

FSC/NL

Final version of the National Dutch FSC-Standard for certification of good forest management

This document replaces doc. " FSC 04 02 E def " August, November 2004

June 2005 (edited August 2007)

Introduction and scope of the standard

This *National Dutch FSC-Standard for certification of good forest management* has been developed for the evaluation of forest management in natural and semi-natural forests as well as for plantations.

The geographical scope of the standard covers the territory of the Netherlands with an area of 41,532 sq km. Total forest cover in The Netherlands is 11.1 %.

The National Dutch FSC-Standard for certification of good forest management was developed in a multi-stakeholder process (the Dutch national working group) during the period 1997 - 2004. After a preliminary evaluation by FSC International in September 2000 the standard was submitted for formal accreditation January 2003. Based on the findings of the Accreditation Business Unit of FSC International the working group decided to revise their standard before proceeding with the formal accreditation process. The standard was resubmitted for final accreditation on December 06, 2004. On June 22, 2005, the Standards Committee for the FSC Board of Directors delivered a positive accreditation decisions for the standard.

Explanation of changes

In an earlier (draft) version of the Dutch FSC standard (FSC 01 03 E d.d. 21-01-02) the structure and formulation of all FSC principles had been brought into line with the international FSC standard. Where this deviated from the Dutch interpretation, the previous text had been added as an explanation in the right-hand column. In addition, unclear and vague formulations had been adapted or clarified, after consulting the FSC secretariat following the first pre-evaluation.

These changes were considered to be appropriate under the mandate given to the secretary by the FSC working group at its 10th meeting on 30-11-00.

However, the next version of the Dutch FSC standard (FSC 02 02 E d.d. 03-06-02) constituted a profound revision, following urgent advice of the international FSC secretariat at the second pre-evaluation. The main changes resulted from the obligation to include not only the principles but all principles and criteria of the international FSC standard in their exact wording. The FSC secretariat had been duly informed of the strong opinions against such an approach within the Dutch working group. However, it did not have the liberty to deviate from the international guidelines that had been tightened recently.

In addition to these profound changes, some improvements had been made to the formulation of the standard in order to clarify its meaning.

As this revision went beyond the mandate of the Dutch secretary, the resulting standard has been put before the Dutch FSC working group for approval at its 11th meeting on 20-08-02. Shortly before the meeting additional comments from the FSC secretariat were received based on an informal pre-evaluation in order to assist the Dutch secretariat.

After careful consideration and thorough discussions, the working group formulated several guidelines for the final revision of the standard and decided to set up a small taskforce to work out a definitive proposal to be submitted to FSC for approval.

The proposal (FSC 02 03 E marked d.d. 21-10-02) was circulated to all members of the working group and the few remaining comments have been processed in this final version.

Version FSC 03 01 E Def has been submitted to FSC for formal approval on 09-05-2003. Informal feedback from FSC International made clear that approval would not be granted, due to a number of preconditions. The current version (FSC 04 02 E def d.d. 23-08-2004) has been revised in order to solve the preconditions.

1: compliance with laws and FSC principles

*verifiers*¹ / explanation

Principle 1: 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.

Criterion 1.1: Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.²

Refer to Annex I for relevant legal and administrative reference documents (1.1).

- **Indicator 1.1.1:** The forest manager respects the legal framework regarding forests and forest management in general and fulfills the obligations that result from it for his specific forest enterprise and forest management.

This concerns mainly: the Dutch Constitution (“Grondwet”), Forest Act (“Boswet”), Nature Conservation Act (“Natuurbeschermingswet”), Flora and Fauna Act (“Flora- en Faunawet”), Town and Country Planning Act (“Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening”), Environmental Management Act (“Wetgeving Milieubeheer”), Hazardous Materials Act (“Wetgeving gevaarlijke stoffen”), Regulations and by-laws of the Dutch Forestry Board (“Verordeningen Bosschap”).

norm³: No violations have been established of national or local laws or other legal obligations that are applicable to the forest enterprise or the forest management.

*Verifiers: Field visit, Business administration, Persons or authorities concerned*⁴

- **Indicator 1.1.2:** The forest manager fulfills all administrative requirements resulting from laws or regulations regarding his forest enterprise and forest management.

This concerns mainly the requirements resulting from the following policy regulations: Nature Conservation Act (“Natuurbeschermingswet”), Landscape Act (“Natuurschoonwet”), Flora and Fauna Act (“Flora- en Faunawet”), Grant Scheme for Nature management (“Regeling

norm: No violations have been established of administrative requirements that are applicable to the forest enterprise or the forest management.

¹ Guidelines for *verifiers* are written in italic; explanations are in standard font; specification of indicators by **norms** is separately mentioned in the first column, where applicable.

² Note that in case of reference to laws and requirements the names or documents mentioned may be outdated and substituted by more recent legislation or documents; in this case the most recent version of the legislation is valid

³ A **norm** is a further specification of an indicator, stating the required condition or target.

⁴ Where *persons or authorities concerned* or *stakeholders* are mentioned, this refers not only to owner, manager and/ or tenant, but also to individuals or organisations related to the forest enterprise with whom the certification body can verify whether the forest management meets the FSC standard.

1: compliance with laws and FSC principles

verifiers^{1/} explanation

Functiebeloning” and “Regeling Natuurbeheer”), Grant Scheme for Afforestation of Agricultural Land (“Stimuleringsregeling Bosaanleg op Landbouwgronden”), Provincial Grant Schemes and other regulations for nature and forest management (“Provinciale regelingen”)

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons or authorities concerned

Criterion 1.2: All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.

- **Indicator 1.2.1:** The forest manager complies with the financial obligations of all legal and other regulations, on the basis of which he entered into an agreement regarding his forest enterprise and forest management.

norm: No violations have been established of the financial obligations of the forest manager regarding his forest enterprise or forest management.

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons or authorities concerned

Criterion 1.3: In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.

- **Indicator 1.3.1:** The forest manager respects all applicable international treaties regarding his forest enterprise and forest management.

norm: No violations have been established of any international treaty applicable to the forest enterprise or the forest management.

Refer to Annex I for relevant multilateral treaties and European agreements (1.2)

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons or authorities concerned

Criterion 1.4: Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purpose of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.

- **Indicator 1.4.1:** In case of conflicts between laws or regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria, the certification body and the relevant parties involved have come to a written agreement to resolve the conflict.

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons or authorities concerned, Dutch FSC working group

1: compliance with laws and FSC principles
verifiers^{1/} explanation

Criterion 1.5: Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

- **Indicator 1.5.1:** The forest manager can show proof of measures which have been taken to protect the forest management unit from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

norm: These measures should include surveillance and the reporting of illegal activities to the proper authorities.

Verifier: Management plan, Business administration, Field visit, Authorities concerned

Criterion 1.6: Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

- **Indicator 1.6.1:** The forest manager has a signed document, in which the forest manager declares to conform with the Dutch FSC-standards for a five year period and in addition declares a long-term commitment to comply with the Dutch FSC-standard.
- **Indicator 1.6.2:** If a forest manager owns and/or manages more than one forest area the commitment made under 1.6.1 shall also cover the other forest areas.
- **Indicator 1.6.3:** If there is non-compliance with the Dutch FSC-standard regarding for the other forest areas and if this non-compliance is of such magnitude or frequency that it they Cclearly shows a lack of will on the part of the applicantforest manager to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria none of the forest management units owned and/or managed by the forest managed shall be certified
- **Indicator 1.6.4:** If for parts of the forest management unit not all the requirements of this standard are met for reasons beyond the control of the manager, the forest manager shall have documents at his disposal to prove this.

Verifiers: Field visit, Business administration, Management plan

Indicators 1.6.2., 1.6.3, 1.6.4 are a consequence of policies of FSC's on Partial certification (FSC-POL-20-002 and Excision of areas (FSC-POL-20-003) respectively. This document have guidelines for certification bodies and can be obtained from the secretariat of FSC International.

2: tenure and usage rights and responsibilities
verifiers / explanation

Principle 2: Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

For the Dutch standard this principle includes rights of ownership and is restricted to forest land and forest resources.

Criterion 2.1: Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.

- **Indicator 2.1.1:** Rights of ownership and possible tenure and usage rights regarding the forest management unit are laid down in writing and its legal coverage is clearly indicated.

norm: The forest manager has at his disposal the relevant documents to demonstrate his legal rights to the forest management unit.

Verifiers: Documents proving legal right of forest management unit and a map delineating the forest management unit

- **Indicator 2.1.2:** In the case that others, such as local communities, can also exercise a right to the forest management unit, the owner has documents at his disposal in which everybody's rights and duties are well defined.

