



Woodmark Standard and Checklist for the Czech Republic

NOTE: MARCH 2004: DRAFT INDICATORS FROM CZECH STANDARD (FEB 03, not endorsed) HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN ITALICS. THESE ARE FOR DISCUSSION IN 2004 EVALUATION FOR POTENTIAL ADOPTION IN 2005 AT RE-EVALUATION.

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DRAFT

This checklist presents the Soil Association Woodmark Forestry Standard for the Czech Republic. The checklist has been designed for use:

- As the basis for self assessment by a forest manager or owner
- As the basis for a Woodmark scoping visit
- As the basis for a Woodmark evaluation

Layout of the standard:

The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (January 1999).

The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles. The principle itself is written across the top of each section in a grey shaded rows.

Beneath each FSC principle the Standard lists each of the FSC criteria. The criteria are also in grey shaded rows, stretching across the first two columns of the table.

The Woodmark Standard

Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The first column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark requirements for a given FSC Criterion. For example, beneath FSC criterion 1.1 there are three Woodmark requirements, numbered 1, 2 and 3. The Woodmark requirements explain what the owner/manager has to achieve in order to fully meet the FSC criterion. The section on scoring, below, explains what happens if the manager meets some of the requirements but not others, only partially meets the requirements, or feels that the requirement is inappropriate or inapplicable.

The second column lists 'Verifiers'. Verifiers are simply elements of evidence that the inspector can use to verify that the Woodmark requirements are met. Sometimes the verifier is a document, such as a written policy or a map; sometimes the inspector can verify the requirement by talking to the forest manager, to workers, or to other people involved with the forest enterprise; sometimes the inspector can verify the requirement by making an observation in the forest itself. The forest manager does not have to have all the documents mentioned as possible verifiers – the listed verifiers are just examples. If a particular document does not exist the inspector will look for another way of confirming that the criterion has been met.

The third column has several different purposes, depending on the purpose the generic standard is being used for.

- For the inclusion of regionally specific information for the consideration if the inspector during the evaluation. This column may contain details of relevant legislation and guidelines, lists of potential stakeholders to be consulted, and

particular issues that need to be highlighted so that the inspector may examine them in more detail as part of the evaluation.

- When the standard is being used for **self assessment** by a forest manager or owner, the third column can be used for recording the forester's comments or questions. These might be notes about the location of relevant documentation, or aide memoires to remind the manager how the particular requirement is met. The forest manager can also use this as the basis for comments or questions to Woodmark – for example to clarify what is meant by a particular requirement.
- The third column can also be used by the inspector during a **pre-evaluation or 'scoping' visit**. In this case the inspector will record observations in the column, and make notes about any aspects of the standard that the forest owner or manager does not comply with. The main gaps will then be summarised in a pre-evaluation report for the forester owner/manager. The inspector will also try to record as much local information as possible during the visit, to help make a properly regionalised standard for the full inspection visit.
- Finally, the third column is used by the inspector during a **full evaluation** to record their observations and comments. The inspector will be creating a record of what was seen or observed in order to verify a particular Woodmark requirement, whether anything was missing, or any other information which is relevant to the inspection.

The fourth column is only used for a full evaluation. The column is there for the inspector to provide a 'score' for each Woodmark requirement, and each FSC Criterion. The scoring system is described below:

Scoring

The Woodmark certification system is based on the recording of factual observations by the inspector, and secondly on the inspector's professional judgement as to whether each Woodmark requirement and FSC Criterion has been met. However, Woodmark does not insist on perfection! There will be very few forest managers who can meet every one of the requirements consistently.

For each Woodmark requirement, the inspector will mark the fourth column with the appropriate symbol (see key below):

- ✓ = Criterion has been met,
- ? = It is uncertain whether Criterion has been met,
- x = Criterion has not been met or
- NA = the Criterion is not applicable in this situation.

These marks do not have a rigid effect on the certification decision, but will show the general level of compliance and non-compliance.

The next stage is more important for coming to a decision. For each FSC criterion, the inspector will recommend a score of between 1 and 5, on the following basis:

1. Performance on the criterion as a whole does not constitute good stewardship of the forest resource. There is either evidence of poor stewardship, or a significant risk that problems will result if corrective action is not taken;

2. The most important requirements of the criterion are met, but there are elements that should be improved to ensure that good stewardship is maintained in the long term;
3. A score of 3 is what would be expected from a well managed enterprise of the size, type and complexity of the applicant. This level of achievement represents good forest stewardship.
4. A score of 4 represents a particularly high level of performance for the criterion. A score of 4 could be awarded when the forest management enterprise has had to overcome particular obstacles to achieve the level of performance shown, or scores particularly highly on some aspects of the criterion, though not on others.
5. A score of 5 would be awarded for outstanding performance on a particular criterion. A score of 5 recognises outstanding merit in achieving the criterion, through innovative or state of the art management. A score of 5 could be awarded for technical, social or environmental aspects of the management.

Regionalisation of the Standard

This standard was adapted from the Soil Association Forestry Programme Generic Standard. Information was included in the third column as described above. The process of regionalisation remains ongoing; the comments made by Woodmark inspectors during the evaluation for the certification for an area of state owned forests in the Czech Republic have been included. Woodmark is now in the process of soliciting other regionally specific information and comments on the standard from other important stakeholders in the region.

Example of Inspector's completed checklist

FSC Principle

FSC Criterion

Soil Association Woodmark Requirement

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST			
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	3
1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget	Budget clearly set out, expected costs and revenues shown for two years	√
2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		√
3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget	Product values appear to be somewhat overestimated	?
4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: royalties must be paid to the local forest department administration on annual basis (see regulation FD 4.511a 1989)	√
FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		Overall Score for Certification	4
1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this. (see 5.4 below for related requirements)	Sales information Discussion with local community	Clear management commitment for encouraging local processors with written strategy, several local companies already supplied with timber.	√
FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		Overall Score for Certification	2

Score (for criterion 5.1)

Regional Guidance

Inspectors mark (for requirement 5.2.1)

1 New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste	Evaluation of recent machinery purchases	No recent purchase, no short term requirements for extra machinery	NA
2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.	No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing	Some evidence of wastage of timber at the road side	X

Verifiers

Inspectors
Comments

The basis for a certification decision

Woodmark will use the inspector's recommended scores to come reach a certification decision.

Firstly, a score of '1' on any criterion represents a major non-compliance with the Standard, and requires some corrective action to be taken by the forest manager before a certificate can be awarded. Possible corrective actions may be discussed with the inspector, but ultimately the inspector cannot provide definitive advice about what corrective action would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements for certification. The inspector's role is to identify the problem; it is the forest manager's role to find the solution.

Secondly, a score of '2' on any criterion represents a minor non-compliance, and will result in either a recommended 'condition' for certification, or a 'recommendation'. 'Conditions' are corrective actions that the forest manager will be asked to implement within a set period of time (commonly 1 to 2 years). A certificate can still be issued, on the condition that the manager makes the corrective action within the specified time. Woodmark will check this at subsequent annual monitoring visits. A 'recommendation' does not *require* any corrective action on the part of the manager, but represents an area that will be looked at closely by inspectors on subsequent visits.

Thirdly, the scores for each FSC Principle will be added together and averaged. In order for Woodmark to issue a certificate the forest manager must have an average score of at least 3 (the level representing good forest stewardship) on *each FSC principle*. If the score on any principle averaged less than 3, then Woodmark would not award a certificate even though no specific pre-conditions had been specified. This does not mean the forest enterprise has failed – but that further work is required on that particular principle before a certificate can be issued. If the manager takes corrective actions within a reasonable length of time, then the Woodmark inspector will carry out an inspection of the requirements for that Principle only, and if performance now averages 3 or more then a certificate can be issued.

Where a single FSC criterion – e.g. criterion 6.2 – is itself subdivided, each subdivision will be summed and averaged to get a single figure for the criterion as a whole. It is this figure that will contribute to the overall score for the Principle. However, a score of '1' on a sub-criterion will still be regarded as a major non-conformance, resulting in the issue of pre-condition to certification.

Review of inspector's recommendations and scores

The inspector's recommendations are not final. Woodmark will only make its final certification decision after the inspector's report has been reviewed by the applicant, and after the report has also been reviewed by our Certification Review Panel.

We will take into account the comments of the forest manager, and the Certification Review Panel. We are ready to discuss the pre-conditions, or conditions for issuing a certificate, and to clear up any outstanding issues.

Once we have done this we will finalise the certification evaluation report and finalise our certification decision.

A. Vstupní informace

Principy a kritéria FSC se týkají všech les tropických, les mírného pásma i les boreálních. Velká část principů a kritérií FSC se vztahuje též na lesní plantáže. Podrobnější standardy pro tyto a další vegetační typy mohou být připraveny na národní a místní úrovni.

Principy a kritéria FSC musí být zahrnuty do hodnotících systémů a standardů všech certifikačních organizací, které chtějí získat akreditaci FSC. Principy a kritéria byly vytvořeny zejména pro lesy s převládající deko-produkční funkcí, na různých úrovních jsou však použitelné pro lesy obhospodařované pro jiné než dřevní produkty a lesy jiných funkcí.

Principy a kritéria FSC je nutno brát jako jeden celek, pokud princip nevyjaduje jejich významnost.

FSC a další organizace s akreditací FSC nebudou trvat na absolutní shodě s principy a kritérii FSC. Závažné chyby a nedostatky v jednotlivých principech budou vylučovat kandidáty z procesu certifikace. Tato rozhodnutí budou inicit jednotliví certifikátoři, kteří doplní do jaké míry byla jednotlivá kritéria splněna a jaký význam a důsledky mají nalezené chyby.

