

	SGS QUALIFOR PROGRAMME	Number	AD 63
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QUALIFOR PROGRAMME MAIN ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Company:	Lesni sprava Lany
Project Number	1303953
Address:	
Location:	Lany
Country:	Czech Republik
Scope:	Forest Management Certification
Date:	4.-5.6.2003
Assessors:	Eckart Lange, Christian Kobel

Scope of the certificate:

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Note: * denotes requirements which apply to organisations with over 5000 hectares only

QUALIFOR REQUIREMENTS	GUIDANCE	OBS/CAR
1. <i>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.</i>		
1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements		
1.1.1. [CZ 1.1 I] there is a system to be aware of and implement requirements of new and existing relevant legislation, codes of practice or guidelines	Relevant legislation, codes of practice, guidelines or agreements will cover the following areas: forestry, environment, game rearing/hunting, fishing, biological control, labour, health and safety, finance, trade	
1.1.2. [CZ 1.1 I] *relevant legal, code of practice or guideline requirements are implemented through a system of controlled operational guidelines and procedures		
1.1.3. employees and contractors understand and comply with all legal requirements relevant to their responsibilities		
1.1.4. where non-compliances are identified corrective actions are implemented		
1.1.5. [CZ 1.1 II] there is no evidence of non-compliance with legal requirements		
1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid		
1.2.1. [CZ 1.2 I] there is evidence that required payments have been made		
1.2.2. provision has been made to meet the costs of future fees		
1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all the binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.		
1.3.1. [CZ 1.3 I] there is a system to be aware of and implement requirements of new and existing applicable international agreements, where these are not covered by existing national legislation	Relevant international agreements may cover the following areas: forestry, environment, game rearing/hunting/fishing, biological control, labour, health and safety, finance, trade	
1.3.2. [CZ 1.3 I] *relevant agreement requirements are implemented through a system of controlled operational guidelines and procedures		
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.		

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[CZ 1.4 I] I. The owner* keeps a record of and justifies all conflicts between laws and directives on the one hand and the FSC criteria and principles on the other, and documents all measures taken with the intent of preventing such conflicts in the future.	1.4. means conflict between Legislation and FSC-Criteria not to be in conflict with FSC or Legislation. The FSC certification process checks the non compliance with FSC-Criteria and records them. Non compliance with legislation is covered by 1.1.	
1.4.1. any identified conflicts are documented		
1.4.2. involved and affected parties are consulted		
1.4.3. action taken to address the conflict is described		

1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities		
CZ 15 I. In the case of disallowed logging by a third party, the owner* informs the relevant authorities and accepts appropriate measures.		
CZ 15 II. In the case of illegal waste dumps, the owner* shall accept appropriate measures and eliminate the dump without delay.		
CZ 15 III. The owner* of a forest with a size of 500 ha or greater will establish a ranger service. The ranger service or the owner* him/herself keeps records of and resolves all discovered infractions of laws, regulations, and administrative requirements.		
CZ 15 IV. Mass sporting or other events that could damage forest ecosystems shall not receive permission from the owner*.	Inapplicable. This indicator should be discussed with sportive and other relevant organisations.	
CZ 15 V. If the owner* learns of disallowed structures, s/he will inform the relevant authorities and accept appropriate measures.		
1.5.1. unauthorised and illegal activities are identified and monitored, and all reasonable preventive and control measures taken		
1.5.2. there are adequate personnel and surveillance resources to control such activities		
1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria		

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CZ 1.6 I. The owner* of the forest shall close the appropriate contract with a certification body* accredited by FSC.	This is covered by the FSC accreditation manual and should not be a part of this checklist.	
CZ 1.6 III. If the owner* contractually hires third parties for forest work, s/he must contractually ensure the upholding of the FSC National Standards for the Czech Republic by all contractors.	This is covered by 1.6.2 in a more flexible way. Standard contracts must contain such a clause.	
1.6.1. [CZ 1.6 II] there is a publicly available policy endorsed by the owner/most senior management explicitly stating long term commitment to forest management practices consistent with the FSC P&C and national and regional best practice guidelines		
1.6.2. the policy is communicated throughout the organisation (including to contractors) and to external stakeholders		
1.6.3. the owner/manager and workers fully understand and comply with the policy and the spirit of the FSC P&C	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
1.6.4. where the owner/manager has some responsibility for forest lands not covered by the certificate, then there is a clear long term commitment to managing all forests in the spirit of the FSC P&C (FSC requirement 1.6)	The applicant for certification must make a full disclosure of all forest areas over which the applicant has some responsibility, whether as owner (including share or partial ownership), manager, consultant or other responsibility. The disclosure shall be documented in the main assessment report. You must record full details of ownership, forest name, type, area and location for each such forest. This information must be made available to stakeholders as part of the consultation process. When the evaluation does not include all the forest areas in which the applicant is involved, the applicant must explain the reasons for this, and the reasons must be documented in the main assessment report.	
1.6.5. management of forest areas identified under 1.6.4 complies with the latest FSC Partial Certification Policy		
1.6.6. forest stewardship policy is reviewed and updated regularly		

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<p>2. TENURE AND RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITIES - Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.</p>		
<p>2.1. Clear long-term tenure and forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated</p>		
<p>CZ 2.1 I. The forest manager* gives the certification body* evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land via overview maps with descriptions of territories intended for certification, a register of such territories per data in the land register (cadastre), and evidence of usage rights for the given territory.</p> <p>Cz 2.1 II. <i>The forest manager* will offer the certification body* a legally certified declaration that s/he is managing no other forest property than that property registered for FSC certification and will not trade in non-FSC-certified forest products. If the certification body* determines that s/he is doing so, it will exclude the forest property managed by this forest manager* from the certification process.</i></p> <p>2.1.1. there is documentation showing the owner/manager's legal, long-term (at least one rotation length or harvest cycle) rights to manage the land and/or utilise forest resources</p>	<p>This indicator is in conflict with FSC-rules.</p>	
<p>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.</p>		
<p>2.2.1. [CZ 2.2 I] [CZ 2.2 II] access to local communities, or other stakeholders, who have recognised legal or customary tenure or use rights is granted where it does not threaten the integrity of the resource or management objectives</p>	<p>Where legal or customary tenure or use rights threaten the integrity of the resource or management objectives, criterion 2.3 must be involved.</p>	
<p>2.2.2. [CZ 2.2 I] [CZ 2.2 II] there is evidence that free and informed consent to current and proposed management activities affecting use rights has been given by affected parties</p>		

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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.		
CZ 2.3 III	The existence of significant ownership disputes (excepting non-forest areas and areas insignificant in light of the property's overall size) and major disputes regarding usage rights disqualifies forest property from the certification process.	
2.3.1.	all interested parties have access to relevant information and have the opportunity to influence decision making	
2.3.2.	[CZ 2.3 I] every reasonable effort is made to resolve disputes through fair consultation aimed at achieving agreement and consent	
2.3.3.	large scale operations begin only once conflicts have been resolved or every reasonable effort has been made to resolve them	
2.3.4.	[CZ 2.3 II] * dispute resolution mechanisms (including legal requirements and internal procedures) are documented	
2.3.5.	[CZ 2.3 II] records of previous and on-going disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained	

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.

Explanation: No population living in the Czech Republic is described as or feels itself to be an indigenous people. There is thus no application for this principle in this form. Criteria 3.1-3.4 can thus be considered as automatically fulfilled in the conditions of the Czech Republic.
The aspects of this principle that are logically applicable for the interests of local populations are handled in the 2nd principle (customary rights) and 4th principle (interests of local inhabitants).