Verifiers: Written agreement(s) between the forest manager and (groups of) person(s) or communities entitled to the use

Criterion 2.2: Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

- **Indicator 2.2.1:** Legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities are identified and documented. In the case that others, such as local communities, can also exercise a right to the forest management unit, the forest manager has documents at his disposal in which the control over forest operations has been agreed upon
- **Indicator 2.2.2:** If local communities can exercise legal or customary tenure or use rights, a written agreement between the forest manager and legal representatives of the local community is available, guaranteeing the local community the extent of control over forest operations needed to exercise their legal or customary rights.

Verifiers: Documents proving legal or customary tenure or use rights.

Verifiers: Written agreement(s) between the forest manager and legal representative of the local community

2: tenure and usage rights and responsibilities

verifiers / explanation

Criterion 2.3: Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.

- **Indicator 2.3.1:** In case of disputes over tenure claims and use rights, the forest manager has documents at his disposal in which the dispute resolution is documented and an appropriate procedure has been followed.

Verifiers: Written documentation on dispute resolution, persons or authorities concerned

3: indigenous peoples' rights

verifiers / explanation

Principle 3: The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

For the Dutch standard this principle regards all people as having equal rights to own, use and manage their forest management unit and its related resources, products and values, and that these rights shall be recognised and respected. Under Dutch Constitution all people in the Netherlands have the same fundamental rights⁵; there is no such category as indigenous peoples as defined by the United Nations⁶.

⁵ Article 1 [equality] of the Dutch Constitution (adopted 1983) states: "All persons in the Netherlands shall be treated equally in equal circumstances. Discrimination on the grounds of religion, belief, political opinion, race, or sex or on any other grounds whatsoever shall not be permitted."

⁶ This refers to the definition of indigenous people from the United Nations Submission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and its Study of the Problem of Discrimination against Indigenous Populations: UN Doc. E/CN. 4/Sub. 2/1986/7/Add. 4 para 379 (1986).

3: indigenous peoples' rights

verifiers / explanation

Criterion 3.1: Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

Verifier: There are no indigenous peoples in the Netherlands; the Dutch Constitution guarantees equal rights; so this criterion is self-explanatory

Criterion 3.2: Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

Verifier: There are no indigenous peoples in the Netherlands; the Dutch Constitution guarantees equal rights; so this criterion is self-explanatory

Refer also to Criterion 2.3.

Criterion 3.3: Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.

Verifier: There are no indigenous peoples in the Netherlands; the Dutch Constitution guarantees equal rights; so this criterion is self-explanatory

Refer also to Indicator 9.1.2.

Criterion 3.4: Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.

Verifier: There are no indigenous peoples in the Netherlands; the Dutch Constitution guarantees equal rights; so this criterion is self-explanatory

4: community relations and worker's rights

verifiers / explanation

Principle 4: Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

For the Dutch standard this principle regards the society concerned in general and the forest workers in particular.

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

This criterion is not meant to interfere with international rules for public procurement⁷.

⁷ This refers to rules and agreements as published by the World Trade Organization (http://www.wto.org/wto/english/docs_e/legal_e/gpr-94_01_e.htm) and The European Commission (http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/publproc/index.htm)

4: community relations and worker's rights
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 4.1.1:** The forest manager provides opportunities for economic participation of qualified employees, suppliers and forest contractors in the management and use of his forest management unit.

norm: When ordering goods or services or providing employment, no ungrounded restrictions are imposed to exclude qualified market parties from competing.

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons concerned

- **Indicator 4.1.2:** The relevant instructions and collective regulations concerning terms of employment, labour relations, the type of labour and working conditions, training and quality improvement have been implemented to improve the skills of the employees.

This refers to the collective labour agreement for forest workers ("CAO Bosbouw") or a similar arrangement, schools for forestry, the apprentice system ("leerlingstelsel"), criteria in the regulation for the recognition of forest contractors, competitions for forest workers ("bosbouw-beroepswedstrijden") and the national organisation for professional education in the agricultural sector ("AEQUOR").

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons concerned

- **Indicator 4.1.3:** When contracting out works exceeding 2.500 euro, forest contractors have been employed who meet collectively established criteria of professionalism, quality and reliability.

norm: The terms are in accordance with the criteria of the regulation on the recognition of forest contractors ("*Erkenningsregeling bosaannemers*") or demonstrably equivalent.

Verifiers: Business administration, Management plan, Persons concerned

Criterion 4.2: Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

Refer also to Indicator 6.3.3.

- **Indicator 4.2.1:** The forest manager takes care that the instructions covering health and safety are met with all activities that are undertaken under his responsibility in his forest management unit.

norm: No violations have been established of applicable laws and regulations covering health and safety of people.

This refers mainly to the requirements following the law on working conditions ("ARBO-wet"), the collective labour agreement in the forestry sector ("CAO Bosbouw"), the regulations of the Dutch Forestry Board ("Bosschap") and the regulation on the recognition of forest contractors ("*Erkenningsregeling bosaannemers*").

4: community relations and worker's rights
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 4.2.2:** The relevant instructions and collective regulations concerning working conditions are implemented by or on behalf of the forest manager when contracting and carrying out activities.

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons concerned

norm: The terms are in accordance with the criteria of the regulation on the recognition of forest contractors ("*Erkenningsregeling bosaanemers*") or demonstrably equivalent.

Verifiers: Business administration, Field visit, Persons concerned

Criterion 4.3: The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

- **Indicator 4.3.1:** No violations have been established of the rights of workers to organize and negotiate on their labour conditions.
- **Indicator 4.3.2:** Employment contracts are based on the collective labour agreement that is prevailing for the forest sector, or on an equivalent arrangement.

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons concerned

Verifiers: Business administration, Persons concerned

Criterion 4.4: Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations

- **Indicator 4.4.1:** In the case of drastic changes in forest management or forest use on a scale exceeding that of usual⁸ forest management operations, the people concerned have been informed in advance and have got the opportunity to react.

This refers to communication initiated by the forest manager regarding public acceptance for his forest management.

Verifiers: Field visit, Correspondence, Persons concerned

⁸ What is usual should be considered in comparison to the preceding management plans.

4: community relations and worker's rights
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 4.4.2:** The forest manager shall demonstrate how wishes and complaints of the people concerned regarding forest management or forest use have been actively taken into account in the decision-making and implementation of forest management operations.

This refers to the way in which the forest manager deals with reactions from the public.

Verifiers: Field visit, Correspondence, Persons concerned

Criterion 4.5: Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.

- **Indicator 4.5.1:** The forest manager can provide evidence of measures that have been taken to avoid loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods of local peoples.
- **Indicator 4.5.2:** The forest manager has a written procedure in place describing how to deal with grievances and compensation in case of loss or damage
- **Indicator 4.5.3:** In case of grievances, or loss or damage, the forest manager has documents at his disposal showing how the case has been dealt with. In which the resolution of the matter is laid down. Agreements about compensation - if applicable - have been documented and signed by parties concerned

Verifiers: Correspondence, Management plan, Field visit, Persons concerned

Verifiers: Correspondence, Written agreements, Persons concerned

5: benefits from the forest
verifiers / explanation

Principle 5: 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.

For the Dutch standard this principle focuses on the viability of the forest management unit and includes ecological functions.

Criterion 5.1: Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into

Forest management strives towards a planned

5: benefits from the forest
verifiers / explanation

account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

and sustainable production of goods and services of the forest management unit in the long term. This mainly refers to the variety of products and services as a factor determining the quality in fulfilling a number of functions.

- **Indicator 5.1.1:** All money transactions concerning forest management operations should be documented in the business administration of the forest management unit.

Verifiers: Management plan, Persons concerned

norm: All documented money transactions can be linked to specific forest management operations (e.g. harvest, weed control).

Refer also to Principle 7.

- **Indicator 5.1.2:** The forest manager can provide documents showing that cost-benefit analysis takes place periodically, preferably in cycle with the management plan. The analysis shows that the forest management plan is economically viable and the following factors have been taken into account: ecological, social and economic conditions, and the necessary investment to guarantee quality and productivity of the forest management unit in the long run.

Verifiers: Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned

Refer also to Principle 7.

- **Indicator 5.1.3:** A yearly budget plan is available.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons concerned

Norm: The budget plan reflects that forest management operations stated in the management plan have been taken into consideration.

Criterion 5.2: Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

This criterion is not meant to interfere with international rules for public procurement⁹.

- **Indicator 5.2.1:** Forest management aims at fulfilling several functions at the same time by the same forest management unit, proportionate to the allocation of specific functions¹⁰.

This refers to the functions: nature, landscape, recreation, timber production and environment.

⁹ This refers to rules and agreements as published by the World Trade Organization (http://www.wto.org/wto/english/docs_e/legal_e/gpr-94_01_e.htm) and The European Commission (http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/publproc/index.htm)

¹⁰ This choice for the multifunctional character is a logical consequence of the widely accepted view that all forest management areas in the Netherlands fulfil more than one function at a time, to a different extent. This should be reflected in forest management. The formulation leaves sufficient room for the owner to choose for a clear accent.