Rozdíly a obtíže v interpretaci principů a kritérií FSC se projeví v národních a místních FSC standardech. Tyto standardy musí vypracovat každá země i region, který se zapojí do certifikace FSC. Standardy budou hodnoceny certifikátory a dalšími zájmovými a dotčenými stranami vzhledem ke smyslu certifikačního procesu, případ od případu. Pokud by to bylo nezbytné, je možno vyzvat orgány FSC, aby rozhodly ve sporných případech během samotného procesu hodnocení.

Principy a kritéria FSC mají být použity ve spojení a kombinaci s národními a mezinárodními zákony a nařízeními. FSC chce doplňovat, nikoliv nahrazovat, jiné iniciativy, které podporují odpovědné lesní hospodaření ve světě.

FSC PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES			
Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.			
Princip 1: dodržování zákonů a FSC principů			
Lesní hospodaření má respektovat všechny příslušné zákony krajiny, ve kterých působí, mezinárodní dohody a smlouvy, které se daná země zavázala dodržovat a mají vyhovět všem FSC principům a kritériím.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements. 1.1 Lesní hospodaření má respektovat všechny národní a místní zákony a administrativní doporučení.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 There are no substantiated outstanding claims of non-compliance with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management.	Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties No evidence of non compliance from audit Forest management policies and procedures demonstrate compliance with relevant requirements	Regional Guidance See Appendix 3: list of references to relevant legal document	
2 Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers		
3 There is compliance with the spirit of any relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers Forest management policies and procedures		
FSC Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid. 1.2 Mají být placeny všechny příslušné a legálně nařízené poplatky, příspěvky, daně a jiné poplatky.		Overall Score for Certification	

1 Forest managers can provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid.	Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment	Regional Guidance: <i>note applicable fees, royalties, charges</i>	
FSC Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected. 1.3 V signatářských zemích mají být respektovány ustanovení všech závazných mezinárodních smluv např.: CITES, ILO konvence, ITTA, Konvence o biologické rozmanitosti.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Forest managers are aware of implications of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in region, and implement appropriate controls to ensure that its provisions are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Species on CITES list are protected (see Appendix 1) Export licences are available as required	Regional Guidance: <i>note local species on CITES appendices 1 and 2</i>	
2 Forest managers are aware of implications of the ILO conventions applicable in their region, and implement appropriate controls to ensure that their provisions are respected. Implementation of ILO conventions 87 and 98 is a minimum requirement for certification.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Regional Guidance: <i>see 4.3</i>	
3 Forest managers are aware of implications of the ITTA in their region, and implement appropriate controls to ensure that its provisions are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Regional Guidance: <i>is country signatory to ITTA?</i>	
4 Forest managers are aware of implications of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region, and implement appropriate controls to ensure that its provisions are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Regional Guidance: <i>note implications of Convention on Biological Diversity in the region</i>	
5 Other international agreements are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Regional Guidance: <i>note any other applicable international agreements</i>	
FSC Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties. 1.4 Rozpory mezi zákony, nařízeními a FSC principy a kritérii mají být hodnoceny vzhledem ke smyslu certifikace, případ od případu, certifikátory a zainteresovanými či dotčenými stranami.		Overall Score for Certification	

<p>1 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria are identified by the forest managers, and brought to the attention of the inspection team.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities. 1.5 Obhospodařované lesní plochy mají být chráněny před ilegálními těžbami, osídlováním a jinými nepovolenými aktivitami.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 The forest management unit is protected from harvesting activities and other activities not controlled by forest managers or local people with use rights (e.g. settlement, illegal harvesting, poaching).</p>	<p>Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities.</p>		
<p>2 Systems to monitor and prevent unauthorised activities are in place.</p>	<p>Systems documented</p>		
<p>3 Managers have taken all reasonable measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest.</p>	<p>Discussion with managers</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria. 1.6 Správci lesů se mají dlouhodobě zavázat, že se budou řídit FSC principy a kritérii.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 Forest managers must provide a statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria.</p>	<p>Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel</p> <p>Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria</p>		

FSC PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Princip 2: Vlastnictví, uživatelská práva a odpovědnosti

Dlouhodobé vlastnictví a uživatelská práva k pozemkům a lesním zdrojům mají být jasně definované, dokumentované a legálně zřízené.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated. 2.1 Dlouhodobé vlastnictví pozemků má být přesně evidované pro možnost prokázání (např. název pozemku, zvyková práva nebo nájemní smlouvy).		Overall Score for Certification	
1 The name and legal status of the entity managing the forest is stated.	Documents	Regional Guidance: Real estate property is regulated by the Property Register Act and by the law on the registration of property rights	
2 Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute. A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.	Absence of significant disputes In the case of a dispute legal documents such as title deeds, lease agreement, or other appropriate documentation are available for inspection.	Regional Guidance Note: on the basis of the Land Act 1991, land collectivised during the period 1948-1989 will be handed back to the previous owners (individuals, villages and co-operatives). Demands beyond the remit of this legislation will not be upheld.	
3 Land is dedicated to long term forest management.	Evidence that management planning plans for more than one rotation No evidence of plans or activities that would prevent long term forest management		

<p>FSC Criterion 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies. 2.2 Místní komunity s vlastnickým nebo užívatelským právem, mají zajišťovat kontrolu nad lesnickými zásahy v rozsahu nezbytném pro ochranu jejich práv a zdrojů, pokud kontrolu nepřevědou, na základě všeobecného souhlasu, na jiný orgán.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are clearly documented and mapped by the forest managers.</p>	<p>Discussion with managers Consultation with local community Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc.</p>	<p>Regional guidance: <i>identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:</i> <i>Department of Nature Conservation, DUHA (see Appendix 4 for contact details)</i></p>	
<p>2 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are recognised and respected in forest management planning and practise.</p>	<p>Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Evidence in management plans and practices</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: on the basis of the Forest Act any persone is authorised to enter state forests, at his/her own personal risk, and to collect forest fruits and dry branches. Anyone entering the forest is obliged to preserve the forest environment and prevent damage. Some limitations are specified e.g entering fenced plots, riding bikes or horses, skiing/sledging off forest roads etc.</p>	

<p>3 Local communities exercise control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.</p>	<p>Existence of formal consultative committees and procedures</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements</p> <p>No evidence of restrictions imposed by forest managers without community consent</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>	<p>Regional Guidance Notes: New afforestations on state land should be undertaken with the consent of the Local Authority. According to the Forest Act state forests cannot be sublet.</p> <p><i>In countries where local communities are less physically dependent on forests but value the forest for aesthetic, spiritual or recreational reasons, consultation with representative organisations e.g. councils, citizens groups and local environmental groups should take place.</i></p>	
<p>FSC Criterion 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.</p> <p>2.3 Měl by existovat patřičný mechanismus na řešení sporů ohledně vlastnických požadavků a uživatelských práv. Okolnosti a statuty jiných sporů by měly být explicitně zahrnuty v procesu certifikace. Zásadní spory, zahrnující významnou část zájmových skupin, může vést k vyloučení společnosti z procesu certifikace.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	

1 Appropriate mechanisms exist for resolution of disputes between the forest managers and the local community over tenure claims and use rights.	Consultation with local community representatives	Regional Guidance: The State Forest Administration will decide if legitimate and reasonable demands of bodies or individuals have been upheld in the case of disputes.	
2 Existing mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights.	Consultation with local community representatives		
3 Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved.	Documented policy and procedure		
4 All reasonable efforts are made to provide local communities without legal or customary land rights with access to forest resources, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.	Documents Community consultation	Regional Guidance: <i>Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights:</i>	
5 There is no evidence of any unresolved dispute of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests regarding tenure and use rights	Community consultation	Regional Guidance: <i>Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights:</i>	

FSC PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.

Princip 3: Práva domácích obyvatel

Mají být uznána a respektována zákonná a zvyková práva domácích (domorodých) obyvatel vlastnit, využívat a hospodařit na svých pozemcích, územích a zdrojích.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
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<p>FSC Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies. 3.1 Domorodí lidé mají mít kontrolu nad způsobem hospodaření na jejich pozemcích a územích, pokud kontrolu nepřevdou, na základě všeobecného souhlasu, na jiný orgán.</p>		<p><i>It should be noted that the requirements of Principle 2 all apply to the special case of Indigenous People's rights. An additional duty of care is required of forest managers operating in or near Indigenous People's lands, in recognition of the poor history of control and consent in these circumstances in the past.</i></p>
<p>1 The identity, location and population of all indigenous and traditional peoples including migratory groups living in the vicinity of the management area are documented by the forest managers.</p>	<p>Documentation</p> <p>No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest managers</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: <i>identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:</i></p>
<p>2 All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and clearly mapped.</p>	<p>Maps</p> <p>Consultation with community representatives</p>	
<p>3 No forest management operations of any sort take place in the areas mapped in requirement 3.1.2 above, without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous or traditional peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights.</p>	<p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>	

FSC Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples. 3.2 Lesní hospodaření nesmí ohrožovat nebo jinak snižovat, přímo či nepřímo, zdroje nebo vlastnická práva domorodých lidí.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Before a forestry operation under outside management commences near an indigenous people's lands, any potential shared boundaries of the community's lands must have been physically demarcated under the supervision of the community.	Field inspection Community consultation		
2 The forestry management operation must have documented any potential threats, direct or indirect, to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife).	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of such activities Community consultation	Regional Guidance: <i>Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples.</i>	
3 The forestry management operation must have appropriate documented policies and procedures to prevent any encroachment, or direct or indirect threat to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples.	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation		
4 Inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources on, or near, indigenous and traditional lands must be compensated as determined by the indigenous and traditional communities themselves.	Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage Evidence of community control in determining the compensation		
FSC Criterion 3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in Cupertino with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers. 3.3 Místa, která mají pro domorodé obyvatele zvláštní kulturní, ekologický, ekonomický či duchovní význam mají být identifikována za spolupráce místních obyvatel a uznána a chráněna lesními správci.		Overall Score for Certification	