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.

4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

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CZ 4.1 I. The owner* keeps a record of workers* according to their place of residence.		
4.1.1. *staff members with responsibility for liaison and consultation with local communities, resolution of grievances and compensation are identified		
4.1.2. [CZ 4.1 II.] people in local communities and from disadvantaged groups are given equal or preferential opportunities in employment, training and contracting		
4.1.3. [CZ 4.1 IV.] *contracts are awarded through a transparent process on the basis of clear, documented criteria; justification for final selections is documented		
4.1.4. [CZ 4.1 III.] *training and/or other appropriate forms of assistance to local people, disadvantaged groups, and workers to meet the organisation's long-term staffing requirements are developed and supported where appropriate	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.1.5. support is provided for local infrastructure, facilities and social programmes at a level appropriate to the scale of the forest resources; local communities have an active role in the identification of services that the organisation provides	Service provision and support for local infrastructure, facilities and social programmes should, as a minimum, be consistent with meeting management plan objectives over the long term (eg provision of basic health, education and training facilities where these do not exist) as well as avoiding or mitigating any negative social impacts of the operations.	
4.1.6. where possible, communities are given controlled access to forest and non-forest products on the FMU		
4.1.7. no workers should be engaged in debt bondage or other forms of forced labour	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.1.8. [CZ 4.1 III.] policies and procedures make qualifications, skills and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	workers are not discriminated against on the basis of: race, colour, culture, sex, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin	
4.1.9. [CZ 4.1 II.] workers are not discriminated against in hiring, remuneration, advancement or dismissal	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	

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4.1.10. all employees, contractors and sub-contractors must be paid a fair wage and other benefits (social security payments, pension, accommodation, food) which meet or exceed all legal requirements and those provided in comparable occupations in the same region		
4.1.11. children and young persons under 15 years are not employed in any forestry work	National legislation may set higher minimum ages, but these ages are defined in ILO Convention 138 Article 3.	
4.1.12. children and young persons under 18 years should not be employed at night or to carry out heavy work or hazardous operations (eg pesticide application, harvesting) except for the purposes of training.	Where children and young persons are to be removed from employment in order to comply with this requirement, criterion 4.4 on social impact assessment and mitigation will apply. Organisations are expected to carry out a social impact assessment of the displacement of children from the workplace and effectively mitigate that impact eg provide suitable alternative sources of family income and ensure the children have access to adequate education facilities.	

4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.		
4.2.1. [CZ 4.2 I.] *a safety and health policy and management system are in place which systematically identify and document hazards, preventive measures, emergency procedures and key responsibilities and ensure that safety and health requirements are taken into account in the planning, organization, implementation and supervision of all operations.		
4.2.2. all employees and contractors and their families have access to adequate local medical facilities, shelter and accommodation while working on the FMU.		
4.2.3. *there is contribution towards or provision of a prevention and control programme for any illnesses and diseases endemic to the area that affect forest workers or their families	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.2.4. forestry operations and worker accommodation and nutrition comply, as a minimum, with the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.2.5. [CZ 4.2 II.] all workers have had relevant training in safe working practice and first aid and hold appropriate skills certificates.	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	

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4.2.6. [CZ 4.2 I.] all necessary tools, machines, substances and equipment, including appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), are available at the worksite and are in safe and serviceable condition.		
4.2.7. health and safety records (including risk evaluations, accident records) are maintained and up-to-date		
4.3. The rights of the 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).		
CZ 4.3 I. All valid, relevant laws and regulations related to the social sphere (see Appendix 4) and the ILO convention (esp. nos. 87 and 98) are observed.		
CZ 4.3 II. All employees can exercise their right to associate in unions and other organizations, and can close union contracts that draw upon contracts from more central union organizations without the employer restricting the exercising of this right in any way.		
CZ 4.3 III. <i>All workers* are informed in a timely manner before the taking of any decisions in a firm that affect their persons or the quality of the work they perform, and can comment upon the drafts of these decisions. Those workers* that supervise others are responsible for processing and keeping records of their comments. The person responsible for fulfilling FSC rules is obliged to present this register to the certification body during audits.</i>	FSC working group still discusses this indicator	
4.3.1. workers are free to organise and bargain collectively or join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	

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4.3.2.	there is an effective mechanism in place to provide information to, and enable the participation of workers in decision-making where this directly affects their working terms and conditions	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.3.3.	*staff members with responsibility for liaison with workers and workers' organisations are identified	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.3.4.	issues raised by workers and workers' organisations are treated constructively and objectively	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.3.5.	[CZ 4.3 IV.] conflict resolution procedures based on consensus are implemented (* and documented)		
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.		
CZ 4.4 I.	Management measures are planned and carried out in such a way as to not create strongly negative social effects.		
CZ 4.4 II.	Local interest groups, civic associations, and other partners are aware of such measures.		
4.4.1.	in conjunction with the local stakeholders affected and in accordance with the scale and intensity of management, the social, socio-economic, spiritual and cultural impacts of forest operations are evaluated and documented		
4.4.2.	[CZ 4.4. III] [CZ 4.4. IV] [CZ 4.4. V] adverse impacts, opportunities for positive impact and areas of potential conflict identified by evaluations are adequately addressed in plans		
4.4.3.	*the owner/manager must identify and evaluate potential adverse socio-economic impacts prior to making employees redundant and/or replacing significant numbers of employees with contractors		

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<p>4.4.4. *the owner/manager must identify and implement measures, such as the provision of financial compensation, the transfer of service benefits, retraining or other forms of assistance to mitigate any adverse impacts.</p>		
<p>4.4.5. [CZ 4.4. III] [CZ 4.4. IV] [CZ 4.4. V] *the owner/manager must engage in and document adequate consultation with relevant stakeholders (such as employees and workers' organisations) in the identification of impacts and mitigatory measures.</p>	<p>workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit</p>	
<p>4.4.6. [CZ 4.4. III] [CZ 4.4. IV] [CZ 4.4. V] every reasonable effort is made to resolve disputes through fair consultation aimed at achieving agreement and consent.</p>		
<p>4.4.7. redundancies or replacement of employees with contractors begin only once conflicts have been resolved or every reasonable effort has been made to resolve them.</p>		
<p>4.4.8. sites of special cultural, historical, ecological, economic or religious significance are identified, described and management prescriptions developed (and adequately documented in plans) in co-operation with relevant organisations and regulatory authorities</p>		
<p>4.4.9. an up-to-date list of stakeholders is maintained for each FMU</p>		
<p>4.4.10. *the staff members with responsibility for liaison with different stakeholders are identified</p>		
<p>4.4.11. details of forest areas not to be included in the certificate scope over which the applicant has some responsibility, whether as owner (including share or partial ownership), manager, consultant or other responsibility are made available to stakeholders as part of the consultation process</p>		

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4.4.12. [CZ 4.4. III] [CZ 4.4. IV] [CZ 4.4. V] there is adequate consultation with stakeholders (local people, workers and relevant organisations); in particular, stakeholders are aware that forest management plans and monitoring results are available for inspection, if high impact operations are planned, and that the FMU is being evaluated/monitored for certification	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
4.4.13. issues raised by stakeholders are treated constructively and objectively		
4.4.14. *communications with stakeholders on issues that require action and follow-up are documented		
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		
4.5.1 every reasonable effort is made to resolve disputes through fair consultation aimed at achieving agreement and consent		
4.5.2 [CZ 4.5. I] [CZ 4.5. II] dispute resolution mechanisms (including legal requirements and internal procedures) are documented		

5. <i>BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST</i> - 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.		
5.1. Forest management should strive towards 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		
CZ 5.1 I. In cases where two or more work methods have the same economic results, the owner* chooses those that have a more favorable environmental or social impact.	Difficult to check all methods for all situations.	
CZ 5.1 II. The owner* depicts all relevant management operations via a forest management register and properly kept accounting. Where needed, s/he does this even past the minimum set by legal regulations.		