5: benefits from the forest
verifiers / explanation

<p>norm: The basic assumption is that all forest management areas in the Netherlands are multifunctional. The allocation of functions within this multifunctional concept by the forest manager is directive for the assessment of forest management by the certification body.</p>	<p><i>Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 5.2.2: Forest management contributes to conserving and enhancing natural and landscape values. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">norm: Forest management makes a well-balanced contribution to natural and landscape values, proportionate to the functions allocated.</p> 	<p><i>Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned</i></p> <p>Refer also to Criteria 6.2 and 6.3.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 5.2.3: Forest management contributes to providing opportunities for outdoor recreation. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">norm: The forest management unit is open to the public during daylight hours on roads, paths and waterways for quiet forms of outdoor recreation¹¹, for at least 8 months per year (of which the period May-August is compulsory). Access may be regulated by zoning and financial measures (like membership or entrance fees) as tools of proper recreation management. Access may be restricted to prevent negative impact on endangered species or delicate forest ecosystems, to protect the privacy of people living in the forest management area, and to guard visitors from danger.</p> 	<p>This refers to the minimum requirements for opening up to and accessibility for the public. These norms reflect the high importance that is attached to the recreational use of Dutch forests. Refer to Criterion 6.2 and Annex I for endangered species.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Contracts Subsidy Scheme for Nature Management ("Regeling Natuurbeheer")</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 5.2.4: Forest management contributes to the production, marketing and processing of timber. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">norm: Forest management makes a well-balanced contribution to the production of timber, proportionate to the functions allocated. When deciding on planning and implementing forest management operations, the opportunities for marketing and processing have been taken into account.</p> 	<p><i>Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration</i></p>
<p>Criterion 5.3: Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</p>	<p>Refer also to Criterion 6.7.</p>

Nevertheless the standard is meant for proper forest management as a whole and it cannot be interpreted as a standard neither for purely nature management, nor for purely recreational management or purely production management.

¹¹ According to the conditions of the Landscape Act ("Natuurschoonwet") and the Subsidy Scheme for Nature Management ("Regeling Natuurbeheer")

5: benefits from the forest
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 5.3.1:** Waste from forest management operations such as oil and fuel containers is removed from the site and deposited in a safe and proper way.

Verifiers: Field visit, Business administration
 - **Indicator 5.3.2:** When performing harvesting and processing operations, measures have been taken to minimize damage to other forest resources such as remaining trees and undergrowth.

Verifiers: Field visit, Business administration
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- Criterion 5.4: Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.**
- Refer also to Criterion 5.2 and 7.1.
- **Indicator 5.4.1:** More than one single product and/or service is offered to the local community.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons concerned
 - **Indicator 5.4.2:** Income is generated from more than a single forest product or service. Sources of income are e.g. timber revenues, subsidies, hunting revenues.
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- Criterion 5.5: Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.**
- Refer also to Criterion 6.3 and 7.1.
- **Indicator 5.5.1:** Areas with a high potential for forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries are identified and recorded on maps.

This refers to recreational access, ancient and ornamental trees, water resources, soil quality and biodiversity.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons concerned
 - **Indicator 5.5.2:** For all high potential areas the management plan provides information on how the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds or fisheries will be maintained and, where appropriate enhanced.

Verifiers: Management plan
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- Criterion 5.6: The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.**
- Refer also to Criteria 7.1 and 8.2.
- **Indicator 5.6.1:** An estimate is available of the annual increment of the growing stock, based on recent inventories. Guidelines are available for the maximum average annual yield, based on the estimated increment. The average yearly harvest shall not exceed the maximum average annual yield.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons
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5: benefits from the forest
verifiers / explanation

concerned

6: environmental impact
verifiers / explanation

Principle 6: 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.

For the Dutch FSC-standard this principle also includes improving of biodiversity and environmental quality.

Criterion 6.1: Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed – appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources – and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.

Under Dutch legislation and regulations forest manager are already obliged to produce assessments of environmental impact under the Boswet, Flora en faunawet and under the Regeling Effectgerichte Maatregelen ('EGM')

- **Indicator 6.1.1:** Documents shall be produced to show how the results of the preceding assessment have been taken into account

norm: This concerns operations at a scale > 5 ha (for plantations > 10 ha) or > 20% of the forest management unit.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned

- **Indicator 6.1.2:** Depending on the extent of operations and the qualities of the area, measures have been taken to prevent negative ecological effects. This applies in any case to transformation management, changes in forest management system, changes in water levels and increased intensity of forest management operations

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned

Criterion 6.2: Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.

6: environmental impact
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 6.2.1 a (applicable to FMUs more than 100 ha in area):**

- The forest management unit has been screened for the presence of rare and endangered plant and animal species; if these species appear in the FMU a more accurate inventory shall be conducted. The (precise) location of these species are indicated on a map. These data shall be kept up to date.

- **Indicator 6.2.1 b (applicable to FMUs less 100 ha in area):**

The forest manager has made an inventory of data regarding the presence of rare and endangered species in his FMU based on publicl available (provincial and national) databanks.

norm: This inventory concerns: old trees with cavities for birds and mammals and nesting trees for birds of prey; rare and threatened species of trees, shrubs and herbs; also other threatened species, when data are available for the concerned area.

- **Indicator 6.2.2:** When deciding on planning and implementing forest management operations and forest use (all forest types), the habitat requirements of rare and endangered plant and animal species have explicitly been taken into account.

norm: Special attention is paid to zoning and timing of forest management operations and forest use. Precautions are taken against unauthorised use.

- **Indicator 6.2.3:** Special Protection Zones, legally appointed by the Dutch government for the protection of species and habitats, are identified and recorded on maps.

- **Indicator 6.2.4a (applicable to FMUs more than 100 ha in area:** Measures (e.g. surveillance) have been taken to prevent inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. Illegal activities shall be reported to the police or other authorized bodies

- **Indicator 6.2.4 b (applicable to FMUs less than 100 ha in area):**

Illegal activities shall be reported to the police or other authorized bodies

This refers to species and areas that have been indicated as such in policy documents; often they have been inventoried countrywide already. See for instance “Natuurbeleidsplan” (nature policy plan), “Bosbeleidsplan” (forest policy plan), “Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur” (policy document for nature, forest and landscape in the 21st century), “Red lists” of endangered species, “Flora- en Faunawet” (act on protection of flora and fauna), “EU Vogel- en Habitatrichtlijn” (EU directives for the conservation of wild birds, natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna) and “Natuurbeschermingswet” (nature conservation act).

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Map of the forest property

Refer also to Criterion 1.5 and Annex I (1.1).

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons or authorities concerned

The EU birds and habitats directives request appointment by national law of Special Protection Zones for the protection of rare and endangered species.

6: environmental impact

verifiers / explanation

Criterion 6.3: Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) forest regeneration and succession; b) genetic, species and ecosystem diversity; c) natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.

- **Indicator 6.3.1:** In forest management, natural regeneration processes have been used in principle, where possible and advisable.
- **Indicator 6.3.2:** In forest management the size of clear-felling areas is limited to a maximum of 2 hectares, unless this is not advisable in the context of transformation management. For plantations the maximum size for clear-felling areas is 5 hectares (refer also to Criterion 10.1).
- **Indicator 6.3.3:** Forest management aims at a certain percentage of indigenous tree species.

norm for percentage: At least 50% of the total basal area of the forest management area under certification, to be achieved within a period of 30 years. In the case of group-certification the norm is applied to the total forest management area of the group. For plantations a norm of 10% is applied. (refer also to Criterion 10.1).

norm for indigenous: the following tree species are considered as indigenous tree species::
 Acer campestre, Acer pseudoplatanus, Aesculus carnea (*), Aesculus hippocastanum (*),
 Alnus glutinosa, Alnus incana, , Betula pendula, Betula pubescens, Carpinus betulus,
 Castanea sativa (*), Fagus sylvatica, Fraxinus excelsior, Ilex aquifolium, Juniperus
 communis, , Malus sylvestris, Pinus sylvestris, Populus nigra, Populus tremula, Populus x
 canescens, Prunus avium, Prunus padus, Pyrus communis, Pyrus pyraister, Quercus petraea,
 Quercus petraea x robur, Quercus robur, Salix alba, Salix atrocinerea, Salix aurita, Salix
 caprea, Salix cinerea, Salix fragilis, Salix pentandra, Salix purpurea, Salix triandra, Salix
 viminalis, Salix x multinervis (cinerea x aurita), Salix x rubens (fragilis x alba), Salix x
 smithiana (viminalis x cinerea), Sambucus nigra, Sambucus racemosa, Sorbus aucuparia,
 Taxus baccata, Tilia cordata, Tilia platyphyllos, Tilia x vulgaris, Ulmus glabra, Ulmus laevis,
 Ulmus minor, Viburnum lantana, Viburnum opulus.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons concerned

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Contracts "Regeling Natuurbeheer" (subsidy scheme for nature management)

The management plan will indicate how and when the norm will be achieved in the period of 30 years.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Contracts "Regeling Natuurbeheer" (subsidy scheme for nature management)

() indicates tree species that are considered to be 'naturalized' and are therefore listed as indigenous tree species*

Source of the list of indigenous tree species: Subsidierегeling natuurbeheer 2000

6: environmental impact
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 6.3.4:** The management plan contains objectives for achieving a certain percentage of old trees and dead wood.

norm for percentage: Per hectare an average of at least 4 dead trees, with a diameter of at least 30 cm, either standing upright or lying flat¹², or 5% of the forest management unit being permanently exempted from harvesting operations.