1 Policies and procedures for the identification, recording and mapping of sites of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity prior to the commencement of forest management activities in the forest management area as a whole are documented and have been implemented.	Documented policies and procedures Records Maps	Regional Guidance: <i>please note any known sites or types of site of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity within the management area:</i>	
2 The policies and procedures include the involvement of Indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas.	Records of involvement Consultation with Indigenous peoples' representatives		
3 Policies and procedures for the identification and protection of such sites during management operations (e.g. harvesting, road building, etc) are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented Employees informed		
4 Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented. All plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of appropriate representatives of indigenous peoples.	Documented policies and procedures Management planning documents	Regional Guidance: <i>please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites.</i>	
FSC Criterion 3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence. 3.4 Domorodým lidem má být nahrazeno využívání jejich tradičních vědomostí s ohledem na využití lesních druhů nebo způsobů hospodaření při lesních pracích. Náhrady mají být se svobodným a informovaným souhlasem domácích obyvatel formálně dohodnuty před započítáním lesních prací.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Managers have recorded all known applications of traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) in the forest operations.	Records	Regional Guidance: <i>please note any known applications of traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in the area:</i>	
2 Local communities have been informed of all such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise.	Records Discussion with local community representatives		

3 Local communities are fairly compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements.	Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment		
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FSC PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS
Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.
Princip 4: Vztah ke komunitám a práva dělníků
 Lesní hospodaření má zachovávat nebo zvyšovat dlouhodobý sociální a ekonomický blahobyt lesních dělníků a místních komunit.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services. 4.1 Komunitám, které žijí v rámci nebo v sousedství lesnický obhospodařovaných ploch, mají být poskytnuty pracovní příležitosti, školení a jiné služby.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 All reasonable efforts are made to employ, and if necessary provide training, for workers from local communities before workers are sought from further afield.	Recruitment strategy Evidence of employment of local personnel Advertisements in local newspapers Discussion with local communities	Regional Guidance: the Labour Code states that only when a Czech citizen cannot be employed can a foreigner be employed (special provision will be required). Foreigners employed under Czech legislation will have the same rights as Czech citizens. <i>Draft Czech standard: Workers are employed year-round if possible. The laying off of employees must have an operational reason and be carried out after consultation with the enterprise's union organisation.</i>	

<p>2 All reasonable efforts, appropriate to the size, type and location of the forest management enterprise, are made to ensure that members of local communities have access to basic services (e.g. health and education).</p>	<p>Support of local health facilities Provision of clean water Provision of workers' accommodation Provision of nursery or primary schooling Provision of training</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: <i>Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned</i> <i>Please mention any relevant laws and regulations</i></p>	
<p>FSC Criterion 4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families. 4.2 Lesní hospodaření má naplňovat nebo rozšiřovat ustanovení všech využitelných zákonů a směrnic zahrnující zdraví a bezpečnost zaměstnanců a jejich rodin.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.</p>	<p>Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: The Labour Code is the main source for all health and safety legislation. Medical examinations are obligatory for all new employees, the medical report must be part of the employee documentation. Drivers up to 50 years of age must take a medical examination every 2 years, those over 50 must take the examination yearly. The employee must not be expected to pay for any measure connected with health and safety. The health and safety practice should be defined in co-operation with Trade Union bodies.</p>	
<p>2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take all reasonable measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.</p>	<p>Written assessments of risk Discussions with Managers</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: The Labour code obliges the employer to produce a list of protective means based on a risk evaluation. Only protective means certified by state bodies can be applied.</p>	

3 Safety training is carried out, appropriate to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.	Training procedure documented Training records Employees aware of safety procedure	Regional Guidance: see Ministry of Forests, Water and Wood of the CSR publication 'regulations on the work safety and health protection in logging, skidding and manipulation of timber No.3/1989'	
4 Workers are provided with safety equipment, appropriate to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.	Safety equipment available and in good condition		
5 Managers take all reasonable measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.	Manager's job descriptions Disciplinary measures for failure to use safety equipment		
6 Managers record all work related accidents and deaths of employees and their causes, record actions taken to prevent similar accidents in future, and implement such preventative actions.	Records Discussions with managers Evidence that preventative actions implemented		
7 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	Compensation protocol documented Records of payments kept		
8 Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.	No evidence of non compliance As appropriate: Safety procedures and manuals	The extent and form of suitable compensation, including in case of death, is given by the Labour Code (see notes in Appendix 3)	
FSC Criterion 4.3 The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). 4.3 Práva dělníků organizovat se a svobodně vyjednávat s jejich zaměstnavateli mají být garantované podle mezinárodních úmluv Konvence 87 a 98 Mezinárodní organizace pracujících (International Labour Organisation)		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87 (see Appendix 2) This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.	Copies of ILO convention 87 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts No evidence of non-compliance	The State is also a signatory to ILO Agreement 155 concerning the rights of workers to refuse any work on the ground that it could endanger the life or health of the employee without any recourse.	

<p>2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98 (see Appendix 2)</p> <p>This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.</p>	<p>Copies of ILO convention 98 Discussions with manager Written conditions of employment Contracts No evidence of non-compliance</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.</p> <p>4.4 Do hospodářského plánování a lesních prací mají být začleněny výsledky hodnocení sociálních dopadů. Mají být udržovány konsultace s lidmi a skupinami, které jsou přímo ovlivněni lesním hospodařením.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 Managers have completed and implemented an evaluation of the social impact , appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifies affected groups - includes consultation with affected groups - identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups - specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts - provides for regular contact with affected groups to monitor effectiveness of measures. 	<p>Records</p>	<p><i>Draft Czech Standard: Discussions led with local interest groups, civic associations, and persons (?) are documented as are their comments, "demands" and suggestions related to forest management</i></p>	
<p>2 Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions.</p>	<p>Management plan or supporting documents</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</p> <p>4.5 Mají být přijaty patřičné mechanismy vedoucí k řešení stížností a poskytování dostatečných kompenzací v případě ztrát nebo poškození týkajících se zákonných nebo zvykových práv, vlastnictví, zdrojů nebo živobytí místních lidí. Mají být učiněna opatření, zamezující tyto ztráty a poškození.</p>		<p><i>Regular communication will generate trust through transparency of actions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions</i></p>	

<p>1 Appropriate mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented.</p>	<p>Documented mechanism for resolving grievances</p> <p>Use of mechanism recorded</p> <p>Statutory procedures if applicable</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: <i>Draft Czech Standard: The owner sets a responsible person for the handling of complaints and compensation of losses. The Responsible person registers each suggestion or complaint related to the management of FSC – certified forests and handles it in accord with valid FSC standards and is capable of proving this to the Certification Body.</i></p>	
<p>2 Appropriate mechanisms exist and are implemented for providing fair compensation to local people where their legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged.</p>	<p>Documented procedure for deciding compensation</p> <p>Statutory procedures if applicable</p>	<p>Regional Guidance:</p>	

<p>FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits Princip 5: Užítky z lesa Lesní hospodářská opatření mají podnítit účelné využívání rozmanitých lesních funkcí tak, aby zajišťovala ekonomickou životaschopnost a širokou řadu environmentálních a sociálních užitků.</p>			
<p>SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>VERIFIER(S)</p>	<p>COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE</p>	<p>score</p>
<p>FSC Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.</p> <p>5.1 Lesní hospodaření by mělo usilovat o ekonomickou životaschopnost s plným ohledem na environmentální, sociální, provozní a výrobní náklady a zajistit investice nezbytné k udržení ekologické produktivity lesa.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	

1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget		
2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		
3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget		
4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: <i>please provide information about regional requirements with respect to royalties or other fee payments</i>	
5 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.	Annual budget		
FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products. <u>5.2</u> Lesní správy a obchodní společnosti by měly podnítit optimální využití a místní zpracování rozmanitých lesních produktů.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this. (see 5.4 below for related requirements)	Sales information Discussion with local community	Draft Czech Standard: An owner of an area of forest over 1000ha will work out a marketing strategy with the aim of supporting local processing of forest products	
FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources. 5.3 Lesní hospodaření by mělo minimalizovat odpad spojený s těžbou a na místě prováděným zpracováním a vyvarovat se poškození jiných lesních zdrojů.		Overall Score for Certification	

1 New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste	Evaluation of recent machinery purchases		
2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.	No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing		
FSC Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product. 5.4 Lesní hospodaření by mělo usilovat o posílení místních ekonomik, činit je různorodými, tak aby se zabránilo závislosti na pouze jednom z lesních produktů.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Managers have information on the range of the forest's potential products and services, including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation.	Research papers/reports Local survey results Discussion with managers		
2 Managers are aware of the role of these products and services in the local economy (whether as trade goods or for subsistence).	Discussion with managers		
3 Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments		
4 Managers encourage the utilisation of lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments Existing local enterprises		
FSC Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries. 5.5 Lesní hospodářská opatření musí uznávat, udržet a tam, kde to bude třeba, i zvyšovat kvalitu lesních funkcí a zdrojů, jako vodních zdrojů a rybářství.		Overall Score for Certification	