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<p>CZ 5.1 III. If the owner* of a forest is having work in that forest done via hired legal entities whose entrepreneurial fields include forest management, s/he hires these legal entities for at least 80% of the total financial value of the work on the basis of a tender with clear procedures (unambiguously pre-defined criteria) Owner closes with winner of such tender contracts containing unambiguously set criteria allowing termination of the contract in cases where continuing the contractual relationship would mean violation of the FSC National Standards for the Czech Republic.</p>	<p>Second part (FSC Standard) is covered by 1.6</p>	
<p>5.1.1. current and future budgets include specific provision for environmental and social, as well as all operational costs</p>	<p>Income may be interpreted broadly as direct income from sales of forest products and indirect income from leisure/tourism, charitable fundraising, and payments for environmental services rendered.</p>	
<p>5.1.2. reported and projected income is based on sound assumptions</p>		
<p>5.1.3. actual and projected income meets or exceeds costs</p>		
<p>5.1.4. where necessary, investments are made to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest</p>		
<p>5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.</p>		
<p>CZ 5.2 II. An owner* of an area of forest over 1000 ha will work out a marketing strategy with the aim of supporting local processing of forest products.</p>	<p>(note by Ch. Kobel: please cancel this. From an economical point of view, it is a wrong approach to encourage the local processing)</p>	
<p>5.2.1. [CZ 5.2 I]management operations seek the optimal and/or most efficient use of the FMU by tree, by species and by forest stand</p>		
<p>5.2.2. a timber and non-timber forest product resource inventory is conducted, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management</p>		
<p>5.2.3. where possible, the owner/manager promotes the development of markets for and sustainable harvesting of common, lesser known plantation-grown or natural forest species and non-timber forest products</p>		

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5.2.4.	local processing and markets for forest products are supported where possible		
5.3.	Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		
CZ 5.3	III. The owner* sets a person responsible for the selection of technological processes.		
5.3.1.	[CZ 5.3 I] strategic and tactical/operational harvest planning and harvest operations should be carried out in accordance with national best practice guidelines (where these do not exist or are inadequate, for tropical high forest the FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice will apply)		
5.3.2.	[CZ 5.3 II]harvesting techniques are designed to avoid log breakage, timber degrade and damage to the forest stand		
5.3.3.	[CZ 5.2 IV]post-harvest monitoring is carried out (*and documented) to assess waste left behind and damage to the site		
5.3.4.	waste generated through specifications for dimensions and quality of wood, harvesting operations and extraction is minimised (whilst leaving adequate tops, branches and solid wood on the forest floor)		
5.3.5.	waste generated through on-site processing is minimised		
5.3.6.	harvested wood and/or products processed on-site are transported from the forest before any deterioration occurs		
5.4.	Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.		
CZ 5.4	I. The owner* tries to maximize the diversity of forest products in the highest possible technological quality and diversity with a view to the needs of the local economy.		
5.4.1.	the forest is managed for more than one product, considering both timber and non-timber forest products, where appropriate		
5.4.2.	the utilisation of non-timber forest products by local community enterprises is encouraged		

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5.5. Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.		
5.5.1.	Forest managers are aware of the range of forest services and resources	
5.5.2.	[CZ 5.5 I] the potential impacts of forest management activities on these services and resources are assessed (*documented)	
5.5.3.	[CZ 5.5 II] forest management practices minimise negative impacts on services and other forest resources	
5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels, which can be permanently sustained.		
CZ 5.6 I.	The amount and structure of logging must permanently be such as to prevent the depletion of forest resources (i.e. as to preserve, above all, the soil, water regime, and biodiversity) even in the long term.	
CZ 5.6 II.	No negative effects of the collection of non-wood forest products and game management on forest sustainability are found.	Covered by QUALIFOR Indicator 5.6.5 (non-wood goods) and Criteria 6.2 (game)
CZ 5.6 III.	These influences are monitored and, in cases of perceptible negative impact, the owner* will take measures to eliminate them.	Covered by QUALIFOR Indicator 5.6.5 (non-wood goods) and Criteria 6.2 (game)
5.6.1.	data on forest growth, regeneration and volumes harvested and thinned are reported regularly and analysed in comparison with predicted volumes and growth data (data accuracy is appropriate to scale and intensity of management)	
5.6.2.	the results of these analyses are incorporated into growth projections and plans	
5.6.3.	sustainable harvest and thinning intensities and frequencies have been calculated for the FMU based on the most up-to-date available information	
5.6.4.	Actual harvest and thinning intensities and frequencies do not exceed calculated replenishment rates over the long term	
5.6.5.	authorised harvesting of non-timber forest products does not exceed calculated replenishment rates over the long term	

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<p>6. <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>6.1. Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed - appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management operations 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>		
CZ 6.1 I. Before starting any type of work that will involve earthworks, a biological evaluation* or EIA must be performed.		
<i>CZ 6.1 III. The enterprise's managerial system clearly defines the person or persons responsible for each activity or technological process. These persons have as their task to consider effects on the environment and propose and submit biological evaluations* according to the preceding points and are responsible for the execution and verification of the recommendations in the evaluation.</i>	FSC working group is still discussing this indicator	
6.1.1. [CZ 6.1 II] [CZ 6.1. IV.] the owner/manager has systematically identified and assessed the potential environmental impacts of all activities carried out in the forest; the impacts of forest plans have been considered at the landscape level, taking account of the interaction with adjoining land and other nearby habitats;* these impact assessments are documented	For all operations or activities carried out on the FMU, there should be an evaluation of the possibility of the following potentially negative impacts being caused: soil erosion and compaction; changes to soil productivity; changes to invasive exotic, native or naturalised flora or fauna species abundance, diversity or distribution. Habitat fragmentation, pesticide, lubricant, nutrient or fertiliser pollution (by runoff, spray drift or spillage) and sedimentation of watercourses or water bodies; changes to water flow and drainage regimes of watercourses, waterbodies, visual changes to prominent landscapes.	
6.1.2. [CZ 6.1 II] site-specific assessments of the potential environmental impacts of forest operations are carried out prior to commencement of site disturbing operations, in a manner appropriate to the scale of the operations and the sensitivity of the site;* these site-specific assessments are documented		

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6.1.3.	[CZ 6.1 II] assessments of the environmental impacts of on-site processing activities and facilities is carried out (*and documented as appropriate)		
6.1.4.	non-native plant (non-tree) and animal species are introduced and/or native species re-introduced only if consultation with acknowledged experts and regulatory authorities establishes that they are non-invasive and will bring environmental benefits; where appropriate, local stakeholders are consulted prior to any introduction; all introductions are closely monitored		
6.1.5.	all introductions are monitored closely		
6.1.6.	all potential environmental impacts identified during assessments are considered during operations and planning	Also see requirements 6.5.1 and 6.5.2.	
6.1.7.	[CZ 6.1 II] operations, planning and forest protection measures ensure that adverse impacts are avoided or mitigated		
6.2.	Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.		
CZ 6.2 I.	Management measures must respect the habitats of specially protected and endangered species* of plants and animals. Such localities are recorded in accord with indicator 7.1 III of these standards.		
CZ 6.2 III.	In the interest of preserving and supporting biodiversity of wetlands, springs, pools, waterflows and bodies of water, proper care is devoted to them, helping to maintain or improve their state. Wherever possible, wetlands and pools are restored.		
CZ 6.2 IV.	Game does not cause significant damage. In the case of perceptible damage caused by game, the owner* tries through all lawful means to reduce its the game population to a bearable level.		