The management plan must indicate the forest manager's choice for the norm.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Contracts "Regeling Natuurbeheer" (subsidy scheme for nature management)

- **Indicator 6.3.5:** At least 25 % of the forest cover of the forest management area under certification should consist of mixed stands (2 or more species, mixed either individually or groupwise), to be achieved within a period of 30 years. For plantations the minimum percentage is 10%.

norm for mixed stands: Mixed stands consist of 2 or more tree species and none of the species cover more than 80% of the total basal area

The management plan will indicate how and when the norms will be achieved within the period of 30 years.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Contracts "Regeling Natuurbeheer" (subsidy scheme for nature management)

- **Indicator 6.3.6:** Forest management refrains from operations that contribute to lowering water levels unless survival of the forest management unit is at stake.

norm: No new drains, trenches or other provisions for drainage have been constructed.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan

Criterion 6.4: Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.

Indicator 6.4.1 a: (Applicable to FMUs more than 100 ha in area) Representative samples of indigenous forest ecosystems have been identified and are recorded on maps. These include A-lokaties and Natura 2000 areas; in addition the FMU shall be screened for rare ecosystems

Indicator 6.4.1 b (Applicable to FMUs less than 100 ha in area) Representative samples of indigenous forest ecosystems have been identified and are recorded on maps. These include A-lokaties and Natura 2000 areas.

Remark:

A-locaties are designated by the central government (Ministry of LNV) and have fixed borders. A-locaties have been fully researched and described. Management advices have been produced for each A-locatie. Although A-locaties are not legally protected forest managers are bound to fulfill the management advices in order

¹² This norm only applies in forest stands where the stage of forest development is such that the condition can be met.

6: environmental impact
verifiers / explanation

Norm: This refers to areas that have been indicated as such in government documents like “A-lokaties” (forests with special values), “bosreservaten” (forest reserves) and “natuurreservaten” (nature reserves).

Indicator 6.4.2: No measures shall be taken that have a negative impact on the natural state of indigenous forest ecosystems.

Indicator 6.4.3: The management plan or other management documents shall contain measures to protect maintain or restore strenghten the identified ecosystems in their natural state.

Indicator 6.4.4: The forest manager has documents at his disposal describing the kind and effect of the measures taken mentioned under 6.4.3.

to achieve FSC-certification.
The same applies for Bosreservaten.

All together “A-locaties” (forests with special values) and “bosreservaten” (forest reserves) apply together for 3066 hectares or approximately 1% of total forest area in the Netherlands. Forest in “Natuurreservaten” (nature reserves) apply for 24200 hectares or 7% of Dutch forests. (Kerngegevens Bos en Hout in Nederland, Probos 2006)

See reports describing the management advices (A-locatie bossen in ...) Annex 1.1 of this standard.

See also 5.5.1

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons or authorities concerned

Criterion 6.5: Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.

- **Indicator 6.5.1:** Areas susceptible to erosion are identified and are recorded on maps. For these areas written guidelines for the prevention of erosion are available.
- **Indicator 6.5.2:** The forest manager uses clear guidelines for harvesting operations and transport within his forest management unit to protect man, nature and the environment and he checks its execution in practice.

norm: The guidelines give insight in the restrictions for harvest and transport, also in the case of contracting and selling standing timber. The forest manager has documented the checking

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned

Verifiers: Business administration, especially the guidelines in use, the method of checking and its

6: environmental impact*verifiers / explanation*

procedure and its results.

- **Indicator 6.5.3:** Areas for the protection of water ("Grondwaterbeschermingsgebieden") are identified by the proper authorities. Guidelines concerning the protection of water, provided by the proper authorities, shall be followed.

results

Verifiers: Field visit, Authorities concerned, Public documents.

Criterion 6.6: Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.

Refer also to Criterion 4.2 and 7.3.

- **Indicator 6.6.1:** Forest managers shall not use chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC according to FSC's policy "Chemical Pesticides in Certified Forests. Interpretation of the FSC Principles and Criteria" (July 2002)

- **Indicator 6.6.2:** Forest managers shall aim to control pests without using chemical pesticides, and have documents to demonstrate their efforts to achieve this aim.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Contracts "Overlevingsplan Bos en Natuur" (temporary scheme to mitigate negative effects of environmental changes and pollution)

- **Indicator 6.6.3:** If chemical pesticides are applied, they shall be used only locally and for specific well-described purposes. The application of these chemical pesticides is explicitly motivated and documented by the forest manager

This refers mainly to the requirements following the law on working conditions ("ARBO-wet"), the environmental legislation ("Wet Milieubeheer") and the regulations for admittance of chemicals.

- **Indicator 6.6.4:** If chemical pesticides are applied, forest workers concerned shall be licensed accordingly and equipment shall be used in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

A 'Licentie Gewasbescherming' can only be obtained by following the pre-scribed (mandatory) training

norm: forest worker is licensed according to "Licentie gewasbescherming" (issued by

6: environmental impact*verifiers / explanation*

Ministry of LNV)

Criterion 6.7: Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.

Refer also to Criteria 4.2, 5.3 and Indicator 6.6.3.

Indicator 6.7.1: No chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes are stored on site, nor do they remain on site after completion of forest management operations.

Verifiers: Field visit, Business administration

Indicator 6.7.2: Written guidelines concerning the environmentally appropriate disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes are available and forest workers concerned are familiar with these guidelines.

*Verifiers: Field visit, Documents, Persons concerned***Criterion 6.8: Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.**

Indicator 6.8.1: In forest management, if biological pest control is applied, it shall be used only for well-decribed purposes.

Necessity depends on the gravity of the situation, the availability and effectiveness of alternatives.

Indicator 6.8.2: If biological pest control is applied the use is explicitly motivated and documented by the forest manager.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Business administration, Persons or authorities concerned

Indicator 6.8.3: If biological pest control is applied the forest manager shall report the quantities of biological pest control applied, the exact location where the biological pest control is applied and the effects of the application.

Indicator 6.8.4: If biological pest control is applied the application shall be in accordance with the Act on protection of flora and fauna (Flora- en Faunawet), Act on Pesticides (Wet op Gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en Biociden) and European phytosanatarian directive

Indicator 6.8.5: The forest manager shall not use GMO.

6: environmental impact
verifiers / explanation

Criterion 6.9: The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

Refer also to Indicator 6.3.3 and Criterion 8.1.

- **Indicator 6.9.1:** No new exotic tree species shall be introduced unless long-term experience has proven these species to be well adapted to the local conditions and non-invasive
- **Indicator 6.9.2:** The total area of exotic tree species shall not exceed 50%. If total area of exotic species exceeds 50% the percentage of exotic tree species shall be decreased within a period of 30 years.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons concerned

Refer to 6.3.3

Verifiers: Management plan, Field visit

Indicator 6.9.3: A procedure is in place to monitor periodically the proportion of exotic species in the forest management unit and the ecological impacts of the use of exotic species.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan

Indicator 6.9.4: In case of negative ecological impacts that can be attributed to the use of exotic species, the forest manager can provide evidence of measures taken to counter these impacts.

Criterion 6.10: Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.

Refer also to Criterion 10.9.

- **Indicator 6.10.1:** Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, unless conservation benefits can be demonstrated. The forest manager shall provide documents describing the evaluation of environmental costs and conservation benefits of this conversion.

Refer to 6.1.1 and 6.1.2

Conversion of forest to non-forest land is not allowed without legal exemption from the obligations in the national forest act ("Boswet")

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Provincial forest authority

6: environmental impact
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 6.10.2:** High conservation value forests shall not be converted to plantations or non-forest land. No conversion has been established from uneven-aged, multi-structured and mixed forests into even-aged, mono-species plantations.
- **Indicator 6.10.3:** In case of conversion of forest to plantation or non-forest land, this conversion will be limited to 10% of the total area of the forest management area.