1 Forest managers have information on the down stream uses of water from the forest watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for requirements with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers		
2 Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for requirements with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers		
FSC Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained. 5.6 Míra těžby a sběru lesních produktů nesmí překročit hranice, při kterých může být trvalá.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated.	Management plan and/or associated documentation	Regional Guidance: The 1996 Forest Act states that natural regeneration should be used in suitable conditions Act No. 289/1995 Coll. Prescribe that the minimum rotation length of planned main felling must be 80 years.	
2 The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than one rotation) is clearly stated.	Management plan and/or associated documentation		
3 The expected level of harvesting is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield of the forest products on which the management plan is based.	Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models		
4 All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit , and in line with the best available data for the locality from relevant research and/or inventories.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		

5 The expected level of harvesting in the long term does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield, taking into account any special silvicultural treatments that have been applied.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		
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PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.
Princip 6: Vliv na životní prostředí
 Lesní hospodaření bude chránit biologickou rozmanitost a s ní spojené hodnoty, vodní zdroje, půdu, jedinečné a křehké ekosystémy a krajiny, a tím udržovat ekologické funkce a integritu lesa.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
<p>FSC Criterion 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations</p> <p>6.1 Musí být vyhotoveno hodnocení vlivů na životní prostředí, adekvátní měřítku, intenzitě lesního hospodaření a jedinečnosti ovlivněných zdrojů. Hodnocení vlivů na životní prostředí bude zapracováno do systému hospodaření (lesních hospodářských plánů). Hodnocení bude zahrnovat jak krajinnou složkovou analýzu (landscape level consideration) stejně jako vliv zpracujících zařízení. Vliv na životní prostředí bude hodnocen před započítáním prací, které mohou narušit dané území.</p>		<p><i>Information from descriptions of forest resources detailed in 7.1b should be used in assessments of impacts</i> <i>Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards detailed in 7.1f</i></p>	

<p>1 A system is specified which ensures that an appropriate assessment of environmental impact is made before commencement of any site-disturbing operations.</p> <p>The system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management - takes account of landscape level considerations - is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources 	<p>Documented system Records of results of assessment</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: <i>Please identify any regional guidelines or legislation with respect to requirements for environmental impact assessment</i></p>	
<p>2 There is a system to ensure that results of the impact assessment are taken account of in subsequent operations.</p>	<p>Documented system Records of results of assessment</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.2a Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).</p> <p>6.2 Musí existovat záruky na ochranu vzácných a ohrožených druhů a jejich stanovišť (např. hnízda a místa krmení). Mají být vytvořeny chráněná území a ochranné zóny, odpovídající rozsahu a intenzitě lesního hospodaření a jedinečnosti ovlivňovaných zdrojů. Musí být regulován nepatřičný lov, rybolov, pytláctví či sběr.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information.</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers Records Consultation with local biologists</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: <i>please note any particular rare, threatened or endangered species that are likely to be relevant in the region</i></p>	
<p>2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.</p>	<p>Maps</p>		
<p>3 Effective procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats.</p>	<p>Management plan and/or supporting documents</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.2b Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.</p>	<p>Maps Consultation with local biologists Field visit</p>		

5 At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective.	Maps Field visit	Regional Guidance: <i>note statutory requirements for protected areas</i>	
6 At least half of this area (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is fully protected from commercial harvesting.	Maps Field visit		
7 Selection of conservation zones and protected areas is justified in terms of their potential to maximise their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
9 The movement of key plant and animal species between reserved and harvested areas is encouraged by retaining corridors of uncut forest based on streamsides with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.2c Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.		Overall Score for Certification	
10 Measures for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented.	Documents Management plan		
11 All reasonable measures are taken to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.	Discussions with forest managers		

FSC Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. 6.3 Ekologické funkce a hodnoty je nutno udržet netknuté, zvýšit je nebo znovuobnovit, včetně: A. obnovy lesa a sukcese. B. genetické, druhové a ekosystémové rozmanitosti. C. přirozených koloběhů, které ovlivňují produktivitu lesního ekosystému.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 The silvicultural system adopted is appropriate to the ecology of the forest.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists	Regional Guidance: the 1996 Forestry Act (see 5.6.1)	
2 Systems which use small clearfell areas, selective felling and create varied age class have been considered.	Discussion with forest managers		
3 Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and date of planting and felling, in harmony with the landscape.	As above		
4 The scale of felling (e.g. coupe size) is commensurate with the natural dynamics of the forest type and the area under consideration (unless clearly justified silvicultural reasons are given).	Historical evidence if available Management plan and/or supporting documentation		
5 Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation.	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Best available scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
7 Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection		

8 Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained, appropriate to the local situation.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection	Regional Guidance: the 1996 Forestry Act orders that all dead wood from conifers must be removed from the forest before the end of June to prevent the outbreak of disease	
FSC Criterion 6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources. 6.4 Reprezentativní vzorky existujících ekosystémů v krajině mají být chráněny v jejich přirozeném stavu a zaznamenávány do mapy, adekvátně k rozsahu, intenzitě zásahů a jedinečnosti jimi ovlivňovaných zdrojů.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 See 6.2.8		<i>Draft Czech Standard: When defining areas of non-intervention, preference should be given to the options with a larger area. The smallest possible acreage is 5 ha; meanwhile each area must reside in at least two stand heights. These areas must be marked on maps, and regularly monitored.</i>	
FSC Criterion 6.5a Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; 6.5 Musí být zformulovány a zavedeny směrnice na kontrolu eroze - minimalizaci poškození lesních porostů během těžby, stavbu cest a jiná mechanických narušení – a ochranu vodních zdrojů.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 There are written policies and procedures for new road building and road maintenance	Policies and Procedures	Regional Guidance: <i>where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted.</i>	

<p>2 Policies and procedures include the following requirements for the design and building of new roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of alterations to the natural features will occur - Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes - Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and streamsides is minimised - Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas - Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion - Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion 	<p>Documents Field inspection of roads</p>	<p><i>Draft Czech Standard: New paths and reconstruction of the path network must be planned and executed in such a way as to minimise their impact on the water regime and any eventual other functions of the surrounding landscape. Asphalt paths can only be built in cases where the use of a different technology does not guarantee the functionality needed for nature-friendly forest management and proven in the evaluation of various project variants.</i></p>	
<p>3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to protection of water resources.</p>	<p>Training records Discussion with machinery operators</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 6.5b Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	

<p>4 Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following requirements with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised - Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream - Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible - Culverts are designed so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish - Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed. 	<p>Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: while the legal ownership of streams and rivers may not be with the FMU, stream side vegetation will be the responsibility of managers and this and other activities effecting water quality will still come under the remit of this evaluation.</p> <p><i>Draft Czech standard: No deliberate major harvest (of mature stands) is performed in shore strips along waterflows and reservoirs. A shore strip here is a stand of woody species immediately bordering the shore of a waterflow or reservoir (generally made up of one or two rows of trees, depending on the shore's steepness). In bank protection belts of waterflows and reservoirs at a distance of up to 35 m from the shore no clearcutting takes place. A bank protection belt here is a stand in the alluvial plain of a waterflow immediately following a shore strip.</i></p>	
<p>5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.</p>	<p>Field inspection</p>		
<p>6 Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses.</p>	<p>Field Inspection</p>		
<p>7 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.</p>	<p>Site inspection</p>		
<p>6.5c Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting,</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	

8 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.	Procedure documented	Regional Guidance: see amendments to the Forestry Act on the use of suitable technologies (e.g. cable systems on steep slopes) aimed at minimising damage from forestry operations.	
9 Policies and procedures include the following requirements, which are implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land - Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings - Lop and top may not be pushed into streams - Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated - The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate 	Harvesting procedure Field inspection of harvesting sites		
10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.	Procedure documented		
11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.	Procedure documented Field inspection		
12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.	Evaluation of new machinery purchases		
13 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.	Training records		

FSC Criterion 6.6 a Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. 6.6 Systém lesního hospodaření má podporovat rozvoj a používání environmentálně vhodných metod boje proti škůdcům na nechemické bázi a snažit se vyhnout užití pesticidů na chemické bázi. Má být zakázáno použití pesticidů skupiny 1A a 1B podle typologie Světové zdravotnické organizace (World Health Organization Type) a pesticidů na bázi chlorovaných uhlovodíků, persistentních a toxických pesticidů nebo těch jejichž deriváty zůstávají biologicky aktivní a akumulují se v potravním řetězci stejně jako pesticidy zakázané mezinárodními úmluvami. Pokud dochází k použití chemikálií, má být zajištěno odpovídající vybavení a školení pro minimalizaci zdravotních a environmentálních rizik.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available.	Documentation	Regional Guidance: <i>note laws and guideline referring to forest pest control</i> (see 6.3.8 removal of dead wood from)	
2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include: a) Name of the product b) Location of the site treated; c) Area of the site treated; d) Method of application; e) Date chemical use started; f) Date chemical use finished; g) Total quantity of the chemical used;	Records	Regional Guidance: <i>note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use</i> Companies require special licences from the State Authorities if contracted to remove chemical remnants	
3 Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims.	Discussion with managers		
4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.	Discussion with managers		

5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative which was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.	Documented procedure Records		
6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.	Records Field observations		
FSC Criterion 6.6b World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.		Overall Score for Certification	
7 The use or storage of these chemical on certified units is prohibited.	Documents Site inspection	Regional Guidance: see List of Preparations Certified for Forest Protection published annually in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture.	
8 The use or storage of seed and seedling dressings based on mercurial, organophosphate and organochlorine compounds (including Gamma HCH, Lindane and BHC), or other long-lasting chemicals which can accumulate in food chains or the ecosystem is prohibited.	Nursery production procedures / manuals		
FSC Criterion 6.6c If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.		Overall Score for Certification	
9 Training and appropriate equipment are provided to all operators.	Training manuals Training records		
10 Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling will not enter watercourses.	Site inspection		
11 All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals must be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.	Site inspection		