Note: * denotes requirements which apply to organisations with over 5000 hectares only

<p>CZ 6.2 V. In cases where game causes significant damage on regeneration, the owner* evaluates the influence of game using a system of regularly evaluated game-proof control fences. The game-proof control fences and control plots must be positioned to represent biotopees with an existing artificial or natural regeneration, or advance regeneration of woody species or on places with conditions suitable for the rise of the natural regeneration. The number of such the game-proof control fences must be at least one per each full or partial 100 ha of forest (e.g. 5 for 500 ha, 6 for 501 ha). The owner uses the results of this evaluation to exact reimbursement for damages caused by game and to justify the lowering of game populations to a level that permit renewing of all woody species present in the forest and local woody species reintroduced to the stands without protection from game.</p>	<p>Application similar to the German FSC-Standard: "In cases where game causes significant damage on regeneration, the owner* evaluates the influence of game using a system of regularly evaluated game-proof control fences."</p>	
<p>CZ 6.2 VI. Intensive game breeding sites (game enclosures, pheasantry...) are not acceptable on certified property from the standpoint of natural biodiversity.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.2 VII. Trees with hollows are, if possible, left to age naturally until decomposition and are suitably marked.</p>		
<p>6.2.1. locally and nationally rare, threatened and endangered species present (or likely to be present) on the FMU have been identified (*and documented) <i>[NB. Where survey data are incomplete, it should be assumed that relevant species ARE present.]</i></p>		
<p>6.2.2. [CZ 6.2 I] where appropriate, there is co-operation with acknowledged experts, conservation organisations and regulatory authorities in identifying conservation zones and protection areas for rare, threatened and endangered species present; these are demarcated on maps, and, where necessary, on the ground</p>		

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6.2.3.	appropriate restoration, management and protection activities for conservation zones and protection areas are documented in plans, and implemented		
6.2.4.	[CZ 6.2 I] rare, threatened and endangered species are protected during operations		
6.2.5.	conservation management and protection activities (see 6.2.2) are documented in plans, implemented and their impact monitored		
6.2.6.	where there is authorised hunting of game species, records are kept of the numbers, sex, age and species killed		
6.2.7.	authorised hunting, fishing and collecting activities are managed to ensure they do not exceed sustainable levels and inappropriate activities prevented		
6.3.	Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest regeneration and succession. • Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. • Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. 		
CZ 6.3 I.	The aim of forest management is near-natural stands with a site-suitable* species composition, age composition, and spatial arrangement approaching the dynamics and structure of natural forests. In each stand group renewed after the start of certification's validity, ecostabilizing woody species* (ESD) must be used with a minimum share meeting the requirements in Appendix 5 must be used with a view to site conditions. Minimal shares are bound to the sets of forest types listed in the management plan* and are eventually defined more precisely per forestry typology.	T17	
CZ 6.3 II.	In cases where the owner* decides for equal distribution of ESD throughout the surface of renewed stand groups (single-tree mixture), the minimum share of ESD when renewing stand groups can be reduced by up to half. The share of ESD is then raised to at least the minimum share set in Appendix 5 via stand tending actions during the rotation period.		

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<p>CZ 6.3 III. The minimum shares of ESD under the table in Appendix 5 are binding for the whole existence of stand groups founded after the start of validity of certification and their share may not be reduced. The exception here is formed by cases where the required admixture can only be formed by woody species whose life expectancy is shorter than the life expectancy of the main woody species* and the site conditions do not allow the use of other species.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.3 IV. In cases where clearings are being forested with pioneer species, the ESD share temporarily (until the time of reconstruction) need not be fulfilled.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.3 V. For stand groups founded before the beginning of the certification's validity whose nature (especially age and canopy density) allow it, the owner* will increase the ESD share via cultivation, or eventually amelioration.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.3 VI. The European larch – Larix decidua – can only be cultivated as an admixed species*. In the case of foresting clearings with an area over 0.3 ha, the European larch can be used in pioneer stands*.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.3 VII. Preference is given during reforestation to clump and group mixing (up to 10 or exceptionally 20 ares) rather than contiguous, extensive ESD blocks (i.e. rather than the rise of non-mixed ESD stand groups alongside remaining parts of the stand group with a minimal or zero ESD share). Meanwhile, support is given to all admixed and slightly admixed woody species from seedling stands between the clumps/groups.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.3 VIII. Non-natural forest stands found in elements of ÚSES (Territorial Systems of Ecological Stability) are in the long term transformed into natural forest stands.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.3 IX. The selection and shelterwood silvicultural systems will be used preferentially during forest management.</p>	<p>FSC working group is still discussing this indicator</p>	

Note: * denotes requirements which apply to organisations with over 5000 hectares only

CZ 6.3 X. During stand renewal, small-area* renewal elements are used preferentially.		
CZ 6.3 XI. Clearcutting based renewal* is used only in those cases where site conditions, a stand's species composition, bad transport accessibility, or the urgency of renewal cutting do not allow other solutions. In this case, the maximum size of a clearcut* is set at 0.3 ha, and the owner* must provide the reasons for such cutting.	Application according to the German FSC-Standard: 0.3 ha is the maximum size, but exceptions are possible.	
CZ 6.3 XII. Natural renewal of site- and provenance-suitable* woody species is used preferentially during management, and the prerequisites for it are provided.		
CZ 6.3 XIII. A strategy for the leaving of deadwood, and this minimally dead standing trees and smallwood (small-diameter timber), is integrated into the management plan*. The smallest share of trees left to age until their death and decomposition is 5% of individuals that are mature for felling per the unit used in the given strategy (e.g. per ha or per planned, intended harvest).	FSC working group is still discussing this indicator	
CZ 6.3 XIII. The edges of forest stands bordering non-forest soil are renewed primarily using individual selection; in the process, deciduous woody species and bush ecotones are supported, increasing the stability of the stand and the ecotone effect.		
CZ 6.3.XIV. No full-area drainages are performed, nor is existing drainage maintained. The only such drainage allowed is temporary drainage of areas after disasters in order to enable renewal.		