Refer to 6.4.1 and 9.1 (for High Conservation Value Forests)

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons concerned

7: management plan
verifiers / explanation

Principle 7: 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.

For the Dutch FSC-standard it is central that the forest management unit shall be managed according to plan and verifiably; management plan and monitoring are instrumental to that end.

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

The forest manager has laid down his vision on management and use of his forest management unit in a concrete management plan that is periodically reviewed.
In view of the high costs of management planning and the low financial returns for the many small and very small forest properties, requirements for the management plan should be appropriate to the scale of the forest management unit.

- **Indicator 7.1.1:** The management plan and supporting documents shall address the following items.
 - a) Management objectives:

This refers especially to those aspects of forest management that are relevant for certification according to this FSC-standard. The management objectives of the forest manager

7: management plan

verifiers / explanation

- A statement is required describing the objectives the forest manager wishes to achieve through forest management on the long term and within the time span of the management plan. The stated objectives should be specific, measurable, acceptable, realistic and time related (S.M.A.R.T.).
- 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:
- A description is required of the location and size of the forest management unit(s). A description of relevant aspects of the surrounding area (e.g. ecology, land use, ownership) is also required.
 - A description is required of the composition of the forest management unit(s) in terms of for example species(groups), forest types (e.g. mixed, indigenous), forest structure (i.e. layers), age classes, presence of dead trees.
 - A description is required of the history (e.g. establishment, land use, ownership details) of the forest management unit(s).
 - A description is required of the growing conditions (e.g. soil, water, vegetation) of the forest management unit(s).
 - A description is required of local stakeholders (e.g. municipality, adjacent forest managers, nature working groups) and their relations to the forest management unit(s).
- c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories:
- A description is required of the main (silvicultural) management method(s) to be used to achieve the management objectives. The relation between the described management method(s) and the present and future (ecological) composition of the forest management unit(s) should be mentioned explicitly. The role of inventory data should be mentioned explicitly.
- d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection:
- **for FMU more than 100 ha in area:** Quantified guidelines are required for the average annual harvest. These guidelines are founded on inventory data, preferably collected on site. A documented explanation is required, if the planned average annual harvest

are the starting point. The certification body should be enabled to check both in the management plan and in the field to what extent the forest management meets the Dutch FSC-standard.

Verifier: Management plan

7: management plan
verifiers / explanation

exceeds the annual increment. If certain tree species require specific harvesting guidelines, these are explicitly documented.

for FMU's less than 100 ha in area: Quantified guidelines are required for the average annual harvest. These data may be based on national statistics (and in case of group certification on group statistics) rather than on field inventories. A documented explanation is required, if the planned average annual harvest exceeds the annual increment. If certain tree species require specific harvesting guidelines, these are explicitly documented.

for low intensity managed forests: the annual harvest shall be explicitly mentioned in the management plan and shall not exceed 20% of the annual increment. The annual increment may be based on national (or regional) statistics rather than on field inventories

e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics:

- **for FMU more than 100 ha in area:** A description is required of monitoring provisions. The described provisions show which attributes/aspects will be monitored; at what intervals and in what way; and how the results will be documented. Monitoring should be based on systematical survey. In case of group certification monitoring provisions may be applied on group level.

for FMU's less than 100 ha in area: no provisions are required; Monitoring may be based on field observation by the forest manager, rather than systematical survey. In case of field observation, the findings shall be documented.

for low intensity managed forests: no provisions are required; instead the forest manager produces a qualitative description of the development of the forest management unit

f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments:

- In case of major operations, documented guidelines are required for the prevention and/or limitation of adverse environmental impacts. This refers to indicator 6.1.1.
-

7: management plan*verifiers / explanation*

g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species:

- (only **for FMU's more than 100 ha in area**) the forest management unit has not yet been screened for rare, threatened or endangered species, a documented action plan is required for the identification of mentioned species.
- If rare, threatened or endangered species have been identified within the forest management unit(s), the identified species should be explicitly mentioned in the management plan or supporting documents. If protective measures are required in order to maintain the local populations of the identified rare, threatened or endangered species, these shall be explicitly documented.

h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership:

- A map is required showing the ownership boundaries of all forest management unit(s) as well as the topographical details necessary for orientation and navigation.
- Maps are required showing all identified areas of special attention, e.g. special protection zones (indicator 6.2.3), special value forest (indicator 6.4.1), areas susceptible to erosion (indicator 6.5.1).
- All the documented planned management activities can be traced to mapped forest management (sub)units ("vak/afdeling").

i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used:

- If identified areas of special attention, require extra-ordinary harvesting techniques or equipment, these techniques and/or equipment should be explicitly documented. This refers to e.g. special protection zones (indicator 6.2.3), special value forest (indicator 6.4.1), areas susceptible to erosion (indicator 6.5.1).

Criterion 7.2: The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

7: management plan
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 7.2.1:** The management plan is revised and adapted to changing conditions in forest management and forest use once every period of ten years, or as much earlier as required because of internal or external developments.

Verifier: Management plan

Criterion 7.3: Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.

Refer also to Criterion 4.1 and 4.2

- **Indicator 7.3.1:** When assigning or contracting out forest management operations, due care has been taken to give proper instructions and to monitor the results; training and supervision of forest workers are part of this approach.

Verifier: Business administration, Persons concerned

Criterion 7.4: While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.

- **Indicator 7.4.1:** The management plan, or a summary of it (which includes the information required by 7.1) is available for the public to see on request.

Verifier: Management plan, Persons concerned

8: Monitoring and assessment
verifiers / explanation

Principle 8: 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.

For the Dutch FSC-standard it is central that the forest management unit shall be managed according to plan and verifiably; management plan and monitoring are instrumental to that end.

Criterion 8.1: The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and

The forest manager monitors the effects of management and use of his forest management unit and uses these data for adjustments of the forest management or interim revision of the

8: Monitoring and assessment

verifiers / explanation

replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

- **Indicator 8.1.1:** A description is required of monitoring provisions. The described provisions show: which attributes/aspects will be monitored; at what intervals and in what way; and how the results will be documented. Monitoring takes place of all relevant ecological, economic and social effects.

management plan.
In view of the high costs of monitoring and the low financial returns for the many small and very small forest properties, requirements for monitoring should be appropriate to the scale of the forest management unit.

Refer also to Criterion 7.1

Verifiers: Business administration, Field visit

Criterion 8.2: Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: a) yield of all forest products harvested; b) growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest; c) composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna; d) environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations; e) costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.

- **Indicator 8.2.1:** Inventory data and/or documented research results are available on:

a) Yield of all forest products harvested:

- This refers only to products that are commercially harvested.

b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest:

For FMU's more than 100 ha in area:

- Average annual increment (indicates growth as well as condition).
- Age(class) and/or diameter(class) distribution (indicates regeneration).

For FMU's less than 100 ha in area:

- a qualitative description of growth, condition and regeneration based on either national statistics or research

For low intensity managed forests: - a qualitative description of growth, condition and

Verifier: Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned

8: Monitoring and assessment
verifiers / explanation

regeneration based on either national statistics or research

c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna:

- Distribution of species(groups), forest types (e.g. mixed, indigenous), forest structure (i.e. layers).

d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations:

- Environmental and/or ecological assessments, if available.
- Stakeholders consultations, if available.

e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management

- Money transactions linked to specific forest management operations

Criterion 8.3: Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the “chain of custody”.

- **Indicator 8.3.1:** The forest manager has documented the harvest and sale of timber in such a way that the products can be traced from the forest to the first sales outlet or to the forest road in the case of selling standing timber.

norm: The documentation of harvest and sale records the type of product, quantity, place of origin, date of harvest and transport, FSC license number, next destiny and persons or organisations involved.

Verifiers: Business administration, Especially harvest figures, contracts and bills of forest contractors, transporters and buyers

Criterion 8.4: The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

Refer also to Criterion 7.2.

- **Indicator 8.4.1:** The forest manager uses the results of monitoring for adjustment of the forest management and for revision of the management plan.
-

8: Monitoring and assessment

verifiers / explanation

norm: The forest manager periodically compares the results of monitoring with the expected development according to the management plan and documents his findings for future reference in the management process.

Verifier: Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned

Criterion 8.5: While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.

- **Indicator 8.5.1:** : Documented monitoring results or a summary thereof shall be available for the public to see on request.

Verifier: Management plan, Persons concerned

9: maintenance of high conservation value forests

verifiers / explanation

Principle 9: 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.

Criterion 9.1: Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.

