

PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard



PEFC
Normative document

PEFC Denmark

Amalievej 20

1875 Frederiksberg C
Denmark

info@pefc.dk
www.pefc.dk

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1. Introduction

This standard is a part of the Danish PEFC certification system for sustainable forest management (in the following referred to as “the Danish scheme”).

This standard specifies requirements for sustainable forest management and requirements for planning and registration under the Danish scheme. The standard is normative for all forest owners wishing to achieve certification of their forests pursuant to the Danish scheme.

This version of the standard is the result of the third mandatory review, which was undertaken in 2021. The first PEFC Denmark scheme was approved by PEFC in 2002. The first review of the standard was approved in March 2008, and the second review of the scheme was approved in 2013.

The review of the standard is based on the applicable standard and the experience attained from the practical use of this standard. Furthermore, the standard has been revised to ensure compliance with the latest demands from PEFC International for sustainable forest management, defined in *Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements – PEFC ST 1003:2018*.

2. Scope

The standard can be used to certify any type or size of forest property in Denmark.

Forest owners can apply for either individual certification of their forest property or certification via a group (group certification).

The criteria in the standard are applicable to the following types of areas:

- Forest areas designated as forest reserve land
- Other forested areas
- Open nature areas that constitute an integrated part of the forest or forest property

The criteria in the standard are NOT applicable for the following types of areas:

- Agricultural land in rotation
- Gardens, parks and yards belonging to the property

As a basis, all the certifiable area of a forest property shall be included in the certification. Previously purchased agricultural land that is or will be registered with a designation as forest reserve land may be omitted from the certified area if it is used for intensive cultivation.

The owner may choose to divide his forest property into management units and include only part of this in the certification. Coherent forest areas under one forest property cannot be divided into different management units and shall be certified collectively. The boundaries between the management units shall be explicitly marked on a map. If an owner chooses only to certify parts of the property's certifiable area, further documentation is required for chain of custody.

The standard shall be implemented on the forest property in question by means of:

- Individual certification of the forest property, or
- Group certification through a group

The requirements for certification of groups are described in *PEFC Denmark's requirements for group certification of sustainable forest management – PEFC DK 003-4*.

3. References

The Danish Forest Management Standard is based on:

- Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements – PEFC ST 1003:2018
- Practical experience gained through the application of the Forest Management Standard
- New knowledge

4. Definitions

Definitions given in *Terms and definitions – PEFC DK 007-3* are used for the purposes of this standard.

5. The forest owner's responsibilities on certification

Certification of forest management is confirmed by an agreement between the forest owner and the certification body/group entity, and shall be valid for a minimum of one year.

By signing the agreement, the forest owner undertakes to accept and comply with the following obligations:

- 1) PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard
- 2) Relevant legislation and provisions regulating forest management in Denmark. A minimum list of relevant legislation can be found in *Annex 1 – Relevant Danish legislation, as well as ILO conventions*
- 3) Control through third-party auditing by a certification body

The forest owner shall be able to document ownership of the areas included in the certification. If this is a matter of dispute, ownership can be documented via *the Public Information Server*¹ (OIS) or via a land certificate from the Land Registry.

6. General requirements for forest management

The objective of the Danish PEFC Forest Management Standard is to promote sustainable development and management of Danish forests through the certification of forests, taking into account economic, ecological and social aspects in forest management.

For this purpose, PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard is divided into five main sections. Detailed criteria with which certified forests are to comply are described for each main section.

- 1) A silvicultural section with criteria relating to factors such as regeneration methods, tree species selection and other aspects closely linked to the management of forest wood production
- 2) A climate section with criteria for forests' climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change, including maintaining or increasing carbon stores and providing climate-friendly wood products now and in the future

¹ <https://www.ois.dk/default.aspx>

3) An environment and biodiversity section with criteria for the preservation and development of forest biodiversity, natural values, environmental protection, wildlife management and landscape and cultural heritage values

4) A social section with criteria relating to recreational activities, dialogue with the local community and employees' rights and training

5) A planning section with requirements for the formulation of management objectives, as well as records and documentation of management activities

Collectively, the criteria form the foundation for long-term sustainable management of PEFC-certified forests, ensuring a balance between concerns for climate change mitigation, protection of biodiversity, stability of forests and adaptability to climate change, production of wood and other goods, long-term economy, environmental protection, landscape and cultural history and social considerations. The criteria and the indicators linked with these also ensure that sustainable forest management can be documented to a qualified auditor and, ultimately, to the market and consumers.