12 Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
13 Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, on frozen snow-covered ground or ground which has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
14 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
FSC Criterion 6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations. <u>6.7</u> Chemikálie, obaly, tekuté a pevné neorganické odpady včetně paliv a nafty (i olejů) by měly být likvidovány environmentálně vhodnými způsoby mimo místa použití.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Off-site locations have been identified for the disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste in an environmentally appropriate manner.	Site inspection	<i>Draft Czech Standard: The owner keeps a waste register as set in the provisions of law and during the contractual performance of forest activities, the responsibility for keeping a register of wastes is unambiguously set in the contract</i>	
2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.	Discussion with managers Inspection		
3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		

FSC Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited. 6.8 Použití biologicky kontrolovaných látek je nutno dokumentovat, minimalizovat, monitorovat a striktně řídit ve shodě se zákony státu a mezinárodně uznanými vědeckými protokoly. Použití geneticky modifikovaných organismů musí být zakázáno.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.	Documented procedure Records	Regional Guidance: <i>note laws and guidelines on use of biological control agents</i>	
2 Biological control agents are used only when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims as part of integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted).	Pest and disease control strategy		
3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise.	No evidence of GMO use		
FSC Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts. 6.9 Použití nepůvodních druhů má být pečlivě kontrolováno a monitorováno, aby nedošlo k nepříznivým ekologickým dopadům.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 All use of exotic species is documented and justified.	Documents	Draft Czech Standard: Introduced species are not allowed to degrade a site, nor to aggressively push out indigenous species. Species that behave invasively in the given territory are gradually eliminated from stands.	

FSC Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit. 6.10 Nesmí dojít k přeměně lesa v plantáž nebo nelesní půdu, s výjimkou okolností kdy přeměna: A. nastane jen na velmi omezené části lesní hospodářské jednotky, a B. nenastane v lesích s vysokou ochrannou hodnotou, a C. umožní zřejmý, značný, dodatečný, zajištěný, dlouhodobý užitek z hlediska ochrany přírody v rámci lesní hospodářské jednotky.		Overall Score for Certification	
Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion		

PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

Princip 7: Hospodářský plán

Hospodářský plán, přiměřený rozsahu a intenzitě zásahů, má být vypracován, uskutečňován a dodržován podle časového harmonogramu. Musí být jasně vyjádřeny dlouhodobé cíle a způsoby, jak jich dosáhnout.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENT	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 7.1a The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives. 7.1 Hospodářský plán a podpůrná dokumentace mají obsahovat: A. Cíle hospodaření.		Overall Score for Certification	

1 There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management	Management plan	Regional Guidance: Ministry of Agriculture regulation No. 84/1996 Coll. on Forest Management plans regulates the function and the scope of forest management. The local state forest administration body has the duty to prepare generally binding guidelines for each forest enterprise for the preparation of a FMP. FMPs are prepared, as a rule, for a period of 10 years. Older FMP's should be updated to incorporate new legislative requirements in the 1996 Forestry Act.	
FSC Criterion 7.1b (i) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations. B. Popis lesních zdrojů, které mají být obhospodařované, environmentální limity hospodaření, typ využití půdy a vlastnický status, socio-ekonomické podmínky a informace o sousedních pozemcích.		Overall Score for Certification	
2 There is a clear description of the area under management control.	Documents Maps		
3 There is a description of the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources), appropriate to the extent and intensity of the management programme.	As above		
4 There is a clear description of any areas under management control which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.	As above		
5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.	As above		

<p>6 There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations.</p> <p>(see also Criterion 5.6)</p>	<p>Forest inventory</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 7.1b (ii) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.</p> <p>C. Popis lesního a/nebo jiného hospodářského systému, vycházející z ekologie lesa podle informací shromážděných v soupisu zdrojů.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>7 There is a description of the land use and ownership status, including a brief summary of previous use and ownership status.</p>	<p>(and see 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 7.1c The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories</p> <p>D. Zdůvodnění míry roční těžby (etátu) a druhové selekce.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>8 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.</p>	<p>See 5.6.1 and 6.3.1</p>	<p>Draft Czech standard – Management plan includes a stand map</p>	
<p>9 The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; - selection criteria of trees for felling; - method of marking trees or area selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration; 	<p>Procedure documented Field Inspection (see 5.6)</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Ministry of Agriculture regulation No. 84/1996 Coll. on Forest Management plans state that binding provisions of the management plan are the maximum total volume of felled timber and the minimum share of soil-improving and reinforcing species for stand regeneration.</p>	

FSC Criterion 7.1d The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection E. Opatření pro monitorování růstu a dynamiky lesa.			
No additional requirements.	See 5.6		
FSC Criterion 7.1e The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. F. Environmentální záruky založené na environmentálním hodnocení			
10 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented See 8.2		
FSC Criterion 7.1f The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. G. Plán pro identifikaci a ochranu vzácných a ohrožených druhů.		<i>Safeguards should be based on environmental assessments detailed in 6.1</i>	
11 The need for fire management and control has been properly evaluated and is documented.	Discussions with manager Documents		
12 In fireprone areas, or those in which fire is an integral feature of the ecology of the forest, there is a fire management plan based on appropriate maps and consideration of: i)Known ignition sources; ii)Direction of main threat; iii)Fuel, distribution and flammability; iv)Ecological features and processes in the forest; v)Special features e.g. archaeological sites, rare fire susceptible flora; vi)Neighbouring communities; vii)Local assets requiring protection; viii)Access, firebreaks and fuel reduction measures; ix) Fire detection and suppression procedures; x) Resources for control and suppression	Fire plan		

FSC Criterion 7.1g The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. H. Mapy popisující lesní zdroje, zahrnující chráněná území, plánované hospodářské zásahy a vlastnické vztahy.		Overall Score for Certification	
No additional requirements.	See 6.2a	<i>Draft Czech standard: a map of the locations of rare, specially protected, and endangered flora and fauna is a part of the management plan. The owner has drafted a strategy for determining, monitoring, and protecting specially-protected endangered, and rare species. During the monitoring and determining of these sites, the owner co-operates with nature-conservation bodies.</i>	
FSC Criterion 7.1h The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. I. Popis a ospravedlnění použití těžebních technik a zařízení.		Overall Score for Certification	
13 There are maps showing planned management activities in the short (e.g. less than five years) and medium (for example 5 – 20 years) term.	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b		
14 Maps are accessible, clear and usable.			
FSC Criterion 7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. 7.2 Hospodářský plán musí být periodicky revidován tak, aby zahrnoval výsledky monitoringu nebo nových vědeckých a technických informací, stejně jako by měl odrážet měnící se environmentální, sociální a ekonomické okolnosti.		Overall Score for Certification	

1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.	Management plan Discussions with managers		
2 Managers are aware of relevant research being undertaken or planned in the area, e.g. concerning forest management, timber production and biology/ecology.	Discussions with managers	Regional Guidance: <i>note organisations involved in research in the area</i>	
3 There is evidence that significant findings of such research, as well as the results of monitoring by the forest management enterprise, are incorporated into updated policies, plans and procedures.	Management plan Discussions with managers		
FSC Criterion 7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan. 7.3 Lesní dělníci mají absolvovat dostatečné školení a být pod dohledem tak, aby byla zajištěná náležitá realizace hospodářského plánu.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 There are records of any training provided to forest workers.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
2 All workers receive training appropriate to their tasks and responsibilities.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
FSC Criterion 7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above 7.4 S ohledem na důvěrnost informací má lesní správa uveřejnit a zpřístupnit souhrn hlavních bodů hospodářského plánu, včetně těch, které byly vyjmenovány v kritériích 7.1		Overall Score for Certification	
1 A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality. [N.B. A summary of the main elements of the management plan listed in Criterion 7.1 above will be included in Soil Association's public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is awarded]	Availability of information		

PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

Princip 8: Monitoring a hodnocení

Přiměřeně rozsahu a intenzitě lesního hospodaření má být prováděn monitoring tak, aby hodnotil stav lesa, výnosy lesních produktů, spotřebitelský řetězec dřeva (chain of custody), hospodářská opatření a jejich sociální a environmentální dopady.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENT	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 8.1 8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change. Četnost a intenzita monitorování by měla být podmíněna rozsahem a intenzitou lesních hospodářských zásahů, stejně jako relativní složitostí a zranitelností ovlivňovaného prostředí. Monitorovací postupy by měli být shodné a opakovatelné tak, aby umožňovaly porovnávání výsledků a hodnocení změn.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 There is an effective system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations on the site.	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents		
2 The frequency and expense of monitoring is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.	As above Monitoring system justified		
3 Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change.	As above	<i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtained information e.g. fixed point photography.</i>	
4 Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	As above		

FSC Criterion 8.2 a Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested. 8.2 Lesní hospodaření by mělo zahrnovat výzkum a sběr dat pro monitorování, minimálně pak následující ukazatele: A. Výnos všech těžných (sbíraných) lesních produktů.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded.	Production records		
FSC Criterion 8.2 b Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. B. Růstové poměry, zmlazování a stav lesa.		Overall Score for Certification	
2 Where reliable information on regeneration or growth rates of commercial species is not known, there is an appropriate programme in place to collect detailed information for future management.	Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates A documented programme for collection of data		
3 The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed.	Records of regular monitoring		
FSC Criterion 8.2 c Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. C. Skladba a pozorované změny flóry a fauny.		Overall Score for Certification	
4 Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		
5 Forest managers provide for appropriate monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species, including aquatic habitats (names, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, biology, ecology, behaviour), commensurate with the extent and intensity of the forest management, and the rarity and fragility of the forest ecosystem and known species within it..			