- **Indicator 9.1.1** The management is familiar with the attributes that indicate HCV forests in their region.

norm: the attributes that indicate HCV forests are;

- Undisturbed soils
- Old forests (forest present since before 1850)
- Minimum Structure Area (sufficiently large for natural dynamics)
- Spontaneous Forests (present without human interference)
- Located in a "boscomplex" (where Minimum Structure Area is not available)
- Bufferzones
- Indigenous plant species

Refer to 6.4.1. **Most** forests with special values ("A-locaties") have been assessed and documented by a national forest research institute. These documents describe the attributes defining the special value and provide guidelines for the management of these forests.

NB-wetgebied (Nature Conservation Act area) is appointed by government as a conservation area.

Attributes that indicate HCVF are also described

9: maintenance of high conservation value forests
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 9.1.2:**

- **For FMU's more than 100 ha in area:**

- forests have been screened for the presence of the attributes mentioned under indicator 9.1.1. The results have been documented and HCV forests are mapped.

- **For FMU's of less than 100 ha in area:**

- Forests have been screened for some or most attributes indicating HCV forests.

in *Werkdocument IKC Natuurbeheer Nr. W-76. E.J. Al en J.L. van der Jagt, 1995. Informatie en KennisCentrum Natuurbeheer, Wageningen*

Verifiers: Management plan, Field visit, Authorities concerned, Contracts "Regeling Natuurbeheer" (subsidy scheme for nature management), Other contracts for management ("beheersovereenkomsten")

Verifiers: Management plan, Field visit, Persons or authorities concerned, Contracts "Regeling Natuurbeheer" (subsidy scheme for nature management)

Criterion 9.2: The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

- **Indicator 9.2.1:** Identified conservation attributes and the maintenance thereof are specifically addressed in the stakeholder consultation process carried out by the forest manager .

Verifiers: Reports of consultation by the certification body

Criterion 9.3: The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management summary.

- **Indicator 9.3.1:** Management objectives and management measures for high conservation value areas are explicitly geared to conserve the valuable aspects of these areas.

Refer also to Criteria 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and Principle 7.

Verifiers: Management plan, Persons concerned, Field visit, Contracts "Regeling Natuurbeheer" (subsidy scheme for nature management), Other contracts for management ("beheersovereenkomsten")

Criterion 9.4: Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

- **Indicator 9.4.1:** Monitoring of high conservation value areas explicitly takes into account the

Refer also to Principles 7 and 8.

Refer also to Criteria 8.1 and 8.4.

9: maintenance of high conservation value forests
verifiers / explanation

effects of management on the valuable aspects of these areas.

norm: The forest manager periodically compares the results of monitoring with the expected effects of management and documents his findings for future reference in the management process.

Verifier: Management plan, Business administration, Persons concerned

10: plantations
verifiers / explanation

Principle 10: 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.

Plantations have to comply with all FSC principles and criteria; in some cases specific norms have been set for plantations (refer to Principles 5 and 6).

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

Indicator 10.1.1: : The management objectives of plantations reflect the aim of optimum and sustainable production of timber or other forest products, and simultaneously to contribute to conserving and enhancing ecological values. In addition to the requirements described in indicator 7.1.1.a the management plan shall address the objectives the forest manager wishes to achieve through plantation management on the long term and within the time span of the management plan. These objectives shall include natural forest conservation objectives and restoration objectives.

Indicator 10.1.2: The forest manager has documents at his disposal describing what measures have been taken to achieve implement these objectives and what the effects are

Verifier: Management plan

The characteristics of plantations are: even-aged monoculture, planted in a systematic pattern, clear-felling system and aimed at timber production. This applies for a limited number of species for which this is the optimum silvicultural system to produce timber. In order to add to ecological values, nature conservation objectives are also included in the planning and implementation of plantation management.

10: plantations

verifiers / explanation

Criterion 10.2: The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.

- **Indicator 10.2.1:** Plantations shall not be established on farming land with high natural and cultural values. Wildlife corridors and streamside zones are identified and are recorded on maps. These corridors and zones can be recognized in the plantation design and layout.

Verifiers: Management plan, Zoning plan (“Bestemmingsplan”), Authorities concerned

This refers to areas that have been indicated as such in government documents such as the nature policy plan (“Natuurbeleidsplan”), the forest policy plan (“Bosbeleidsplan”), the policy document for nature, forest and landscape in the 21st century (“Natuur voor mensen, Mensen voor natuur”), and regional and local zoning plans.

- **Indicator 10.2.2:** Plantations have been established in such a way that there is no negative effect on adjacent, semi-natural forests.

Refer also to Criterion 10.8

norm: This refers to potential risks such as invasive tree species, negative effects on soil and water resources, spreading of diseases or pests.

Verifiers: Management plan, Zoning plan (“Bestemmingsplan”), Persons concerned

10: plantations
verifiers / explanation

- **Indicator 10.2.3:** Existing wildlife corridors and streamside zones are identified and are recorded on maps. These corridors and zones can be recognized in the plantation design and layout.

Refer also to Criterion 10.9

While no natural forests exist and plantations can only be established by afforestation of agricultural land, plantations will reflect the man-made character of the Dutch agricultural landscape.

Verifier: Management plan

- **Indicator 10.2.4:** Mosaics of stands, of different ages and rotation periods can be identified in the plantation design and layout.

Verifiers: Management plan

Criterion 10.3: Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological, and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.

Refer also to Criterion 10.2 and 10.5.

- **Indicator 10.3.1:** Plantations smaller than 25 hectares consist of at least two tree species. For plantations larger than 25 hectares the composition of management units shows variance in species and age. The size of individual forest stands within a plantation should not exceed 2 hectares.

Verifier: Management plan

Criterion 10.4: The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.

10: plantations*verifiers / explanation*

- **Indicator 10.4.1:** No species shall be planted on a large scale unless 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.
norm: The production stock of plantations is restricted to tree species *Populus spec.*, *Salix spec.*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Prunus avium*, *Castanea sativa*, *Juglans spec.* and *Picea abies*. For ecological purposes the growing stock is complemented mainly by native species.
- **Indicator 10.4.2:** At least 10% of the forest management area is planted with a mixture (2 or more) of indigenous tree species
- **Indicator 10.4.3:** If the plantation consists -partly- of exotic tree species, documented proof is available of monitoring visits aimed at detecting mortality, disease, insect outbreak and adverse ecological impacts.

Verifier: Management plan, Field visit

Criterion 10.5: A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.

Refer also to Criterion 10.2.

- **Indicator 10.5.1:** In plantation management, at least 10% of the forest management area is planted with a mixture (2 or more) of indigenous tree species; at least 5% of the forest management area will not be harvested.
norm: The mixed native species area that is not to be harvested, is either located at the edges of the forest management area or along watercourses or natural boundaries or is adjacent to a semi-natural area.

Verifiers: Management plan, Business administration, Field visit

Criterion 10.6: Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.

- **Indicator 10.6.1:** The management plan describe which measures will be taken to maintain soil conditions and to prevent adverse impacts on water.
norm: In planning and implementing plantation management, the plantation owner shows a well-considered approach to safeguard the environmental qualities of the forest management

Refer also to Criteria 5.5, 5.6 and 6.5.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons

10: plantations*verifiers / explanation*

area.

concerned

Criterion 10.7: Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.

- **Indicator 10.7.1:** Documented proof is available of monitoring visits, aimed at detecting outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plants. In case of such outbreaks evidence can be shown of measures taken to minimize the effects.
- **Indicator 10.7.2:** Forest managers shall aim to control pests without using chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and have documents to demonstrate their efforts to achieve this aim
- **Indicator 10.7.3:** The use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers is only permitted if biological alternatives are not available and/or not effective. In case of use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers the forest manager can provide documents proving this.

Refer also to Criteria 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8.

Verifiers: Field visit, Management plan, Persons concerned

Criterion 10.8: Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.

- **Indicator 10.8.1:** Both in the management plan and in monitoring of plantations, explicit attention is being given to possibly negative ecological effects on the forest area and its

Refer also to Indicator 10.2.2.

10: plantations*verifiers / explanation*

surroundings.

norm: The choice of species and layout are well considered. As a minimum, attention is paid to the effects of species selection and plantation layout on soil, water, diseases and pests.

Verifier: Management plan

- **Indicator 10.8.2:** Assessment of impacts of the plantation on local welfare and social well-being is part of part of the management plan.

Verifier: management plan

Criterion 10.9: Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.

- **Indicator 10.9.1:** In view of the semi-natural values that most forests develop over time, only recent afforestations of agricultural land will qualify for certification as production plantations. All other forests will be managed for multiple functions, including semi-natural values.

norm: Only permanent production stands that were planted after 1975 on (previous) farming land may qualify for certification. Farm forests established before 1975 are considered to have obtained such ecological values as to prevent them from being converted into production plantations.

Verifier: There are no natural forests in the Netherlands and the conversion of semi-natural forests is not allowed under criterion 6.10 of this FSC-standard.