As a forest owner, it is necessary to be aware that requirements for forest management and its documentation in PEFC-certified forests are more extensive than are required by compliance with Danish legislation.

Compliance with the defined criteria for forest management ensures that the objective of the standard is met. That said, an attempt is made to give as much freedom of choice as far as possible for forest management. This ensures that the standard can have the intended effect and ensure sustainable forest management based on local cultivation conditions, condition and differences in property structure.

A general description of certified forest management which constitutes the overall framework is provided below. The details are specified in each individual criterion.

Forest management shall be organised in such a way as to ensure a long-term, stable forest climate. In relation to this, there is significant freedom of choice as regards future regeneration methods, to the benefit of both the productivity of the forest and its other functions. The regeneration phase is therefore central to the Forest Management Standard.

In principle, regeneration of a given stand should be possible without causing lasting degradation of the forest climate and stability. The standard requires use of regeneration methods that ensure a continuous forest canopy where justifiable both silviculturally and economically. These other regeneration methods may be deployed if it is not possible to carry out justifiable natural regeneration, or if consideration of the future composition of tree species and provenances renders planting and/or seeding relevant. This may involve carrying out clear cutting at the certified property, taking into account the requirements specified in this standard. The standard requires rapid reestablishment of the forest climate after cutting operations. It also requires the forest owner to unambiguously improve the future stability of the forest and the flexibility of forest management.

A structure with different tree species and ages shall be developed so as to create variation in the future range of trees and habitats for animals and plants, together with a stable and resilient forest. The standard defines specific target figures, assessed on the basis of the percentage of associated species, to promote naturally occurring tree species on poor and good soils, respectively. The purpose is to safeguard the flora and fauna adapted to these tree species over a long period. By utilising the percentage of associated species, the standard explicitly takes into account the challenges to the west of the equicess. Similarly, other bush and tree species shall be promoted during thinning and selective cutting where this is economically justifiable and where the species can form part of the future stand structure. For example, natural growth appearing in gaps in the stand shall be left in place.

It is possible to use 10% of the forested area for intensive management systems (such as Christmas trees and greenery). The standard requires establishment of new intensively managed areas, as well as the use of fertilisers and pesticides.

The use of fertilisers shall be phased out and the use of pesticides minimised outside intensively managed areas. The standard specifies conditions for use of pesticides through specific criteria.

The standard requires prioritisation of the management of the forest's climate impact, which can be provided by the entire chain from the forest to climate-efficient use of the wood, in accordance with the other requirements in the standard. The adaptability and robustness of forests in relation to climate change, extreme weather, diseases and pests shall also be developed and improved regularly by means of balanced management choices, including the distribution and use of many tree species appropriate for the climate and location.

The positive impact of forests and forest management on the climate is achieved by absorbing and storing carbon (CO₂) and replacing the use of energy-intensive materials and fossil energy, which would otherwise result in an irreversible increase in atmospheric CO₂. Moreover, long-lived wood products are able to store CO₂ outside forests. Forests and forest management reinforce the cyclical and sustained carbon cycle and its components. The forest's carbon fixation is directly proportional to the growth of the forest; the greater the growth, the greater the carbon fixation.

Forest owners can ensure that long-lived products are produced from the wood, which can replace energy-intensive materials, by ensuring that the forest is tended so as to produce high-quality wood.

The forest's carbon stores are found in live and dead trees, other vegetation and soil, which collectively help to keep the carbon store in the atmosphere in check. This store is dynamic to varying degrees. The fluctuations are highly dependent on scale, as there may be major fluctuations in single trees' stores while the forest's overall store remains intact from year to year. Even though wood is renewable over time, it is important – as far as possible – to avoid decreases in the forest's carbon stores as atmospheric CO₂ levels have already risen higher than in the last three million years, and global warming may be about to pass a number of self-reinforcing and irreversible tipping points.

The standard contains a set of criteria that shall ensure that forest management protects and promotes a number of environmental assets, including biodiversity. This applies to the protection of forests that are naturally of particular value and areas of high natural preservation value, as well as the establishment and preservation of stable forest fringes with high levels of native tree species and bushes, and especially to the increase in the amount of dead wood and old trees and protection of existing, typical old trees.