FSC Criterion 8.2 d Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. D. Environmentální a sociální dopady těžby a dalších hospodářských zásahů.		Overall Score for Certification	
6 There are regular meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the impacts (social or environmental) are recorded.	Records of meetings with representatives of local communities (see also 4.4.1)		
7 Monitoring programmes are designed, documented and implemented to collect data related to any concerns raised by the local community. Such data might relate to: water quality, seasonal water flow, fish populations, wildlife populations, etc..	As above Documented procedures Monitoring data		
FSC Criterion 8.2 e Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management. E. Náklady, produktivita a efektivita lesního hospodaření.		Overall Score for Certification	
8 There are clear accounts for the forest enterprise.	Accounts (see also 5.1)		
FSC Criterion 8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody." 8.3 Lesní hospodář musí poskytnout dokumentaci monitorovacím a certifikačním orgánům tak, aby bylo možno podchytit každý lesní produkt od místa jeho původu (proces známý jako spotřebitelský řetězec - „chain of custody“).		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Forest products that are to sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest. This may be achieved through physical marking of the timber, a system of paper control, daily or weekly production records, or a combination of these and similar techniques.	Procedure documented		
2 The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.	Procedure documented		

<p>3 Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The source of the certified timber - the date of sale - the quantity of certified timber sold - the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold - the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber - Certification code 	Records		
<p>FSC Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan. 8.4 Výsledky monitorování musí být začleněny do realizace a revize hospodářského plánu.</p>		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>1 There is evidence to demonstrates how the results of monitoring are to be incorporated into revised management plans.</p>	<p>Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2. 8.5 S ohledem na důvěrnost informací má lesní správa uveřejnit a zpřístupnit souhrn výsledků monitorovacích indikátorů, včetně těch, které byly jmenovány v kritériích 8.2.</p>		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>1 A summary of the monitoring activities listed in Criterion 8.2 above will be included in Soil Association's public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is awarded.</p>			
<p>2 Forest managers agree to make the results of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality, on request</p>			

PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

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

Princip 9: Zachování lesů s vysokou ochrannou hodnotou

Hospodářské zásahy v lesích s vysokou ochrannou hodnotou musí zachovat nebo posílit vlastnosti, kterými se tyto lesy vyznačují. Rozhodnutí, která se vztahují na lesy s vysokou ochrannou hodnotou, musí být vždy zvažovány v kontextu principu předběžné opatrnosti.

High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :
 - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
 - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
- d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in Cupertino with such local communities).

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENT	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criteria 9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management. 9.1 S ohledem na rozsah a intenzitu lesního hospodaření, bude zhotoven posudek na přítomnost vlastností (znaků) shodných s lesy s vysokou ochrannou hodnotou.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 The presence of High Conservation Value Forests has been assessed appropriately.	Results of assessment	Regional Guidance: <i>please note whether you know of any forests or areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above</i>	
2 Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.	Maps		

FSC Criteria 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof. 9.2 Značná část certifikačního procesu musí klást důraz na identifikované ochranné atributy (znaky) a podmínky pro jejich zachování.		Overall Score for Certification	
[The certification inspectors will place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and the options for their maintenance]		Regional Guidance: <i>Please note the main options that you would consider appropriate to the High Conservation Value Forests that you mentioned in 9.1 above.</i>	
FSC Criteria 9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary. 9.3 Hospodářský plán musí zahrnovat a realizovat přesně stanovená opatření, která zajistí zachování a/nebo zvýšení příslušných ochranných znaků ve shodě s principem předběžné opatrnosti. Tato opatření budou konkrétně zahrnuta ve zveřejněném souhrnu z hospodářského plánu.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Specific protection measures are detailed and implemented for areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests.	Protection measures documented and justified		
[Soil Association will summarise these measures in the public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is issued]	Evidence of implementation		
FSC Criteria 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes. 9.4 Jednou ročně má být proveden monitoring ke zhodnocení účinnosti opatření užitých pro zachování a posílení příslušných charakteristik, pro něž jsou lesy chráněny.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 A programme of at least annual monitoring, appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes, is documented and implemented.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		

FSC PRINCIPLE # 10: PLANTATIONS

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

Princip 10: Plantáže

Plantáže mají být plánovány a obhospodařovány podle principů a kritérií 1 - 9, principu 10 a jeho kritérií. Plantáže mohou poskytovat řadu sociálních a ekonomických užitků a mohou přispět k naplňování světové potřeby po lesních produktech. Měly by doplňovat hospodaření v přirozených lesích, snižovat tlak na jejich využívání a podporovat jejich obnovu a ochranu.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK REQUIREMENTS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan. 10.1 Hospodářské cíle plantáží, včetně cílů obnovy a ochrany přirozených lesů, by měly být explicitně vyjádřeny v hospodářských plánech a jasně prokázány realizací plánů.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the objectives of plantation management.	Management plan or supporting documents		
2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are clearly documented in the management plan, and are effectively implemented.	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit		
FSC Criterion 10.2a The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. 10.2 Vzhled a tvar plantáží by měly podporovat ochranu a obnovu přirozených lesů, nikoliv zvyšovat tlak na přirozené lesy. Biokoridory (wildlife corridors), ekotony, mozaiky porostů různého věku a obmýcí mají být zahrnuty do projektu plantáže. Rozsah a půdorys porostů plantáží má být vypracován v souladu s tvarem lesních porostů nacházejících se v přirozené krajině.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Plantation management on land that was previously natural forest is designed to maintain or enhance remaining characteristics of the earlier natural forest	Management plan or supporting documents	Regional Guidance: <i>note requirements of local authorities and forest grant schemes</i>	

See requirements of Principle 6, especially 6.3, and see 9.8 below.	Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point		
FSC Criterion 10.2b Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation.		Overall Score for Certification	
2 There are documented policies and procedures which ensure that:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamside or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas; - Adjoining permanent or periodically flooded areas are incorporated into streamside reserved areas, rather than being planted; - the deliberate drainage of bodies of water to permit planting does not take place (see 6.2 and 6.3 for other requirements)	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.2c The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.		Overall Score for Certification	
3 Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.	Planning procedures Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures. 10.3 Je preferována rozmanitost ve skladbě dřevin plantáží, která zvyšuje ekonomickou, ekologickou a sociální stabilitu. Rozmanitost může zahrnovat velikost a prostorové rozmístění lesních hospodářských jednotek v krajině, množství a genetické složení druhů, věkové třídy a struktury.		Overall Score for Certification	

<p>1 Opportunities are taken to modify the species composition and dimensions of timber products to provide for local needs, by planting or retaining trees or other species of plants which are valued locally or by encouraging animals that may be hunted or fished.</p>	<p>Evidence of consideration given to use of species valued by local people</p>		
<p>2 No more than 75% of the managed area is taken up by a single tree species, unless this is consistent with the natural distribution pattern for the species in the region concerned.</p> <p>[In the case exotic species, no more than 75% of the managed area may be taken up by a single exotic species] [See 6.3 for other relevant requirements]</p>	<p>Management plan or supporting documents</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.</p> <p>10.4 Výběr druhů určených pro zalesňování má být založen na jejich celkové vhodnosti pro dané stanoviště a odpovídat hospodářským záměrům. Při zakládání plantáží a obnově zničených ekosystémů se preferují původní druhy před exotickými (nepůvodními) za účelem zvýšení ochrany biologické rozmanitosti. U nepůvodních druhů, které mohou být použity jenom v případě, pokud je jejich šance na přežití větší než u přirozených, se má pečlivě monitorovat, aby byla zjištěna nezvyklá úmrtnost, choroby, přemnožení hmyzu a nepříznivé ekologické dopady.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen for the plantation, which takes into account the objectives of the plantation, and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites.</p>	<p>Justification of species used</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Ministry of Agriculture regulation No. 84/1996 Coll. states the minimum share of soil-improving and reinforcing species for stand regeneration. The 1996 Forestry Act orders the use of species that are suitable to the site in question.</p>	

2 Where an exotic species has been selected this choice must be explicitly justified. The best alternative native species must have been identified, and reasons be given for its rejection.	Record of assessment		
3 Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area. Invasive exotics are not planted.	Record of assessment	Regional Guidance: <i>list well known invasive species of area</i>	
See 8.2b for monitoring requirements			
FSC Criterion 10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover. 10.5 Část celkové hospodářské plochy lesa, podle rozlohy plantáže a regionálních standardů, bude obhospodařována za účelem obnovy přirozeného lesa.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to enhance its natural characteristics and with biodiversity as a major objective.	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	Regional Guidance: <i>note relevant laws/guidelines and forest grant scheme requirements</i>	
2 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 5% of the area of the plantation must be managed to restore the area ultimately to a natural forest cover.	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration		
FSC Criterion 10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns. 10.6 Mají být učiněna opatření, která povedou k zajištění nebo vylepšení struktury půdy, její úrodnosti a biologické aktivity. Způsoby a míra těžby, stavba a údržba cest, trasování svážnic a výběr druhů nesmí vést v dlouhodobé degradaci půdy nebo nepříznivým dopadům na kvalitu vody, její množství nebo značnému odchýlení toků z jejich tras v říčním systému.		Overall Score for Certification All provisions in 6.5 apply	