FSC/NL

Annex 1 to the National Dutch FSC-Standard for certification of good forest management

Overview of reference documents, international treaties and red lists

1.1 Reference documents¹³ of the Dutch FSC Standard

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (“Grondwet”) | • criterion 1.1, principle 3 |
| • Forest Act 1961, latest update January 1998 (“Boswet”) | • criterion 1.1, 6.10 |
| • Nature Conservation Act 1998 (“Natuurbeschermingswet”) | • criterion 1.1, 6.2, 6.4 |
| • Act on protection of flora and fauna, April 2002 (“Flora- en faunawet”) | • criterion 1.1, 6.2 |
| • Game Act 1954. Latest update February 1999 (“Jachtwet”) ¹⁴ | • criterion 1.1 |
| • Landscape Act, 1928. Latest update February 1999 (“Natuurschoonwet 1928”) | • criterion 1.1, 5.2 |
| • Directives for the conservation of wild birds, natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (“EU Vogel- en habitatrichtlijn”) | • criterion 1.1, 6.2 |
| • Birds Protection Act, 1936. Latest update February 1997 (“Vogelwet”) and decree on birds protection, 1994 ¹⁵ | • criterion 1.1, 6.2 |
| • Town and Country Planning Act, 1962. Latest update February 1999 (“Wet op de Ruimtelijke Ordening”) | • criterion 1.1 |
| • Environmental Management Act, 1979. Latest update January 2000 (“Wet Milieubeheer”) | • criterion 1.1, 4.2, 6.6, 6.7 |
| • Hazardous Materials Act , 1963, latest update 1996 (“Wetgeving gevaarlijke stoffen”) | • criterion 1.1, 5.3, 6.7 |
| • Regulations and by-laws of the Dutch Forestry Board on the prevention of pests, diseases, etc. (“Verordeningen Bosschap (dennenscheerder en bestrijding van insectenplagen in lariks en picea, 1996) | • criterion 1.1, 4.2, 6.6, 10.7 |
| • Grant Schemes for forest and nature management 1995,1999, 2000 (“Regeling functiebeloning”, “Regeling natuurbeheer”) | • criterion 1.1, 1.2, 5.2, 6.3, 9.1, 9.3 |
| • Grant Scheme for afforestation 1994 (“Stimuleringsregeling bosuitbreiding op landbouwgronden”) ¹⁶ | • criterion 1.1, 1.2 |
| • Act on Working Conditions, 1980. (“ARBO wet”) | • criterion 1.1, 4.1, |

¹³ The English text is a description or a near-to literal translation of the Dutch title of the Act or Regulation. Between brackets the Dutch title is given.

¹⁴ Recently included in “Flora- en Faunawet” 2002

¹⁵ Recently included in “Flora- en Faunawet” 2002

¹⁶ Recently included in “Regeling Natuurbeheer” 2000

1.1 Reference documents¹³ of the Dutch FSC Standard

	4.2, 4.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admittance policy and guidelines for pesticides (“Toelatingsbeleid chemische middelen”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 4.2, 6.6, 10.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective Labour Agreement for the forestry sector (“Raam-CAO voor werken in bos en natuur (2003)”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 4.1, 4.2, 4.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme for recognition of forest contractors (“Erkenningsregeling bosaannemers”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 4.1, 4.2, 4.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly contests for professional forest workers (“Bosbouwberoepswedstrijden”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 4.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Organisation for professional education in the agricultural sector (“AEQUOR”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 4.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Scheme to mitigate negative effects of environmental pollution on forests and nature (“Overlevingsplan bos en natuur”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature Policy Plan 1990 (“Natuurbeleidsplan”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.2, 10.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Policy Plan 1994 (“Bosbeleidsplan”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.2, 10.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy document for nature, forest and landscape in the 21st century 2000 (“Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.2, 10.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Lists¹⁷ of endangered species (for reptiles, amphibians, mushrooms, birds, plants, mammals, crickets and grasshoppers, freshwater fishes, dragonflies, butterflies, lichens (“Rode lijsten”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government decision on the designation of forest of special interest (“A-locaties, aanwijzingsbesluit”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.4, 9.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government decision on the designation of strict forest reserves (“Aanwijzingsbesluit Bosreservaten”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.4, 9.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dort, K.W. van & J.B. den Ouden (1998). A-locatie bossen in Friesland. IBN-rapport 382, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dort, K.W. van & J.B. den Ouden (1998). A-locatie bossen in Groningen. IBN-rapport 376, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dort, K.W. van & J.B. den Ouden (1998). A-locatie bossen in Zeeland. IBN-rapport 386, Instituut voor Bos- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6.4

¹⁷ See also section 1.3 of this annex

1.1 Reference documents¹³ of the Dutch FSC Standard

en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| • Ouden, J.B. den & M.E.A. Broekmeyer (1997). A-locatie bossen in Utrecht. IBN-rapport 299, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Ouden, J.B. den & M.E.A. Broekmeyer (1998). A-locatie bossen in Noord-Brabant. IBN-rapport 387, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Ouden, J.B. den (1995). A-locatie bossen in Limburg. IBN-rapport 136, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Ouden, J.B. den (1998). A-locatie bossen in Drenthe. IBN-rapport 300, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Ouden, J.B. den (1998). A-locatie bossen in Zuid-Holland. IBN-rapport 377, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Ouden, J.B. den, M. Vocks, M.E.A. Broekmeyer & H.G.J.M. Koop (1996). A-locatie bossen in Gelderland. IBN-rapport 240, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Ouden, J.B. den, M.E.A. Broekmeyer & H.G.J.M. Koop (1997). A-locatie bossen in Overijssel. IBN-rapport 272, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Broekmeyer, M.E.A, en J.B. den Ouden (1997). A-locatie bossen in Noord-Holland. IBN-rapport 301, Instituut voor Bos- en Natuuronderzoek (IBN-DLO), Wageningen. | • criterion 6.4 |
| • Municipal zoning plans (“Gemeentelijke bestemmingsplannen”) | • criterion 10.2 |

1.2 Multilateral treaties and European Agreements (criterion 1.3)¹⁸

- European Council directive (79/409/EEC) on the conservation of wild birds (latest amendment 1997)
- European Council directive 92/43/EEC of 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. (latest amendment 1997)
- Washington Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna (CITES)
- Bern Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats

¹⁸ Refer to the website of the European Economic Community, <http://europa.eu.int/>, for full texts of the agreements.

1.2 Multilateral treaties and European Agreements (criterion 1.3)¹⁸

- Rio de Janeiro Convention on biological diversity, 1992
 - Bonn convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals, 1979
 - European Council Resolution and forestry strategy for the European Union
 - European Council directives on public services, suppliers, works contracts and "excluded" sectors amended
-

1.3 Red lists of endangered species (criterion 6.2)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Freshwater fishes | June 1998 |
| • Lichens | April 1998 |
| • Dragonflies | April 1998 |
| • Crickets and grasshoppers | April 1998 |
| • Mushrooms | November 1996 |
| • Reptiles and Amphibians | November 1996 |
| • Butterflies | May 1995 |
| • Mammals | February 1995 |
| • Birds | 1985, updated 1993/94 |
| • Plants | FLORON 1989/90 |
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Annex 2 to the National Dutch FSC-Standard for certification of good forest management

List of ILO-Conventions ratified by the Netherlands (source: ILOLEX - 13.12.2005 at www.ilo.org)

(Source)

Convention	Ratification date	Status
<u>C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919</u>	06:02:1932	ratified
<u>C4 Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919</u>	04:09:1922	denounced on 12:06:1937
<u>C5 Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919</u>	21:07:1928	denounced on 14:09:1976
<u>C6 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919</u>	17:03:1924	denounced on 22:10:1954
<u>C7 Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920</u>	26:03:1925	denounced on 08:07:1947
<u>C8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920</u>	15:12:1937	ratified
<u>C9 Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920</u>	09:01:1948	ratified
<u>C10 Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	28:11:1956	denounced on 14:09:1976
<u>C11 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	20:08:1926	ratified
<u>C12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	20:08:1926	ratified

