Fastac 50	Alpha-cypermethrin
Karate 2,5 WG	Lambda-cyhalothrin
Herbicide	
Kerb 400 SC	Propyzamid
LFS Propyzamid	Propyzamid
Mission 200 SL	Diquat dibromid
Quad-Glob 200 SL	Diquat dibromid
Reglone	Diquat dibromid



9. FSC Glossary of Terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

Definitions developed during the Principles and Criteria Review (resulting in the development of FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0) are referred to as "FSC 2011". Definitions derived from version 4-0 of the Principles and Criteria, originally published in November 1994, are referred to as "FSC 1994". Definitions developed during the International Generic Indicators development, referred to as "FSC 2014". The term "based on" means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition, determined by an international source.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

New words have been added to the list and definitions are adapted to Danish context, where this Danish working group has considered this relevant. Definitions which are not referenced in the Danish standard, is kept in the glossary, but the text has been colored grey.

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

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

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

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organization** as a *legal** person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the *Management Unit** and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of *statutory law** (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal** precedence over all other *legal** instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield *significant** quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with *stakeholders** that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable** effort and cost, subject to the *scale** and *intensity** of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach**.

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

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

Biological control agents: *Organisms** used to eliminate or regulate the population of other *organisms** (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made *publicly available**, might put at *risk** *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with *stakeholders**, clients and competitors.

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).



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

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence *long-term**. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the Management Unit* for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include *Representative Sample Areas**, *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity** areas and *High Conservation Value Areas**.

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of *conservation** or *protection** than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive *protection** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to *affected stakeholders**. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a *threat** of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of *local communities**, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of *significant infrastructure** (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and *risk** for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a *Principle** (of *forest** stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

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

In Danish context customary is a form of *legal** order dominated by unwritten rules. Common customs law is the earliest form of justice, and in most European countries it was replaced by a law based on legislation in the Middle Ages. Source The Great Danish, Gyldendal.

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: *Dispute** that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a *dispute** of substantial magnitude is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the *legal** or *customary rights** of *Indigenous Peoples** and *local communities**;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a *scale** that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against *forest workers** and *stakeholders**.

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

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

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

FSC-STD-DNK-02-2018 EN All forest types and sizes



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

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

- provisioning services such as food, *forest** products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- Cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which *The Organization** communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or *affected stakeholders** ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome,-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

- *ecosystem** functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- *biological diversity**;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- *Landscape values** (including cultural and spiritual values).
- The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on *stakeholders** that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Focal species: Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that *landscape** is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. *Conservation Biology* vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Formal and informal workers* Organization: association or union of *workers**, whether recognized by law or by *The Organization** or neither, which have the aim of promoting *workers** rights and to represent *workers** in dealings with *The Organization** particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

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

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

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

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an *organism** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0). Local *genotypes** are defined according to this

FSC-STD-DNK-02-2018 EN All forest types and sizes

standard as Danish *genotypes** (provinenser).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various *stakeholders**). Note that this international definition is not consistent with the Danish 'overdrev' translated as dry grassland.

Habitat: The place or type of site where an *organism** or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2). In a Danish context is referred to *key biotopes** and *key elements**.

Habitat features: *Forest** stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- *Forest** openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

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

- HCV1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and rare, *threatened** or *endangered** species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2: Landscape-level *ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes**, large landscape-level *ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3: *Ecosystems** and *habitats**. Rare, *threatened**, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.
- HCV 4: *Critical* ecosystem* services*. Basic *ecosystem services** in critical situations, including *protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples** (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**. (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values**.

High grading: High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the *forest**. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *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 *Management Unit** and are the primary basis of *forest** evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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

- The key characteristic or *Criterion** is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

Infrastructure: In the context of *forest** management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan**.

Intact Forest Landscape: a territory within today's global extent of *forest** cover which contains *forest** and non-forest *ecosystems**



minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

- Conservation Organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
 - Labor (rights) Organizations, for example labor unions;
 - Human rights Organizations, for example social NGOs;
 - Local development projects;
 - Local governments;
 - National government departments functioning in the region;
 - FSC National Offices;
 - Experts on particular issues, for example *High Conservation Values**.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among *native species** and can affect *ecosystem function** and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website). Invasive species in Denmark are listed on the Danish EPA website <http://mst.dk/natur-vand/natur/national-naturbeskyttelse/invasive-arter/hvad-er-invasive-arter/>

Key biotope: Areas and *habitats** that are important for *conservation** of *biological diversity** because they contain, or are likely to contain, natural *habitats**, structures or species that struggle to survive in managed *forest** and which require special consideration with regards to management. Key biotopes are areas of particularly high natural value and include wooded areas as well as open areas. Key biotopes can for example include old growth deciduous *forest** areas, oak shrub *forest**, marsh *forest**, springs, bogs, heath and meadows in the *forest**. The size of a key biotope can vary from several hectares and down to a few square meters. The Nature Agency has prepared a user-friendly guide (Skov-Info 24) as well as an image catalog for the identification of key biotopes.