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<p>(CZ 6.3 XV. Forest management must create conditions for optimal use of rainfall by forest stands and accumulation of water by the forest soil, leading to the stabilization of the surface and sub-surface runoff at the lowest points of the border of the FSC-certified forest property.) Unbalanced runoff conditions that are the result of preceding use of the forest soil may not be handled in the form of sanitation measures, such as e.g. damming mountain streams, accelerating runoff, or actively lowering the water table in stands. Preference must be given to systemic solutions such as, for example, reducing the acidity of water in the soil by reducing the share of acidifying woody species, supporting biomass recycling by protecting bank-protection belts, leaving logging residue in stands, and protecting the natural modelling of the georelief.)</p>	<p>FSC working group is still discussing this indicator</p>	
<p>6.3.1. the status of the FMU with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ regeneration and succession ➤ genetic, species and ecosystem diversity ➤ natural cycles <p>is known or estimated</p>	<p>This requirement applies to natural forest and plantation management organisations. Compliance might involve an initial assessment and monitoring of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regeneration of natural forest areas harvested, degraded areas, fragmented areas, areas damaged by fire, conservation zones and protection areas; • impacts of past management eg logging, collection of NTFPs, soil erosion • distribution and status of plant communities; • conservation status of native floral and faunal assemblages, species and their habitats; • spread of invasive species • ongoing soil erosion • water quality 	
<p>6.3.2. Silvicultural and/or other management systems are appropriate for the ecology of the forest and resources available</p>		
<p>6.3.3. ecological functions (regeneration, succession, diversity, natural cycles) are maintained and where appropriate, there is a programme for restoration of degraded sites</p>	<p>Enhancement, maintenance and restoration activities should be prepared following analysis of information generated from the above.</p>	

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<p>6.3.4. in natural and semi-natural forest, natural regeneration is preferred where adequate for the meeting of management objectives; where artificial regeneration is planned, environmental impact has been assessed (6.1.1)</p>		
<p>6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within landscapes shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale of operations and the uniqueness of the resource.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.4 I. If stands or parts of stands that correspond or approach the natural state in their species, spatial, and/or age structure appear on the property of the owner* of a contiguous forest area greater than 100 ha, the owner* sets them apart from forest management as reference areas. If they are not already protected, s/he works to advance their protection under law. If this applies for more than 5% of the owner's* stands, s/he selects the most well-preserved and most representative of them so that they depict the widest possible spectrum of natural conditions and that their overall area represents at least 5% of the area of contiguous forest that the owner* owns. The reference areas must be permanently removed from intensive forest use and serve as an example of forest ecosystems with a natural development dynamic.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.4 II. When defining reference areas, preference should be given to the options with a larger extent. The smallest possible acreage is 5 ha; meanwhile, each area must reside in at least two stand heights.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.4 IV. Reference areas are regularly monitored, and the results of their monitoring are used in nature-friendly forest management.</p>		

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<p>CZ 6.4 V. Management intervention in defined reference areas should only aim towards achieving the natural* state of the forest ecosystem. Stands in their natural* state that are a part of reference areas are left in a non-intervention regime.</p>		
<p>6.4.1. [CZ 6.4] representative areas of all existing ecosystems which have retained their ecological characteristics/value are identified in consultation with acknowledged experts, conservation organisations and regulatory authorities; these areas are demarcated on maps, and, where necessary, on the ground</p>		
<p>6.4.2. in conjunction with acknowledged experts, appropriate restoration, management and protection activities are defined; these are documented in plans and implemented</p>		
<p>6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.</p>		
<p><i>CZ 6.5 I. The forest transportation network for nature-friendly forest management is of a permanent nature and is marked on the map. Skidding trails are also of a permanent nature; in cases where they are permanently marked in stands, they need not be marked on the map.</i></p>	<p>FSC working group is still discussing this indicator</p>	
<p>CZ 6.5 II. New paths and reconstruction of the path network must be planned and executed in such a way as to minimize 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.</p>		

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<p>CZ 6.5 III. During logging activities, the choice is made to use technologies and approaches included in the written management guidelines during which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no more than 5% of the stand's live trees are damaged. The damaged trees must immediately be properly cared for. - no erosion grooves* are formed - no tracks deeper than 20 cm are created on level surfaces. If tracks deeper than 20 cm are created on level surfaces, they must be filled and stabilized within one month with a material that does not damage the surrounding environment. - no wide-area compaction of soil 	<p>T14</p>	
<p>CZ 6.5 IV. Surface erosion of soil will be handled only by systemic changes to the forms of those actions that are its cause.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.5 V. No burning of branches and logging residue is permitted. Exceptions are possible in periods of disastrous levels of bark-eating pests, if logging residue is attacked.</p>		
<p><i>CZ 6.5 VI. Owners will neither create nor allow forest waste dumps. Waste, with the exception of biomass created during forest activities (e.g. packaging) is transported out of the forest within one week.</i></p>	<p>FSC working group is still discussing this indicator</p>	
<p>CZ 6.5 VII. Mechanical preparation of soil is only allowed with the aim of supporting natural regeneration in documented and justified cases. Even then, it is only performed on small areas* and is performed in such a way that topsoil horizons are not removed en masse.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.5 VIII. 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).</p>		

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<p>CZ 6.5 IX. 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.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.5 X. The use of biocides* and non-biodegradable greases of any kind is forbidden at springs and in hygienic protective belts for level-one water sources (PHO I. – in other words, an area surrounding a water source, with both defined under Czech law). Management of these areas is allowed only through the single-tree selection silvicultural system .</p>	<p>Covered by 6.7</p>	
<p>6.5.1. all environmentally sensitive forest operations are identified (see 6.1.1) and written guidelines defining acceptable practice are available to forest managers and supervisors; operational guidelines must meet or exceed national or regional best practice requirements</p>	<p>Forest operations include: site preparation, fire belt management, planting, weed control, stand management, harvesting and extraction, road surfacing material extraction and excavation site closure, road network design, road design, construction, maintenance and closure.</p>	
<p>6.5.2. these guidelines are implemented during operations and planning</p>	<p>The main assessment report should make explicit reference to the national or regional best practice guidelines used as a reference.</p>	
<p>6.5.3. buffer zones are maintained along watercourses and around waterbodies; these buffer zones are demarcated on maps and comply with specifications made in national and regional best practice guidelines</p>	<p>The main assessment report should make explicit reference to the national or regional best practice guidelines used as a reference.</p>	
<p>6.5.4. operators are aware of and able to implement adequate emergency procedures for clean up following accidental oil and chemical spillages</p>		
<p>6.5.5. adequate measures are taken to protect the forest from fire</p>		
<p>6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.6 I. No fertilization to increase yields is performed.</p>		

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<p>CZ 6.6 II. Chemical biocides* are not used. An exception here is formed by cases where the owner* gives proof that there is no other way to provide care for the forest. These cases must be recorded by the owner*. Even in these exceptional situations, it is not possible to use non-biodegradable biocides*, especially pesticides from groups 1A and 1B under the World Health Organization typology, chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides, persistent and toxic pesticides, those whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain, or those forbidden by international treaties.</p>	<p>T14</p>	
<p>CZ 6.6 III. In cases of the possibility of using multiple types of biocides*, the owner* gives evidence that s/he preferentially chose from the list of allowable substances biodegradable substances with the shortest possible decomposition time.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.6 V. When biocides* are used, the owner* must provide for the training of workers* to eliminate environmental and health risks.</p>		
<p>6.6.1. there is an up-to-date list of all pesticides used in the organisation that documents trade name, scientific name, active ingredient, authorised applications, application methods and rates</p>	<p>Chemical pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides in the formulation applied in the field (including any surfactants, dispersants or solvents used).</p>	
<p>6.6.2. prohibited pesticides are not used except under special circumstances where an exemption has been authorised prior to use by the FSC secretariat</p>	<p>See FSC List of Chemicals Prohibited in Certified Forests; prohibited chemicals include those prohibited under national legislation or international agreement; exemptions may be granted subject to strict conditions eg where no alternatives are identified after appropriate consultation with experts; in the event of environmental or social emergency</p>	
<p>6.6.3. use of pesticides is minimised according to best available practices not entailing excessive cost.</p>		