1 The use of synthetic chemical fertilisers is minimised.	Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plan or supporting documents		
2 Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.	Procedure documented Field inspection	The 1996 Forestry Act states that natural regeneration should be used in suitable conditions and that cleared areas on forest land must be reforested within 2 years and that a forest stand on such areas must be established within 7 years from establishment.	
See also 6.5b and 6.5c			
FSC Criterion 10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7. 10.7 Je třeba přijmout opatření k předcházení a minimalizaci přemnožení škůdců, chorob, požárů a introdukce invazivních rostlin. Integrovaná ochrana před škůdci musí tvořit zásadní část hospodářského plánu s přednostním důrazem na metody prevence a biologické kontroly spíše než chemické pesticidy a umělá hnojiva. Při hospodaření na plantážích musí být učiněno vše pro upuštění od používání chemických pesticidů a umělých hnojiv, včetně jejich použití ve školkách. Použití chemikálií je zahrnuto také v kritériích 6.6 a 6.7.		Overall Score for Certification	
1 There is a documented integrated pest management strategy. (see 6.6a, b and c for further requirements related to chemical use)	Documents	Regional Guidance: the 1996 Forestry Act orders the removal of dead wood from conifers (see 6.3.8).	
2 The need for fire management and control has been properly evaluated and is documented (see 7.1f).	Documents		
3 Measures are taken to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.	Documents Field inspection		

<p>FSC Criterion 10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.</p> <p>10.8 Vzhledem k rozsahu a rozmanitosti prací by mělo monitorování plantáží zahrnovat pravidelné hodnocení potenciálních stanovištních i mimostanovištních (nelze je identifikovat v lese) ekologických a sociálních vlivů (např. přirozené zmlazení, vliv na vodní zdroje a úrodnost půdy, vliv na prosperitu místních komunit a sociální blaho), mimo body pojednané v principech 8, 6 a 4. Žádné druhy nebudou vysazovány celoplošně, dokud vyzkoušení na místě a/nebo zkušenosti neprokázaly, že jsou tyto druhy na místo dobře ekologicky adaptované, nejsou invazivní a nemají významně negativní ekologický vliv na jiné ekosystémy. Zvláštní pozornost by měla být věnována sociálním aspektům při nabývání půdy pro plantáže, zvláště pak ochraně místních vlastnických práv, využívání a přístupu na pozemky.</p>	<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>		
<p>1 There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience.</p>	<p>Records of assessments Management plan or supporting documents</p>		
<p>2 Plantations are not established on sites of important or sensitive ecosystems; areas of high or unique biological diversity; planned conservation or protection areas or where there are possible adverse effects on an important water catchment area.</p>	<p>Planning procedure Consultation with local biologists</p>		
<p>3 All new plantations or new plantings greater than 5 000 ha are subject to a formal environmental and social impact assessment.</p> <p>(See Criterion 4.4 for related requirements)</p>	<p>Social impact assessment Environmental impact assessment</p>		

<p>FSC Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion.</p> <p>10.9 Plantáže založené na územích, která vznikla přeměnou z přirozených lesů po listopadu 1994, nelze běžně přihlašovat k certifikaci. Certifikace může být povolena za okolností, kdy certifikačnímu orgánu bude předložen dostačující důkaz, že hospodář/vlastník není přímo nebo nepřímo zodpovědný za tuto přeměnu.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>1 The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1st 1994 (but see 6.10 and 10.9), unless there is clear evidence that the current owner(s) and manager(s) were not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion.</p>	<p>Evidence of previous land use Date of planting</p>		

Appendix 1. CITES

CITES APPENDIX I The trade in the following timber species is restricted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES):

Wild specimens of these species are effectively banned from trade.

<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir
<i>Araucaria araucana</i> populations)	Monkey puzzle tree/Parana pine (Chilean
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian rosewood/Rio rosewood
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce/Chilean false larch
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's podocarp

CITES APPENDIX II Trade in these species is monitored.

<i>Araucaria araucana</i> populations)	Monkey puzzle tree/Parana pine (Non-Chilean
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>	
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	Lignum vitae/Tree of life
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	Lignum vitae/Tree of life
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i>	
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Afrormosia (Logs, sawn timber and veneers only)
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	Quira macawood
<i>Swietenia humilis</i> mahogany/Honduras mahogany	Central American mahogany/Mexican
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> timber and veneers only)	Cuban mahogany/Caribbean mahogany (Logs, sawn

The Responsible Forestry Programme supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline:

<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>	Pink ivorywood
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Tulipwood
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian rosewood, Sonokeling
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African blackwood
<i>Diospyros celebica</i>	Macassar ebony
<i>Diospyros crassiflora</i>	African ebony
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Sri Lankan ebony
<i>Diospyros muni</i>	Thai ebony
<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i>	Philippine ebony
<i>Entandrophragma</i> (all 11 spp.)	Utile, Sapele, African mahogany
<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Ramin
<i>Khaya</i> (all 7 spp.)	African mahogany
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaf mahogany

APPENDIX III These species are threatened in just one country but common elsewhere. Trade from that country is controlled.

<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	Yellow wood
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	

These appendices are subject to periodic revision.

Appendix 2. ILO Conventions

ILO Convention No. 87

Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise

C. 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948

PREAMBLE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at San Francisco by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Thirty-first Session on 17 June 1948;

Having decided to adopt, in the form of a Convention, certain proposals concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise, which is the seventh item on the agenda of the session;

Considering that the preamble to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation declares "recognition of the principle of freedom of association" to be a means of improving conditions of labour and of establishing peace;

Considering that the Declaration of Philadelphia reaffirms that "freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress";

Considering that the International Labour Conference, at its Thirtieth Session, unanimously adopted the principles which should form the basis for international regulation;

Considering that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its Second Session, endorsed these principles and requested the International Labour Organisation to continue every effort in order that it may be possible to adopt one or several international Conventions;

adopts this ninth day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight the following Convention, which may be cited as the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948:

Part I. Freedom of Association

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation for which this Convention is in force undertakes to give effect to the following provisions.

Article 2

Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation.

Article 3

1. Workers' and employers' organisations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes.

2. The public authorities shall refrain from any interference which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof.

Article 4

Workers' and employers' organisations shall not be liable to be dissolved or suspended by administrative authority.

Article 5

Workers' and employers' organisations shall have the right to establish and join federations and confederations and any such organisation, federation or confederation shall have the right to affiliate with international organisations of workers and employers.

Article 6

The provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 4 hereof apply to federations and confederations of workers' and employers' organisations.

Article 7

The acquisition of legal personality by workers' and employers' organisation, federations and confederations shall not be made subject to conditions of such a character as to restrict the application of the provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 4 hereof.

Article 8

1. In exercising the rights provided for in this Convention workers and employers and their respective organisations, like other persons or organised collectives, shall respect the law of the land.

2. The law of the land shall not be such as to impair, nor shall it be so applied as to impair, the guarantees provided for in this Convention.

Article 9

1. The extent to which the guarantees provided for in this Convention shall apply to the armed forces and the police shall be determined by national laws or regulations.

2. In accordance with the principle set forth in paragraph 8 of article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the ratification of this Convention by any Member shall not be deemed to affect any existing law, award, custom or agreement in virtue of which members of the armed forces or the police enjoy any right guaranteed by this Convention.

Article 10

In this Convention the term "organisation" means any organisation of workers or of employers for furthering and defending the interests of workers or of employers.

Part II. Protection of the Right to Organise

Article 11

Each member of the International Labour Organisation for which this Convention is in force undertakes to take all necessary and appropriate measures to ensure that workers and employers may exercise freely their right to organise.

Articles 14-21: Declarations of application to non-metropolitan territories

Articles 14-21: Standard final provisions

Date of coming into force: 4 July 1950

ILO Convention No. 98

Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively

C. 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1949

PREAMBLE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Thirty-second Session on 8 June 1949, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals concerning the application of principles of the right to organise and to bargain collectively, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this first day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine the following Convention, which may be cited as the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949:

Article 1

1. Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment.

2. Such protection shall apply more particularly in respect of acts calculated to-

(a) to make the employment of a worker subject to the condition that he shall not join a union or shall relinquish trade union membership;

(b) cause the dismissal of or otherwise prejudice a worker by reason of union membership or because of participation in union activities outside working hours or, with the consent of the employer, within working hours.

Article 2

1. Workers' and employers' organisations shall enjoy adequate protection against any acts of interference by each other or each other's agents or members in their establishment, functioning or administration.

2. In particular, acts which are designed to promote the establishment of workers' organisations under the domination of employers or employers' organisations, or to support workers' organisations by financial or other means, with the object of placing such organisation under the control of employers or employers' organisations, shall be deemed to constitute acts of interference within the meaning of this Article.

Article 3

Machinery appropriate to national conditions shall be established, where necessary, for the purpose of ensuring respect for the right to organise as defined in the preceding Articles.

Article 4

Measures appropriate to national conditions shall be taken, where necessary, to encourage and promote the full development and utilisation of machinery for voluntary negotiation between employers or employers' organisations and workers' organisations, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements.

Article 5

1. The extent to which the guarantees provided for in this Convention shall apply to the armed forces and the police shall be determined by national laws or regulations.

2. In accordance with the principle set forth in paragraph 8 of article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the ratification of this Convention by any Member shall not be deemed to affect any existing law, award, custom or agreement in virtue of which members of the armed forces or the police enjoy any right guaranteed by this Convention.

Article 6

This Convention does not deal with the position of public servants engaged in the administration of the State, nor shall it be construed as prejudicing their rights or status in any way.

Articles 7, 8 and 11-16: Standard final provisions

Articles 9 and 10: Declarations of application to non-metropolitan territories

Date of coming into force: 18 July 1951

Appendix 3 References to Relevant Legal Documents

CONSTITUTION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The Human Rights and Liberties Declaration as declared by the Presidium of the Czech National Council in December 16, 1992 as a part of the Constitutional Order of the Czech Republic.