The standard includes biodiversity areas as a central part of *PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard – PEFC DK 001-3*. 10% of the certified area shall be designated as biodiversity areas in areas with particular biological values or with the potential to develop such values. This area may encompass everything from undisturbed forest to open habitats with continuous conservation activities. The standard sets out criteria relating to which areas can or shall be included, taking into account the condition of the property in question.

The standard also focuses on forestry employees and interaction with the surrounding community in general. Good working conditions shall be ensured, and staff training and a knowledge of the Forest Management Standard are required. The importance of forests for the population's recreational activities is an asset essential to welfare, and this function is reinforced through dialogue with the surrounding community and by ensuring good accessibility and recreational opportunities in the certified forests.

Forest management shall form a cycle of registrations and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation which makes it possible to assess the social, environmental and economic impact on forest management. Therefore, the standard includes a number of requirements for registration and documentation which shall form a basis for this evaluation. It is also the basis for a correct and simple audit of forest management and ensures high levels of credibility and quality for any PEFC certification.

7. Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management

This section defines PEFC Denmark's criteria for sustainable forest management in Denmark. The criteria have been divided into the following five subsections:

1. Silviculture
2. Climate
3. Environment and biodiversity
4. Social
5. Management planning

The criteria are structured as follows:

X. – The general grouping of the criteria (section)

X.1 – The criteria for sustainable forest management as defined by PEFC Denmark

I X.1.1 – Indicators and/or verifiers relating to the above criterion

1. Silviculture

1.1

Forest management shall be structured so as to protect and improve forest resources. This includes the ability of the forest to produce a broad variety of forest products in the long term, adapt to and counteract climate change and protect and promote biodiversity as well as other valuable functions, taking into account the described objectives of the administration, opportunities and functions of the property. Management shall also be structure in order to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems.

1.1.1.1 Evaluation of the owner's policy and objective

1.1.1.2 Planning as described in section 5 is complete

1.2

The long-term, stable climate of the forest shall be maintained and improved regularly. Silviculture shall therefore fundamentally ensure that greater freedom is created in the choice of future regeneration methods and tree species. This shall be achieved as follows:

- a) By maintaining sufficient tree volume over the property's forested area.
- b) By using regeneration methods that quickly and safely establish workable regeneration that does not prevent the use of natural regeneration or succession in suitable locations.
- c) By using regeneration methods that ensure permanent forest canopy cover where this is possible in terms of silviculture and is deemed to be economically justifiable.
- d) Clear cutting may be used where regeneration methods that ensure permanent forest canopy cover cannot be used in a justifiable manner.
- e) Clear cutting operations are designed and remain within a specific area so as to ensure that the subsequent culture is established rapidly and that the forest climate and the stability of surrounding stands are not compromised.
- f) Clear cutting operations must not be used in areas where there is a biologically rich environment linked to continuity of forest canopy cover and/or stable hydrology, and in particular it shall be possible to justify the extent and use of clear cutting operations.
- g) The structure, size and tree species composition of the regenerated area for clear cutting operations are adapted to match the extent and stand structure of the forest so as to create an opportunity for a sustainable forest climate and a good felling cycle in the future. Natural and cultural values shall also be taken into account when planting.
- h) Attempts shall be made as far as possible to restore depleted parts of the forest by silvicultural means.
- i) When planting or seeding, regeneration shall be established within three growing seasons in the event of clear cutting operations or five growing seasons if cultural dormancy is used to counter weevil infestations on conifers.

This does not prevent the establishment and management of open nature areas, areas with coppiced forests, forest pasture and areas with intensive management systems, as well as other special management within the provisions and potential exemptions provided for in the Forestry Act. However, forests that are naturally of particular value (see 1.11) cannot be cleared in order to increase the intensively managed area.

1.1.2.1 The use of natural regeneration and other regeneration methods that ensure sustainable forest canopy cover is assessed and justified on the basis of planting records

1.1.2.2 The use of clear cutting operations is assessed on the basis of inspection of planted areas and justified on the basis of planting records

- I.1.2.3 Evaluation of the balance between felling and growth
- I.1.2.4 Evaluation of planting records compared with the property's tree species distribution

1.3

The planting of abandoned agricultural land and other open areas in or adjacent to the forest may be considered in cases where this could add economic, social, cultural or natural value without significantly harming other values. Lowland soils which would not naturally have a forest canopy are not planted initially unless the above values can particularly justify it. Tree species that do not require continued drainage should be selected when planting.