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<p>6.6.4. *for large-scale organisations, an integrated pest/weed management approach must be adopted.</p>	<p>An integrated pest/weed management approach will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining information about pest/weed or disease organism biology and population dynamics, • monitoring of pest/weed and disease organism population levels and distribution, • determining acceptable injury and action thresholds for pest/weed and disease organisms, • field testing of alternative and/or new control methods, • selection and documented justification of control methods. 	
<p>6.6.5. [CZ 6.6 IV.] the owner/manager must prepare and implement a strategy (objectives, aims/targets, and methods) for the reduction in use of pesticides based on a description and analysis of all known use over the previous 5 years. Usage and aims/targets should be expressed on a per hectare basis and sub-divided according to operation and catchment or drainage basin. The strategy should assess toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation for all chemical pesticides in use and prioritise chemicals for reduction according to these criteria.</p>	<p>Usage, and reduction targets should be expressed on a per hectare basis and sub-divided according to operations and catchment/drainage basin; targets should be quantitative</p> <p>Some organisations may be allowed to increase use of certain chemical pesticides in the short or medium term, where the use of these pesticides is justified on social or environmental grounds, see 6.6.7.</p>	
<p>6.6.6. records of pesticide use should be kept for all applications (including nursery use) and regularly analysed to demonstrate ongoing reduction in pesticide use.</p>	<p>Records should specify operation type, area covered, application rate, total volume used, application method and equipment used for each pesticide application. Deviations from targets should be justified (*and the justification documented).</p> <p>This requirement applies to nurseries located on the certified FMU.</p>	
<p>6.6.7. where pesticides are the preferred method of control for environmental or social reasons, the consideration of alternatives and justification for their use has been determined and documented in cooperation with acknowledged experts</p>	<p>Pesticides may be preferred in some instances, for example, to eliminate invasive weeds, control vectors of serious human diseases</p>	
<p>6.6.8. all transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean up following accidental spillages of chemical pesticides comply, as a minimum, with the ILO publications 'Safety & Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide', and 'Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work'</p>		
<p>6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</p>		

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Cz 6.7 II. Only biodegradable oils, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants should be used for the maintenance of of chainaws and their chains during forest management. Biofuels should be the preferred fuels.		
CZ 6.7 III. The owner* keeps a waste register as set in the provisions of law, and during contractual performance of forest activities, the responsibility for keeping a register of wastes is unambiguously set in the contract.		
6.7.1. [CZ 6.7 I] the owner/manager should ensure that non-organic wastes (e.g. oil, tyres, containers, etc.), including those generated by contractors working on the FMU are recycled where possible		
6.7.2. [CZ 6.7 I] the owner/manager should ensure that waste that cannot be re-cycled, including that generated by contractors working on the FMU, is disposed of in environmentally appropriate ways	<p>Waste includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surplus chemicals • Chemical containers • Plastic waste • Fuels and lubricants • Worn vehicle tyres • Used vehicle batteries <p>It is not acceptable to burn plastics.</p>	
6.7.3. the owner/manager should ensure that the handling and disposal of chemicals and chemical containers, including that generated by contractors working on the FMU, should comply, as a minimum, with the ILO publications 'Safety & Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide', and 'Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work'		
6.7.4. on-site facilities for easy collection of waste are provided		
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.		
CZ 6.8 I. Genetically manipulated organisms are not used.		
<i>CZ 6.8. III. The use of introduced* (non-autochthonous) biological control agents in the course of biological control* is not allowable.</i>	FSC working group is still discussing this indicator	
6.8.1. the use of biological control agents is avoided or minimised by making use of best available alternative control methods not entailing excessive cost		

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6.8.2.	[CZ 6.8 II.] any use of biological control agents must be supported by documented justification which details: alternative methods of pest or disease control considered, ecological impact assessment, relevant organisations and regulatory authorities consulted		
6.8.3.	[CZ 6.8 II.] if biological control agents are used, there is an awareness of relevant national and international laws		
6.8.4.	[CZ 6.8 II.] all activities where biological control agents are used are documented and monitored		
6.8.5.	no genetically modified organisms are used in management, production or research programmes		
6.9.	The use of exotic species shall be controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts		
CZ 6.9 I.	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. <i>supplement: The owner* carefully audits and monitors the level of introduced* species of flora and fauna in order to avoid negative environmental impacts.</i>		
CZ 6.9 II.	In newly renewed stands, no introduced* woody species are planted. The European larch is not considered as an introduced* woody species.		
CZ 6.9 III.	In exceptional cases, the natural renewal of introduced* woody species can be tolerated, if it does not exceed a 10% representation in renewal. Introduced* woody species, with the exception of invasively behaving woody species, can be used to afforest the borders of paths and for beautification plantings outside of stand soil.		
CZ 6.9 IV.	The cultivation of introduced* woody species is allowable if they are used as Christmas trees, but only if they are on plantations.		
6.9.1.	exotic species are assessed for adverse ecological impacts and such impacts avoided		
6.9.2.	unwanted regeneration is monitored, and if necessary controlled		

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<p>6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</p> <p>a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and</p> <p>b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and</p> <p>c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.10 I. The owner* of a forest can give permission for the permanent or temporary conversion of forest land only if there is public interest in the conversion for publicly beneficial construction and if it is sufficiently proven that this is the most suitable of the variants under consideration from the standpoint of environmental impact, and also in cases of obvious, guaranteed, considerable, and long-term usefulness from the conservation standpoint.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.10 II. <i>Conversion of forest land is restricted to only very small parts not exceeding 5% of the area of certified forest.</i></p>	<p>FSC working group is still discussing this indicator</p>	
<p>CZ 6.10 III. No transformation of a forest to non-forest soil may take place in high conservation value forests.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.10 IV. In any case of a planned transformation of a forest to non-forest soil, a biological evaluation* must be performed, or an environmental impact assessment, the conclusions of which must be respected.</p>		
<p>CZ 6.10 V. No transformation of near-natural forest stands* to plantations of alien commercial woody species or to same-age monocultures* is allowed.</p>	<p>This is covered by 6.3</p>	
<p>6.10.1. forest conversion and the afforestation of intact or degraded primary natural habitat, or mature secondary or semi-natural habitat, if any, is limited to small areas (and its extent is acceptable to conservation organisations, regulatory authorities) and/or is of negligible environmental impact</p>	<p>Clear felling and replanting of a natural or semi-natural forest with a mixture native species in the absence of satisfactory natural regeneration is not considered forest conversion to plantation. Clear felling and replanting of a natural or semi-natural forest with an exotic species is considered conversion.</p> <p>The clearance of isolated single trees or pockets of natural vegetation less than 0.001 ha to consolidate plantation blocks or for essential infrastructure development is only permitted where acknowledged experts and regulatory authorities have been consulted and find it acceptable.</p>	

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6.10.2. conversion and afforestation do not occur in conservation zones, protection areas (see 6.2.2) or areas retained as representative of existing ecosystems (see 6.4.1)		
6.10.3. conservation benefits of conversion to non-forest land use or afforestation or compensatory conservation activities planned have been identified and assessed in cooperation with acknowledged experts; in the case of compensatory conservation activities, their extent is acceptable to conservation organisations, regulatory authorities	Conversion may, for example, have a net conservation benefit where an area is converted back to its original natural or semi-natural habitat type such as open wetland or grassland.	
6.10.4. conservation benefits are substantial, additional, secure, and long term		

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.*

- 7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:**
- a) management objectives;**
 - b) description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands;**
 - c) rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection;**
 - d) provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics;**
 - e) environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments;**
 - f) plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species;**
 - g) maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership;**
 - h) description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.**

In the management plan*, management goals are defined, including long-term goals that pass beyond the validity of the management plan* and are in agreement with the FSC National Standards for the Czech Republic.