Note that the key biotopes to be addressed in accordance with this standard are those listed in Appendix 1 of the Nature Agency's Sustainable Forestry. Guidance on Grants for Green Operational Plan i.e. small areas of other tree species (holme), overgrown ditches and slopes are omitted. According to the Nature Agency's guidance it is further clarified that with regards to key biotopes consisting of heath and dune areas, what's considered is smaller areas of heath and dune areas in the *forest**, as described in SkovInfo 24, and not larger heath- or dune areas. Based on his reference, overgrown ditches, slopes, historic stone walls, dikes, heritage sites and *habitats** for red-listed plant and animal species should not be registered as key biotopes, but considered to be addressed in connection with amongst others HCV1 and HCV6.

See Info booklet 24 Key biotopes in *forest** http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/8660086/skov-info_nr_24.pdf and Key biotopes in *forest** Picture directory, 2001 <http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/67041/Noeglebiotoper.pdf>

Key elements: Biologically valuable structures and elements in the *forest**. Key elements are eg. standing or lying large, old trees that are particularly important for the biodiversity of *forests**, ie with a high proportion of *micro habitats**, trees with many woodpeckers holes, *forests** edges with bushes and trees of different heights, very large anthills, large moss-clad rocks, small water holes and trunks with *significant** growth of shrub-shaped lichens. *Key biotopes** will usually have a greater density of key elements than the surrounding stand. Modified from: Info booklet 24 *Key biotopes** in *forest** http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/8660086/skov-info_nr_24.pdf and *Key biotopes** in *forest** Picture directory, 2001 <http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/67041/Noeglebiotoper.pdf>

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

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

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

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



and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal registration: National or local *legal** license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal** registration applies also to Organizations operating a *Management Unit** without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for *conservation** of biodiversity or *habitat** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal status: The way in which the *Management Unit** is classified according to law. In terms of *tenure**, it means the category of *tenure**, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the *Management Unit** is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, *legal** status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a *significant** impact on the economy or the *environmental values** of the *Management Unit** or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the *Management Unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0). In a Danish context, local communities may include users from all over the country.

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Long-term: The time-scale of the *forest** owner or manager as manifested by the *objectives** of the *management plan**, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent *forest** cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given *ecosystem** to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of *objectives** and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives**. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management**.

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

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

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector Organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Micro habitat: A small *habitat** in substrates and structures. On trees, a micro *habitat** is considered amongst others to include cavities, injuries and wounds on the trunk, bark, deadwood, growth forms/malformations, nests, fungi and epiphytes. See Catalog of Microhabitats on Trees - Reference List for Field Usage, Integrate + Technical Report. 16 s Kilde Kraus, D. et al. Link <http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/210679/katalog-over-mikrohabitater-paa-traeer.pdf>

Mixing-percentages: The mixing-percentage describes the distribution of the area covered by different (*significant**) tree species. Ideally, the mixing-percentage describes the relationship between the trees' crown projection. In practice, the relationship between the tree species ground cover must be applied, or an estimated distribution of the areas covered by the tree species. The mixing-percentage is rounded to multiples of 5. The sum of the mixing-percentage for all species in one stand shall be 100. Note that nursing trees / single trees are not included in the mixing-percentage, as the underlying vegetation is assumed to be fully productive.

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of *restoration** techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or *restore** *native species** and associations of *native species** that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other *environmental values** so that they form *ecosystems** typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

'Natural forest*' includes the following categories:

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

The description of natural *forests** and their principal characteristics and *key elements** may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

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

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

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

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

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

A natural *forest** (naturlig skov) is in the context of the Danish FSC FM standard defined as varied vegetation regarding tree species, tree age, density and humidity, consisting primarily of *native species**.

Natural Hazards: disturbances that can present *risks** to social and *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** but that may also comprise important *ecosystem functions**; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the *Management Unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which *The Organization** must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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



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

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

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

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

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

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

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

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

A plantation is in the context of the Danish FSC FM standard defined as an even-aged planted area, dominated by non-*native species**.

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

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest** or *plantation** prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Protection: See definition of *Conservation**.

Protection Area: See definition of *Conservation Zone**.

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

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

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal** effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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



Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the *Management Unit** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an *ecosystem** that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

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

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to *environmental values** that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more *natural conditions** in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing *ecosystem** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

The *Organization** is also not obliged to restore *environmental values** that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The *Organization** is expected to take *reasonable** measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the *Management Unit** as a result of such previous impacts.

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the *Management Unit** combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial *scale** affects only a small proportion of the *forest** each year, an activity with a small or low temporal *scale** occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity *conservation** play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Sustainable level: A level of harvest or collection that does not exceed growth, and which does not prevent future harvest or collection. In relation to harvest of timber, reservations are made for an uneven age class distribution. I.e. if there are *forests** with many young stands that are building the woody biomass, or over-mature *forests** with many old stands that have exceeded the economically optimal age.

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

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

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



Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management Unit**, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization**; in compliance with *applicable laws**, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

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

Untouched forest: *Forests** areas, where the biodiversity -understood as good habitats* for threatened species*- are maintained and enhanced. *Untouched forest** can be grazed by domesticated or wild animals. A preliminary restoration* of hydrological conditions and vegetation structure will often benefit the biodiversity. Optimally the forest* should be self-sustained in the long term. Nature conservation* activities should, however, be undertaken where it is necessary to ensure the conditions for threatened species* or to control invasive species*. No harvest of wood products for the purposes of sale takes place. This definition does not consider access.

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future *forest** conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very Limited portion: The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management Unit** (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (*aquifer** over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, *peatlands**, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

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



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