

Annex 1 to PEFC National standard for sustainable forest management in Republic of Srpska/Bosnia and Herzegovina

DEFINITIONS

Definitions that are part of the current legal regulation for Republic of Srpska are listed in article 8 from the Law on forests ("Official gazette of Republic of Srpska" nr. 75/08, 60/13) and are in use for the purposes of this standard.

Remaining definitions are part of the chapter 3 from international standard PEFC ST 1003:2018 and are also in use for the purposes of this standard.

3.1 Affected stakeholder

A stakeholder who might experience a direct change in living and/or working conditions caused by implementation of a standard, or a stakeholder who might be a user of a standard and therefore is subject to the requirements of the standard.

Note 1: Affected stakeholders include neighbouring communities, indigenous people, workers, etc. However, having an interest in the subject matter of the standard (e.g. NGOs, scientific community, civil society) is not equal to being affected.

Note 2: A stakeholder who might be a user of the standard is likely to become a certified entity, e.g. a forest manager in the case of a forest management standard, or a wood processing enterprise in the case of a chain of custody standard.

3.2. Afforestation

Establishment of a new forest by seeding or planting of nonforested land.

3.3. Certified area

The forest area covered by a sustainable forest management system according to the requirements of PEFC National standard for sustainable forest management in Republic of Srpska PEFC RS 1003:2021, in compliance with PEFC Sustainable Forest Management Standard 1003:2018 and endorsed by the PEFC Council.

3.4. Ecologically important forest areas

Forest areas

- a) Containing protected, rare, sensitive or representative forest ecosystems;
- b) Containing significant concentrations of endemic species and habitats of threatened species, as defined in recognised reference lists;
- c) Containing endangered or protected genetic in situ resources;
- d) Contributing to globally, regionally and nationally significant large landscapes with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species.

3.5. Ecosystem services

Benefits obtained from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food, water, timber, and fibre; regulating services that affect climate, floods, disease, wastes, and water quality; cultural services that provide recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual benefits; and supporting services such as soil formation, photosynthesis, and nutrient cycling (based on Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005).

3.6. Forest conversion

Direct human-induced change of forest to non-forest land or forest plantation.

Note: Regeneration by planting or direct seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, to the same dominant species as was harvested or other species that were present in the historical species mix is not considered a conversion.

3.7. Forest culture

Forest culture represents young forest up to age of 20 years generated by afforestation or seeding on forest land.

3.8. Forest plantation

Forest plantation represents afforested surface of (forest/non forest) land with forest tree species that are distinguished by their ability of fast growing, quality and other characteristics that are viable for intensive growth and use.

3.9. Fundamental ILO conventions

Eight conventions (ILO 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182) identified by the ILO's Governing Body as "fundamental" in terms of principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

3.10. Genetically modified trees

Trees in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination, taking into account applicable legislation providing a specific definition of genetically modified organisms.

Note 1: The following techniques are considered as genetic modification resulting in genetically modified trees (EU Directive 2001/18/EC):

- 1) recombinant nucleic acid techniques involving the formation of new combinations of genetic material by the insertion of nucleic acid molecules produced by whatever means outside an organism, into any virus, bacterial plasmid or other vector system and their incorporation into a host organism in which they do not naturally occur, but in which they are capable of continued propagation;
- 2) techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism including micro-injection, macro-injection, and micro-encapsulation;
- 3) cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridisation techniques where live cells with new combinations of heritable genetic material are formed through the fusion of two or more cells by means of methods that do not occur naturally.

Note 2: The following techniques are not considered as genetic modification resulting in genetically modified trees (EU Directive 2001/18/EC):

- 1) in vitro fertilisation;
- 2) natural processes such as: conjugation, transduction, transformation;
- 3) polyploidy induction.

3.11. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

The careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment.

3.12. Landscape

A socio-ecological system that consists of a mosaic of natural and/or human-modified ecosystems, with a characteristic configuration of topography, vegetation, land use, and settlements that is influenced by the ecological, historical, economic and cultural processes and activities of the area.

3.13. Management plan

Documented information specifying objectives, actions and control arrangements concerning the management of ecosystem resources and services for a set period of time.

3.14. Management system

Set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organisation to establish policies and objectives and processes to achieve those objectives.

3.15. Manager

Person who directs and controls an organisation.

Note: A manager may also be a person executing her or his ownership rights or traditional or customary tenure rights.

3.16. Naturally regenerated forest

Forest that is predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.

3.17. Non-forest ecosystem

Land not meeting the definition of forest.

3.18. Non wood forest products

Definition of non wood forest products is actual part of definition for other forest products (article 12 from the Law on forests) and are products with biological or mineral origin in forests or forest land including: moss and lichen, ferns, grasses, flowers, medicinal, aromatic, edible and industrial plants, other plants (non wood species) and their parts (roots, bark, leaves, fruits, pathological growths, semi-parasitic and parasitic plants), mushrooms, plant juices, hay grass from forest meadows and bare lands, game and other wild animals that lives in forest, peat and humus, sand and stone.