<u>C13 White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921</u>	15:12:1939	ratified
<u>C14 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921</u>	14:07:1965	ratified
<u>C15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921</u>	17:06:1931	denounced on 14:09:1976
<u>C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921</u>	09:03:1928	ratified
<u>C17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925</u>	13:09:1927	ratified
<u>C18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925</u>	01:11:1928	denounced on 01:09:1939
<u>C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925</u>	13:09:1927	ratified
<u>C21 Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926</u>	13:09:1927	ratified
<u>C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926</u>	15:12:1937	ratified
<u>C23 Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926</u>	05:05:1948	ratified
<u>C24 Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927</u>	15:11:1965	ratified
<u>C25 Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927</u>	15:11:1965	ratified
<u>C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928</u>	10:11:1936	ratified
<u>C27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929</u>	04:01:1933	ratified
<u>C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</u>	31:03:1933	ratified
<u>C32 Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932</u>	25:08:1964	denounced on 13:05:1998
<u>C33 Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932</u>	12:07:1935	denounced on 14:09:1976
<u>C41 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934</u>	09:12:1935	denounced on 22:10:1954
<u>C42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934</u>	01:09:1939	denounced on 02:08:1966
<u>C44 Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934</u>	17:01:1966	ratified
<u>C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935</u>	20:02:1937	denounced on 29:04:1998
<u>C48 Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935</u>	06:10:1938	denounced on 27:07:1999

<u>C58 Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936</u>	08:07:1947	denounced on 14:09:1976
<u>C62 Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937</u>	02:05:1950	ratified
<u>C63 Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938</u>	09:03:1940	denounced on 05:10:1991
<u>C68 Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946</u>	17:06:1958	ratified
<u>C69 Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention 1946</u>	23:02:1951	ratified
<u>C70 Social Security (Seafarers) Convention, 1946</u>	22:12:1961	ratified
<u>C71 Seafarers' Pensions Convention, 1946</u>	27:08:1957	ratified
<u>C73 Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946</u>	17:06:1958	ratified
<u>C74 Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946</u>	14:07:1950	ratified
<u>C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946</u>	15:01:1948	ratified
<u>C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947</u>	15:09:1951	ratified
<u>C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948</u>	07:03:1950	ratified
<u>C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948</u>	07:03:1950	ratified
<u>C89 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948</u>	22:10:1954	denounced on 26:02:1972
<u>C90 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948</u>	22:10:1954	ratified
<u>C91 Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention (Revised), 1949</u>	22:12:1961	denounced on 12:11:1980
<u>C92 Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949</u>	17:06:1958	ratified
<u>C94 Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949</u>	20:05:1952	ratified
<u>C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949</u>	20:05:1952	ratified
<u>C96 Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949</u>	13:02:1992	denounced on 15:09:1999
<u>C97 Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949</u>	20:05:1952	ratified
<u>C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949</u>	22:12:1993	ratified

<u>C99 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951</u>	11:06:1954	ratified
<u>C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951</u>	16:06:1971	ratified
<u>C101 Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952</u>	27:11:1958	ratified
<u>C102 Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952</u>	11:10:1962	ratified
<u>C103 Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952</u>	18:09:1981	ratified
<u>C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957</u>	18:02:1959	ratified
<u>C106 Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957</u>	02:05:2001	ratified
<u>C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958</u>	15:03:1973	ratified
<u>C112 Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959</u>	15:02:1965	denounced on 14:09:1976
<u>C113 Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959</u>	15:12:1988	ratified
<u>C114 Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959</u>	08:08:1980	ratified
<u>C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960</u>	29:11:1966	ratified
<u>C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961</u>	13:11:1964	ratified
<u>C118 Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962</u>	03:07:1964	denounced on 20:12:2004
<u>C121 Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964</u>	02:08:1966	ratified
<u>C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964</u>	09:01:1967	ratified
<u>C123 Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965</u>	08:04:1969	denounced on 14:09:1976
<u>C124 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965</u>	08:04:1969	ratified
<u>C126 Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966</u>	12:05:1976	ratified
<u>C128 Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967</u>	27:10:1969	ratified
<u>C129 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969</u>	29:06:1973	ratified
<u>C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970</u>	10:10:1973	ratified

<u>C133 Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970</u>	08:01:1985	ratified
<u>C135 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971</u>	19:11:1975	ratified
<u>C137 Dock Work Convention, 1973</u>	14:09:1976	ratified
<u>C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973</u>	14:09:1976	ratified
<u>C140 Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974</u>	14:09:1976	ratified
<u>C141 Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975</u>	26:01:1977	ratified
<u>C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975</u>	19:06:1979	ratified
<u>C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976</u>	27:07:1978	ratified
<u>C145 Continuity of Employment (Seafarers) Convention, 1976</u>	10:01:1979	ratified
<u>C146 Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976</u>	12:11:1980	ratified
<u>C147 Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976</u>	25:01:1979	ratified
<u>C150 Labour Administration Convention, 1978</u>	08:08:1980	ratified
<u>C151 Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978</u>	29:11:1988	ratified
<u>C152 Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979</u>	13:05:1998	ratified
<u>C154 Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981</u>	22:12:1993	ratified
<u>C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981</u>	22:05:1991	ratified
<u>C156 Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981</u>	24:03:1988	ratified
<u>C159 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983</u>	15:02:1988	ratified
<u>C160 Labour Statistics Convention, 1985</u>	05:10:1990	ratified
<u>C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986</u>	15:09:1999	ratified
<u>C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989</u>	02:02:1998	ratified
<u>C174 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993</u>	25:03:1997	ratified

<u>C175 Part-Time Work Convention, 1994</u>	05:02:2001	ratified
<u>C177 Home Work Convention, 1996</u>	31:10:2002	ratified
<u>C180 Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996</u>	16:06:2003	ratified
<u>C181 Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997</u>	15:09:1999	ratified
<u>C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</u>	14:02:2002	ratified
<u>P147 Protocol of 1996 to the Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976</u>	16:06:2003	ratified

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Annex 3 to the National Dutch FSC-Standard for certification of good forest management

Glossary of terms and definitions^{i ii}

A-locatie: Sample of natural forest ecosystem typical for the Netherlands.

age class: one of the intervals, commonly 10 or 20 years, into which the age range of trees is divided for classification or use. Also pertains to the trees included in such an interval.

annual increment: average annual increase in the biomass of growing-stock trees of a specified area.

basal area: The cross section area of the stem or stems of a plant or of all plants in a stand, generally expressed as square units per unit area. Tree basal is used to determine percent stocking.

boscomplex: A-locatie which is smaller in size than a Minimum Structure Area but which is a part of a larger forest area or a collection of small forest areas.

bufferzone: area (partly) surrounding A-locatie with specific aim to protect A-locatie negative ecologische impacts.

clear-felling areas: areas where the forest stock has been widely removed through area felling or similar cutting systems, resulting in conditions resembling open ground

ecosystem: a community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.
forest cover
forest growth dynamics

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

forest management unit (FMU): a clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives which are expressed in a self-contained multi-year management plan.

Examples of forest management units:

An FMU may be a community managed forest; a privately owned estate incorporating several blocks of woodland that are managed within an consolidated management plan; a management subdivision of a national forest service covered by a consolidated management plan;

The forest of a region or country consisting of many independent forest owners would not be an FMU (because it is not managed by a single, recognised managerial body according to a self-contained, multi-year management plan);

The regional subdivision of a national forest service could be an FMU if it is managed according to a set of explicit objectives expressed in a self-contained multi-year management plan.

NOTE 1: A single, large FMU may be divided into several smaller FMUs by the development of independent management plans for each of the smaller areas. Conversely, several smaller FMUs may be consolidated to create a single, large FMU if the management plans are integrated into a single plan covering the whole area and managed by the same managerial body.

NOTE 2: It is not a requirement that all the forest area within an FMU be contiguous. An FMU may consist of a number of separate sites or blocks of forest.

forest structure: vertical composition of a forest, particularly the different layers in a forest

forest type: Groups of tree species commonly growing in the same stand because their environmental requirements are similar.

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

growth rate: amount of increase in diameter, basal area, height, and volume of individual trees or stands during a given period of time. Also known as increment.

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

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant : concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)

d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

invasive tree species: a usually exotic tree species entering a forest area and superseding the other tree species which are endemic to the area.

low intensity forest management units

forest areas where the following applies:

- a) the rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment within the total production forest area of the unit, AND
- b) EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic metres,
- c) OR forest management explicitly and primarily focuses on nature conservation

maximum average annual yield: Maximum quantity of timber to be removed from a particular management unit in 1 year. The maximum average annual yield is based on the estimated increment.

minimum structure area: minimum area required to maintain the intact forest structure of any specific natural forest ecosystem

natural regeneration: proces whereby trees grow from natural seed fall or sprouting.

old forest: a forest that has been present since at least 1850

silvicultural system: a set of techniques of tending and regenerating woodlands, and harvesting their physical products.

small forests: forest management units less than 100 ha in area

spontaneous forests: forests which have originated without human interference

transformation management: forest management aiming at changes in forest type and/or forest structure

undisturbed soil: forest soil with natural soil profile

yearly harvest: quantity of timber removed from a particular management unit in 1 year

yield: quantity of all commercially harvested products removed from a particular management unit

ⁱ some of the defintions are taken from: <http://forestry.about.com/library/glossary/blforgls.htm>

ⁱⁱ see also FSC glossary of terms - FSC-STD-01-002