CZ 7.1 III. The owner* has, in his/her management plan*, an environmentally justified description of the management method and system arising from the description of the stands, and a justification for the proposed measures from the environmental-impact perspective.

CZ 7.1 IV. The management plan* sets a binding maximum amount for logging and extent of cultivation.

Covered by P5

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<p>CZ 7.1 V. The description of stands in the management plan* depicts the growth and dynamics of the forest.</p>		
<p>CZ 7.1 VI. The data in the management plan* correspond with reality (typology, descriptions of stands, etc.), and the listed management recommendations are in accord with the enterprise's goals and the FSC National Standards for the Czech Republic.</p>		
<p>CZ 7.1 VII. A map of the locations of rare, specially protected*, and endangered flora and fauna is a part of the management plan*.</p>		
<p>CZ 7.1 VIII. The owner* has drafted a strategy for determining, monitoring, and protecting specially-protected*, endangered, and rare species. During the monitoring and determining of sites where specially-protected* and endangered flora and fauna species exist, the owner* or drafter of the forest-management plan cooperates with nature-conservation bodies.</p>		
<p>CZ 7.1 IX. The management plan* includes: - a stand map; - a map depicting specially protected territories and their protective belts, registered significant elements of the landscape, referential areas, elements of USES (Territorial Systems of Ecological Stability), and forests with a high conservation value; - a map of planned sites for management actions.</p>		
<p>CZ 7.1 X. The owner* has at his/her disposition maps that depict the ownership relations to all managed forest territories according to the data in the district land register, and is capable of presenting these maps during audits by the certification body*.</p>	<p>Covered by P1</p>	

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CZ 7.1 XI. The owner* has at his/her disposition a description and an environmentally and socially founded justification for logging technology and technical instruments used, and these are differentiated according to natural conditions. All the requirements of the FSC standards are reflected in such guidelines, and especially criteria 5.1, 6.2 , 6.3, 6.5 and 6.6.		
7.1.1. there is a management plan (or overview linking different planning documents)		
7.1.2. management objectives are described		
7.1.3. [CZ 7.1 II.]forest resources, attributes of any high conservation value forest, environmental limitations, special characteristics of the forest, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and adjacent lands are described		
7.1.4. rate of harvest, species selection, management prescriptions (for production and conservation zones) and operational techniques are documented and justified		
7.1.5. provisions for monitoring forest growth and dynamics are described		
7.1.6. environmental safeguards are described		
7.1.7. plans for identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species are described		
7.1.8. plans for the management of conservation zones, protection areas and sites of special cultural, historical, ecological, economic or religious significance are described		
7.1.9. plans for the control of pests, diseases and fire are described		
7.1.10. any control of wild animals is based on a written strategy which describes and justifies objectives, cull targets, control methods and precautions; control is carried out in consultation with neighbours, interested parties and regulatory authorities		

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7.1.11.	there are topographic maps (at a scale appropriate for planning and supervision activities) showing the forest resource base including protected areas, watercourses and drains, roads, planned management activities and land ownership; topographic maps should be prepared prior to commencement of harvesting and road construction		
7.1.12.	harvesting techniques and equipment are described and justified		
7.1.13.	[CZ 7.1 I.] Planning includes short (operational/annual), medium (tactical/3-5 yearly) and long (strategic, rotation/harvesting cycle) term plans covering all operations		
7.1.14.	plans are being implemented and any deviation from prescription or rate of progress is adequately justified; overall objectives will still be achieved and the ecological integrity of the forest maintained		
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 considerations.		
CZ 7.2 I.	The management plan* is periodically revised, at five-year intervals, in accord with the FSC standards.	Will not be used because the QUALFOR Indicators reflects better the different levels of planning (e.g. short, middle, long term)	
7.2.1.	*staff members with responsibility for the overall compilation and updating of the management plan are identified		
7.2.2.	*there are procedures for incorporation of monitoring data into the management planning process		
7.2.3.	new scientific and technical developments in production forestry and biodiversity conservation are evaluated and incorporated into revised plans		
7.2.4.	revised plans respond to changing environmental, social and economic considerations		
7.2.5.	*a timetable for the periodic revision of the management plan is documented and adhered to		
7.3.	Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.		

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CZ 7.3 III. The owner* provides for the penalization of work performed with low quality and provides proof of the handling of any of its causes that are from within his/her enterprise.		
7.3.1. [CZ 7.3 I] forest workers at all levels of skill and responsibility are appropriately educated and trained in the tasks they are assigned to and company policy and procedures; all workers should hold appropriate skills certificates	workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit	
7.3.2. [CZ 7.3 II] managers and supervisors (including those employed by contractors) have received adequate education and training to ensure that they are able to plan and organize forestry operations in accordance with organisations' plans, policies and procedures		
7.3.3. all activities are supervised and monitored sufficiently to ensure that plans, policies, procedures and contract specifications (for contractors) are adequately implemented		
7.3.4. *there are procedures for assessing training needs and the effectiveness of training; staff members with responsibility for carrying out training needs assessment and organising training for staff and contractors are identified		
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.		
CZ 7.4 I. The whole management plan* is accessible to the public.	There are elements of the planning not the public (e.g. because of reason of competition). QUALFOR Indicator 7.4.1 reflects better witch part of the plan must be available for the public.	
CZ 7.4 II. All construction plans (both studies and projects) are also accessible to the public.	There are elements of the planning not the public (e.g. because of reason of competition). QUALFOR Indicator 7.4.1 reflects better witch part of the plan must be available for the public.	

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<p>CZ 7.4 III. Before commencing the renewal of a management plan*, the owner* addresses by letter or e-mail all interest groups – at the very least all local administrations in whose townships the owner* is managing land and all non-governmental organizations – that provably have expressed their interest in participating during negotiations on the renewal of the management plan*. The owner* invites these interest groups to all meetings related to renewal of the management plan* and offers them all documents that must be made public under the FSC standards.</p>	<p>There are elements of the planning not the public (e.g. because of reason of competition). QUALFOR Indicator 7.4.1 reflects better witch part of the plan must be available for the public.</p>	
<p>7.4.1. there are publicly-available statements that provide an up-to-date summary of the primary management plan elements listed in 7.1 at company level</p>		

<p>8. <u>MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT</u> - 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.</p>		
<p>8.1. The scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment should determine the frequency and intensity of monitoring. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessments of change.</p>		
<p>8.1.1. [CZ 8.1 I.] [CZ 8.1 I.] consistent and replicable monitoring procedures for each activity are documented in the programme and implemented</p>		
<p>8.1.2. *staff members with responsibility for implementing monitoring programmes are identified</p>		
<p>8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yield of all forest products harvested; • growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest; • composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna; • environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations; • costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management. 		