3.19. Organisation

Person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its objectives.

Note 1: An organisation applies for PEFC certification and is responsible for the compliance with PEFC sustainable forest management requirements and can be responsible for several forest management units.

Note 2: A manager or forest owner can also take the role of an organisation.

3.20. Other naturally regenerated forest

Forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.

3.21. Stakeholder

A person, group, community or organisation with an interest in the subject of the standard.

3.22. Standardising body

Body that has recognised activities in standardisation.

Note: A standardising body for a forest management certification system/standard is a body which is responsible for the development and maintenance of standards for the forest certification system. The standardising body can be a PEFC national governing body or the standardising body can be separate from the governance of the forest certification system.

3.23. Primary forest

Naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

3.24. Trees outside Forests (TOF)

Trees growing outside areas of nationally designated forest land.

Definitions according to provisions of the Law on forests ("Official gazette of Republic of Srpska" nr. 75/08, 60/13), Hunting law ("Official gazette of Republic of Srpska" nr. 60/09, 50/13), Law on seeds and planting material ("Official gazette of Republic of Srpska" nr. 13/97), Law on planting material ("Official gazette of Republic of Srpska" nr. 37/09, 117/11), Law on the reproductive material of forest trees ("Official gazette of Republic of Srpska" nr. 60/09).

Definitions

- 1. Biodiversity** is the totality of living organisms as an integral part of the ecosystems, including also the variety of forms within the species, between the species, and of the ecosystems. Components of biodiversity are species of plants, fungi and animals with their habitats, their genetic material and the ecosystems;
- 2. Genofund** is the total quantity of the hereditary material within a certain population;
- 3. Upper boundary** (rim-edge) of the forest is the line that by vertical projection is formed by the crowns of the end trees in the highest altitude strip (zone) of the forest;
- 4. Degraded forest** is a forest that has considerably lost its quality and the capability for growth due to an unfavourable influence of biotic, abiotic or anthropogenic factors;
- 5. Lower boundary** (rim-edge) of the forest is the line that by vertical projection is formed by the crowns of the first trees in the lowest altitude strip (zone) of the forest;
- 6. Ecosystem** is an ecological system of organization that represents a complex, structural and functional unity of animate and inanimate nature;
- 7. Enclave** or semi-enclave is a land surrounded by land with a different form of ownership or land that more deeply penetrates into the land of other owner or user. A land exceeding 5 hectares shall not be considered enclave or semi-enclave;
- 8. Allowable cut** is a planned quantity of timber for use according to the special plans for forest management;

9. Protection of forests is a system of measures and activities undertaken for the purposes of ensuring the survival of the forest, the preservation of the health condition and vitality of the forests against unlawful possession and occupation, unlawful felling, fires, plant diseases and pests, pasturing livestock, acorning, unlawful collection of forest products and other damages;

10. Integrated management is a spatial management and management of the natural resources (forests, water, mineral raw-materials, game, tourism, other forest products, etc.) by one entity;

11. Deforestation is the removal of the entire forest vegetation for the purpose of converting the forest land;

12. Forest users are legal entities, i.e. public enterprises and/or trade companies that under this or another law acquired the right to utilize the forests that are in state ownership;

13. Utilization of forests is the felling and production of forest timber products, use of felling waste, other forest products (forest fruits, medicinal herbs or parts thereof, mushrooms, lichens, moss, seeds, resin, stone and other), trade of timber and other forest products, as well as use of forests for tourism, hunting and recreation;

14. Licensing for undertaking professional forestry activities is a procedure in a authorized state institution, which in a special procedure confirms that the legal entity and natural person possess the professional qualifications so as to undertake forestry activities;

15. Monitoring is a system of permanent observation and analyses of the overall situation of the forest ecosystems, especially their vitality, health condition and biodiversity in order to undertake preventive measures and protection;

16. Stand is a part of a forest that according to the type of trees, the structure, the manner and the form of silviculture differs from its environment and requires special cultivation measures;

17. Care of forests means cultivation measures that are undertaken in the forest groves from the moment of their emergence until the moment of renewable felling;

18. Forest regeneration is process of emergence/establishment of new young forests on the place of the existing forests, grown naturally or artificially;

19. Silviculture means preservation, care, regeneration, melioration and development of forests and underbrushes, replacement of tree types, enrichment of forests with more valuable trees and afforestation of bare and erosive lands;

20. Sustainable management means management and utilization of forests and forest land in a way and to an extent that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and potential to fulfil, now and in the future, the relevant environmental, economic and social functions, at local, national and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems;