Act No. 40/1964 Coll., The Civil Code (full version - Act No. 47/1992 Coll., in version of the Act 264/1992 Coll.)

Act No. 513/1991 Coll., The Commercial Code as amended in later versions.

RESTITUTION

Act No. 229/1991 Coll. On the Property Rights to the Land and other Agricultural Funds (the Land Act), (full version in the Act No. 195/1993 Coll., in the verdict of the Constitutional Court No. 131/1994 Coll).

LAND

Act of the Czech National Council No. 344/1992 Coll. On the Register of Real Estate Property of the Czech Republic (the Property Register Act) as amended in later versions. The Regulation of the Czech Office on Surveying Geodesy and the Real Estate Property Register No. 190/1996 Coll., providing the Act No. 265/1992 Coll. On the Estate Property and other Entities Registration in version of the Act No. 210/1993 Coll. and the Act of the CNC No. 344/1992 Coll. On the Register of Real Estate Property of the Czech Republic (the Property Register Act) as amended in later versions.

FORESTS

Act No. 289/1995 Coll. On Forests and on Changes and Amendments to some Acts (the Forest Act).

DIRECTIVES:

The Amendment of the Ministry of Agriculture (hereinafter MA) No. 80/1996 Coll. On Subventions to Planting of the Minimal Share of Ameliorative and Supporting tree species and Compensation of the Higher Costs Related.

The Amendment of the MA No. 81/1996 Coll., On Calculating the Damages or Losses in Productive Forest Functions.

The Amendment of the MA No. 78/1996 Coll. On Forest Zones Endangered by the Air Pollution.

The Amendment of the MA No. 77/1996 Coll. On prescribed requirements of the application on withdrawal or limiting and detailed information on protection of the land intended to fulfil the forest functions.

The Amendment of the MA No. 82/1996 Coll. On Genetically Classification, Forest Regeneration, Reforestation and Registration in Manipulation of the Seed Material and Seedlings of Forest Tree Species.

The Amendment of the MA No. 100/1996 Coll. On prescribed requirement of the licence application in forest management and details on licences in forest management.

The Amendment of the MA No. 101/1996 Coll. On details of the forest protection and a model of an official insignia and official identity pass of the forest warden.

The Amendment of the MA No. 102/1996 Coll. On calculating the costs on the work of a professional forest manager, when paid by the State.

The Amendment of the MA No. 83/1996 Coll. On Regional Forest Management Plans and Administrative Units.

The Amendment of the MA No. 84/1996 Coll. On Forest Management Plans.

Enclosure No. 10 "Obligatory regulations on financial subventions in forest management in 1997 and control of their use" to the Act No. 315/1996 Coll. On the State Budget of the Czech Republic for 1997.

List of Preparations Certified for the Forest Protection as agreed by the Ministry of Agriculture - Forest Dept. in accordance with the Regulations of the List of Preparations Certified for the Protection of Plants from the 1997.

GAME MANAGEMENT

Act No. 23/1962 Coll. On Game Keeping and Hunting as amended in later versions.

The Amendment of the MA No. 134/1996 Coll. provided the Game Keeping and Hunting Act.

Methodical Instruction of the MA-Forest Dept. No. 1/1996 "Establishing of the investigation plots for the game state control".

WORK AND SALARY

Act No. 65/1965 Coll. Work Code as amended in later versions.

The Act No. 1/1991 Coll. On the employment as amended in later versions.

The Act No. 1/1992 Coll. On the Salary, Working Activity Premiums and an Average Salary as amended in later versions.

WORK SAFETY

Act No. 20/1966 Coll. On Public Health-care as amended in later versions.

The Regulation of the Czech office on the work safety No. 42/1985 Coll. On safety in work with a chain saw.

Regulations on the work safety in logging, skidding, transport and manipulation of wood, Information of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, part 1/1992.

(Notice of the MA on publishing of the Regulation No. 47/92-650 from 9 January 1992, changing the previous "Regulations" of the former Ministry of Forest, Wood and Economy of the CSR).

Regulation of the Ministry of Labour and Social care No. 204/1994 Coll. On the extent and details on providing of personal protective and hygiene means.

Act No. 174/1968 On the state control of the work safety in latter amendments.

Notes on compensation protocol in the Labour Code:

On the base of the Labour Code, the employer is obliged to ensure in necessary extent to the employee suffering injury or disease in work compensation for:

a) lose of salary

- compensation of the salary lose during the time of working disability
- compensation of salary lose after working ability finished
- b) pain and difficult social position
- c) compensation of curing expenses
- d) material damage

According to the Labour Code, the employer is obliged in case of the death of the employee, to compensate in obligatory extent (i.e. in case he did not prove the injury was caused by the employee):

- all expenses connected with the necessary and reasonable treatment
- compensation of reasonable funeral expenses
- compensation of expenses for survivors aliments
- unrepeated compensation to the survivors
- compensation of material damage or loss

On the base of the Labour Code all the employers are obliged to be insured for the caöse of possible responsibility on work injury or professional disease. It is a legal insurance based on the reality presented in the law.

INSURANCE

Act of the Czech National Council No. 185/1991 Coll. On Insurance as amended in later versions.

RELATION TO THE TRADE UNION

Act No. 83/1990 Coll. On Citizen Association as amended in later versions.

Act No. 120/1990 Coll. On some relations between Trade Unions and the employers as amended in later versions.

Act No. 2/1991 On Collective Negotiation as amended in later versions.

Regulation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Care of the CR 16/1991 Coll. On exchange agency, negotiators and agreements of higher degree.

TAXES

a) Act of the Czech National council No. 586/1992 Coll. On the income taxes as amended in later versions.

b) Act of the CNC No. 338/1992 Coll. On the real estate property tax as amended in later versions.

c) Act of the CNC No. 16/1993 Coll. On the road tax as amended in later versions.

d) Act of the CNC No. 588/1992 Coll. On the added value tax as amended in later versions.

e) Act of the CNC No. 593/1992 Coll. On deposits for stating of the income tax base as amended in later versions.

Act of the CNC No. 337/1992 Coll. On tax and payments control Act of the CNC no. 531/1990 Coll. On regional finance organs Regulation of the Ministry of Finances No. 25/1994 Coll. On tax registration and transfer to the tax recipient as amended in later versions.

SOCIAL CARE

Act No. 100/1988 On the Social Care as amended in later versions.

Regulation No. 149/1988 Coll. providing the Act on the social care as amended in later versions.

Act of the CNC No. 550/1991 Coll. On the Health Insurance as amended in later versions.

Act of the CNC No. 589/1992 Coll. On the social insurance and allowance to the State policy of the employment as amended in later versions.

Act of the CNC No. 592/1992 Coll. On General Health Insurance as amended in later versions.

Act No. 54/1956 Coll. On the health insurance of the employees as amended in later versions.

ACCOUNTING

Act. No. 563/1991 Coll. On Accounting as amended in later versions.

CONSTRUCTION, SITE PLANNING

Act No. 50/1976 Coll. On Site Planning and Construction Rule (Construction Act) as amended in later versions.

Regulation No. 84/1976 Coll. On Site Planning Source Material and Site Planning Documentation.

Regulations related as amended in later versions.

Act of the CNC No. 360/1992 Coll. On the work of authorised architects and civil engineers and technical workers in construction work as amended in later versions.

Act No. 30/1968 Coll. On the state certification in latter amendments.

Regulation of the Ministry of Transport No. 104/1997 Coll. providing the Act on the Road Transport, enclosure No. 1 List of the Czech standards related.

The technical standards recommended, item No. 50 of the CNS 73 6108 Forest Road Network.

TRADE AND BUSINESS

Act No.455/1991 Coll. On Business Licences (Small business act) Act No.105/1990 Coll. On Private Business Policy as amended in later versions.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Act of the CNC No. 282/1991 Coll. On the Czech Environmental Inspection and its Activity in Forest Protection.

Act of the CNC No. 114/1992 Coll. On the Nature and Landscape Protection in latter amendment No. 347/1992 Coll.

Act No. 17/1992 Coll. On the Environment.

Act of the CNC No. 244/1992 Coll. On the Classification of the Impact on Environment.

Act No. 238/1991 Coll. On Waste Material.

Act No. 138/1973 Coll. On waters (Water Act).

Regulation of the former Ministry of Forests, Waters and Economy No. 28/1975, stating water runs and the basins and the list of economically important water runs.

Regulation of the MFWE No. 6/1977 Coll. On the Protection of Surface and Ground Water Sources Instructions for the Management on Forest Land in Protective Zones of Water Sources No. 20281/ORLH/81/ODV/82 dated 22 June, 1982, Information of the Ministry of CSR, item 14, year 1982.

Directive of the Ministry of Health Care of the CSR No. 51 On basic hygiene principles for stating and use of the protective zones of water sources for the public supply of drinking and technical water and building of water reservoirs (registered in the Coll., item 20/1979).

Act No. 44/1988 Coll. On Preservation and Use of Mineral Sources (Mining act).

Appendix 4 Potential Stakeholders

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GLOSSARY

Words in this document are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by forest managers and certifiers. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

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. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological diversity values: The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Chain of custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

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

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.

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Endangered species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Exotic species: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

Forest integrity: The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

Forest management/manager: The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.

Genetically modified organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

High Conservation Value Forests: High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- e) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :

- concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
 - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- f) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
 - g) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
 - h) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Indigenous lands and territories: The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. (Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Part VI)

Indigenous peoples: "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).

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.

Local laws: Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

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.

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural Forest: Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management.

Nontimber forest products: All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

Other forest types: Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship.

Plantation: Forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

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

Silviculture: The art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfill the objectives of the owner. This may, or may not, include timber production.

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

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).

Threatened species: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources 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.