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<p>CZ 8.2 II. When renewing the management plan*, long-term environmental changes are monitored and evaluated, especially those that tend towards natural forests in harmony with criterion 6.1. The person responsible for the meeting of these management conditions under FSC National Standards for the Czech Republic documents the results of monitoring and evaluation, and presents them to the certification body* for verification.</p>		
<p>CZ 8.2 IV. During the creation of the management plan*, effects on the environment are evaluated.</p>		
<p>CZ 8.2 V. For the purposes of monitoring social impacts, the owner makes available an overview of the register of the places of residence and lengths of the work contracts of workers* performing activities in the forest.</p>	<p>Is covered by principle 2 and Qualifor 8.2.4</p>	
<p>CZ 8.2 VI. The effect of game on the forest and especially its management effects are regularly – at least once per year – evaluated. Conclusions are drawn from these evaluations.</p>		
<p>8.2.1. [CZ 8.2 I.] yields of all forest products harvested are recorded</p>		
<p>8.2.2. [CZ 8.2 III.] data are collected on growth rates, regeneration, and condition of the forest (data accuracy is appropriate to scale and intensity of management)</p>		
<p>8.2.3. [CZ 8.2 III.] data are collected on the composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna and the effectiveness of conservation activities, particularly of rare, threatened and endangered species</p>		

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8.2.4.	[CZ 8.2 III.] indicators of environmental and social impacts of forest operations, including health and safety, are determined and monitoring data collected		
8.2.5.	[CZ 8.2 III.] data are collected on any wild mammals culled		
8.2.6.	post-harvest monitoring is carried out (*and documented) to assess waste and damage to the site		
8.2.7.	[CZ 8.2 VIII.] the owner/manager records and analyses data on the costs, productivity and efficiency of forest management activities; the results of such analyses are incorporated into plans		
8.2.8.	contractors' performance is monitored, including compliance with contract specifications		
8.2.9.	[CZ 8.2 VII.] waste disposal sites within the FMU are regularly checked		
8.3.	Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."		
8.3.1.	[CZ 8.3 I.] there is a (*documented) procedure for identifying all products (timber and non-timber) leaving the forest so that the recipient can easily determine the forest of origin	The scope of a joint FM/CoC certificate covers harvesting and transportation of roundwood to the first point of sale, unloading or processing. On site processing eg charcoal burning, use of a mobile sawbench, or purchase and harvesting of standing timber by a third party (eg sawmill, harvesting contractor, timber merchant) must be covered by a separate chain of custody certificate if the products are to be sold as certified.	
8.3.2.	[CZ 8.3 I.] documentation of origin and destination of all certified forest products is available for products held at landing areas, stacking areas and processing sites on the FMU		
8.3.3.	[CZ 8.3 I.] Sales invoices and other documentation related to sales of certified material include the chain of custody certificate number, in the correct format (SGS-FM/CoC-XXXX)		
8.3.4.	[CZ 8.3 I.] records are kept of the total quantities of all products sold, as well as of quantities sold to any chain-of-custody certificate holders		
8.4.	The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.		

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CZ 8.4 II. Within the enterprise management system, personal accountability is established for the upholding of FSC principles and for penalties for violating them.	Covered by criteria 1.6!	
CZ 8.4 III. The owner* provides the certification body* documents enabling the monitoring of all products sold.	Covered by criteria 8.2 and 8.3	
8.4.1. records of monitoring activities are kept		
8.4.2. the results of research and monitoring programmes are regularly analysed and documented in reports		
8.4.3. monitoring and research reports make recommendations on how management prescriptions should be changed		
8.4.4. [CZ 8.4 I.] the recommendations in monitoring reports are incorporated into periodic revisions of the management plan, policy and procedures		
8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.		
8.5.1. [CZ 8.5 I.] regular summaries of monitoring results and analysis by FMU are available to the public		

9. MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes, which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

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

CZ 9.1 II. An owner* managing property with a forest area greater than 500 ha will prepare an assessment where s/he selects stands that have the properties of high conservation value forests. When defining HCVF, preference is given to the options with a larger area. The smallest possible area is 10 ha.	T14	
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Note: * denotes requirements which apply to organisations with over 5000 hectares only

<p>CZ 9.1 III. Low-area* specially protected territories are given preference when designating high conservation value forests, as well as core zones of CHKOs (large-area nature reserves) and national parks, biocenters (of USES (Territorial Systems of Ecological Stability)), sites in Natura 2000's SAC , and protective forests and near-natural stands with an age of at least 100 years.</p>		
<p>9.1.1. [CZ 9.1. I.] The FMU has been adequately assessed (in consultation with conservation organisations, regulatory authorities and other local and national stakeholders) and any HCVPs and their biological and/or socio-economic or cultural attributes have been identified</p>	<p>This requirement must be applied to all forests undergoing assessment. HCVPs possess one or more the following attributes: a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values and/or large landscape level forests where viable populations of most/all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance; b) rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems; c) forests that provide basic ecological services in critical situations (eg water quality or flow, protection against erosion or natural disasters such as cyclones or hurricanes, pollinators); d) forests fundamental to meeting basic economic or bio-physiological needs of local communities or critical to local community cultural identity</p>	
<p>9.1.2. * For large scale organisations the assessment procedure should be documented and records of consultation maintained</p>		
<p>9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</p>		
<p><i>CZ 9.2 I. The owner* has at his/her disposition a completed assessment evaluating the presence of properties (characteristics) that determine high conservation value forests, containing sources of information and methods used (expert literature, a list of experts consulted, etc.). This assessment is publicly accessible.</i></p>		

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<p><i>CZ 9.2 II. The assessment evaluating the presence of properties (characteristics) determining high conservation value forests must be discussed with the representatives of local interest groups, civic associations, and other partners.</i></p>		
<p><i>CZ 9.2 III. All comments criticizing aspects of it must be documented. It must also be clear whether or not these suggestions had an effect on the classification of forests among those with a high conservation value.</i></p>		
<p>9.2.1. The owner/manager has determined appropriate management prescriptions for the HCVF in consultation with (and acceptable to) conservation organisations, regulatory authorities and other local and national stakeholders</p>		
<p>9.2.2. When an HCVF has been identified for its socio-economic or cultural attributes, there should be joint analysis and decision-making with the stakeholders directly affected; all reasonable efforts should be made to establish co-management agreements with these stakeholders</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>9.3.1. [CZ 9.3 II.] All biological and/or social attributes of any HCVF identified are described in the management plan</p>		
<p>9.3.2. [CZ 9.3 II.] The plan describes the specific measures to be taken to enhance the identified attributes (see also 7.1.11)</p>		

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9.3.3.	All measures are described in the public summary of the plan		
9.3.4.	[CZ 9.3 I.] When an HCVF has been identified for biological values, management should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain natural patterns of distribution and abundance of species, • maintain natural evolutionary and ecological processes (biotic and abiotic, including disturbance), • avoid fragmentation, and set aside core areas for strict protection 		
9.3.5.	Critically endangered forest landscapes must be subject to complete protection (i.e. no harvesting)		
9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.			
CZ 9.4. I.	The results of annual monitoring of high conservation value forests lead to the preservation and improvement of the applicable conservation attributes.	Covered by Criteria 9.3	
9.4.1.	Monitoring indicators and frequency are defined in consultation with acknowledged experts, local and national stakeholders to monitor effectiveness of each measure described in the plan		
9.4.2.	Records of monitoring are kept and used, in consultation with acknowledged experts, local and national stakeholders, to adapt future management		
9.4.3.	Managers are aware of research developments which might contribute to management of HCVFs		
9.4.4.	Managers are actively monitoring research developments which might contribute to management of HCVFs		

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.

10.1. The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conversion and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.

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CZ 10.1 I. The owner* does not found plantation on forest stand soil.	All Indications of the QUALIFOR Checklist becomes inapplicable with this requirement of the Czech Standard and had been cancelled	
10.2. The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands within the natural landscape.		
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.		
10.4. 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.		
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.		
10.6. 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		
10.7. 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.		
10.8. Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations, shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site 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.		
10.9. Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.		
CZ 10.9 I. Plantations of Christmas trees and woody species grown as energy biomass can be tolerated only when special attention is paid to criteria 6.6 through 6.8, and they are grown on soil registered as forestless, where it is impossible or unsuitable to cultivate normal forest (e.g. under electric lines).		

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