21. Establishment of new forests, as defined in this law, means afforestation of not overgrown forest land, raising groves of certain types of trees and protective strips on new areas, as well as care for newly grown forests until the first spacing;

22. Pasture land is an agricultural land that is mainly covered with grass and sorrel-like vegetation and is mainly used as food for game and pasturing livestock;

23. Provenience means a geographical origin of a certain species;

24. Production functions of forests constitute the production of wood mass and other forest products;

25. Environmental impact assessment is a preventive measure for the protection of the environment based on a study conducted in consultation with and with the participation of the public, and an analysis of alternative measures in order to collect information and predict certain harmful impacts on human life and health, flora and fauna, land, water, air, climate and landscape, material and cultural goods and the mutual influences of these components as well as identification and application of measures in order to prevent, reduce or remove these harmful influences;

26. Devastation of forests are activities undertaken contrary to the regulation, which weaken the production potential of the forest land and thus endanger the long-lasting forest production, silviculture

of that land or endanger the survival of the forest and its useful functions (larger scope of felling that would mean clearing of forests, selective cut of greater intensity, whitening of tree trunks, or any activity that could provoke hardening and erosion of the land);

27. Fire on open space is every uncontrolled fire on forest and forest land, no matter on the surface, intensity and cause for its initiation, that includes fire on agriculture land and pasture on distance lower than 200 m from the edge of the forest.

28. Forest fire is every uncontrolled fire on forest and forest land no matter on the surface, intensity and cause for its initiation.

29. Management with forest fires are measures for protection of fire on open space that includes:

1) preventive measures with educational purpose and raising of public awareness and are taken allong whole year;

2) preparatory measures that are taken allong whole year, before the fire raise , with purpose to reach maximum preparedness of entities responsible for protection of forests to be able to respond in cases of forest fires and

3) direct measures that are taken during the forest fire with aim to localize and extinguish forest fire.

30. Management with forest area burned in forest fire are activities taken for rehabilitation (removal of burned trees from forest area) and afforestation of burned area, cultivation and care for the seedlings, taken by the entities responsible for management of forests, in the period of two years after the forest fire.

31. Reintroduction is the process of reintroducing a certain fauna or flora species on a certain area;

32. Sanitary felling means removal of damaged, diseased or dried trunks in order to prevent any further spreading of harmful influence;

33. Forest management means planning, organization, management and control of all forestry activities (cultivation, protection and utilization);

34. Expert-advisory activity means rendering expert advice, guidance and other expert and educational services by the forest experts to the forest owners;

35. Expert activities in forestry are activities related to the carrying out of the felling according to the felling markers and planning of forests, protection and preservation of forests and biodiversity in the forests, silviculture, utilization of forests, setting up forest communications and rendering expert advice to the forest owners;

36. Administration of forests is strategic planning, organization and execution of administrative work, monitoring and supervision in forestry;

37. Clear felling means removal of a forest stand or part thereof, to such an extent that the distance of the rims between the remaining part of the grove is bigger than two heights of a medium trunk in a grove;

38. Forestry is a science, skill and practice of sustainable management of forests and other natural resources within any forest and forest land;

39. Forest infrastructure means facilities in forests, forest roads, trails, other roads for supply and other infrastructure intended for forest management;

40. Forest meadow is forestland that is mainly covered with grass and sorrel-like vegetation and primarily used for mowing and for production of seed and game foodstuffs;

41. Forest waste/ waste after felling are parts of the trunk that remain in the forest after felling as unused for further production, except for the parts of the trunks and branches with a diameter exceeding 7 cm that do not constitute forest waste;

42. Forest roads are roads encompassing other road infrastructures along their routes mainly used for growing and utilization of forests;

43. Logging road/trail is a secondary road network intended for moving wood varieties in the process of forest utilization;

44. Forest order is a condition in the forest that provides conditions for preservation, regeneration and improvement of forests, especially protection from fires, plant diseases and pests, protection of the forest land from the appearance and advancement of erosion processes caused by felling or removal of trees in the forest and protection of young trees;

45. Forest products are all products in the forest or on forest land, including forest trees and shrubs and all parts thereof, biomass of all forest vegetation, blossoms, seeds, bark, roots, moss, fern, herbs, reed, flowers, medicinal, aromatic and edible plants, other plants and the parts thereof, mushrooms, honey, resin, leaf litter, grass and hay, game and other animals living in the forest, peat and humus;

46. Forest stamp/marker is a seal for marking trunks for felling and cut wood mass - wood varieties;

47. Forest products are types of wood products in the forest (firewood, cellulose wood, small technical wood and technical wood);

48. Forest management unit is a part of a forest area, which is, as a rule, composed of the spatial entirety of the forest and forest land, and it encompasses an entire forest complex or only one part thereof and

49. Forest land is a land with forest or a land that based upon its natural characteristics is most suitable for growing forests, as well as land with facilities intended for forest management.