- I.1.3.1 The value of planting of abandoned agricultural land and other open areas in or adjacent to the forest is considered and lowland soils are planted only following particularly careful consideration

1.4

Forest resources – both wood and non-wood products – shall be utilised in a way that does not affect the long-term cultivation potential. For the production of wood, this is ensured through compliance with the other requirements stipulated in this standard. If non-wood products are to be utilised commercially, the owner shall establish management guidelines so as to ensure that this does not affect the long-term cultivation potential.

- I.1.4.1 Evaluation of guidelines for the utilisation of other forest products, if such utilisation takes place commercially

1.5

Intensive management systems of up to 15% of the property's forested area are allowed for 10 years from the first issue of new certificates. A plan for phasing out shall be in place during the certificate's first period of validity. The products from the intensively managed areas cannot be sold as PEFC-certified. However, wood production from Christmas tree and greenery areas will be considered to be normal management, and wood production from these can be sold as PEFC-certified.

- I.1.5.1 The area with intensive management systems does not exceed 10% of the property's forested area, taking into account I.1.5.2
- I.1.5.2 If between 10 and 15% of the property's forested area is under intensive management, a plan is in place for phasing out areas under intensive management, so that they represent a maximum of 10% of the property's forested area 10 years after first certification

1.6

Intensively managed areas are developed in a natural and environmentally friendly manner so that:

- a) The use of pesticides and fertilisers is minimal and environmentally responsible
- b) Article 3 areas and other natural values shall be taken into account when establishing locations for new intensively managed areas
- c) Replanting and establishment of new intensively managed areas must never be less than 10 meters away from Article 3 areas and watercourses
- d) The use of pesticides listed as WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides, chlorinated hydrocarbons and other very toxic pesticides, whose derivatives remain biologically active beyond their intended use, and other pesticides banned by international agreement², are prohibited.

² <http://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-COP-CONVTEXT-2021.English.pdf>

- I.1.6.1 Evaluation of whether fertiliser usage in intensively managed areas has been minimised is based on the fertilising plan and the Danish Agriculture Agency's annual *Guidance on fertilisation and harmony rules*³
- I.1.6.2 Evaluation of whether the use of pesticides in intensively managed areas has been minimised is based on pesticide application logs
- I.1.6.3 Evaluation of active substances used
- I.1.6.4 Evaluation of the location of new intensively managed areas

1.7

In areas that are not managed intensively, the use of fertilisers shall be phased out through adaptation of land use systems so that:

- a) There is no use of fertilisers outside intensively managed areas where there are special natural considerations linked with the oligotrophic state of the area
- b) Fertilisers may only be used in connection with forest planting on oligotrophic sites where coniferous areas are to be converted into broadleaf areas and where this is critical for establishment of a usable young plantation
- c) The contribution of nutrients from the surrounding atmosphere shall be taken into account (included) here
- d) The land use systems are adapted in such a way that no fertilisers have to be used (or ash has to be recycled). Exemptions from this shall be covered by a statement from an expert with a knowledge of biological systems

- I.1.7.1 Evaluation of whether the fertiliser is used on the property on the basis of the fertilising plan
- I.1.7.2 Evaluation of any expert statement provided

1.8

The use of pesticides shall be minimised in areas not managed intensively. Silvicultural alternatives and biological agents are preferred to the use of chemical pesticides. The following applies if pesticides are used:

- a) Vegetation cover that threatens the establishment of workable regeneration must be controlled with the use of pesticides as needed
- b) Use of soil and hormonal agents is not allowed
- c) Pesticides may exceptionally be used to control invasive species and pests where a well-documented need is present
- d) Where pesticides are used, this use is minimal in relation to achieving the desired effect.

- I.1.8.1 Pesticide use on the property is assessed on the basis of the pesticide application log and compared with planting records and reasons given for use

1.9

In areas not managed intensively, soil scarification shall be limited out of consideration for the effect on fungi, flora and fauna as follows:

- a) Shallow soil scarification may take place over a maximum of 70% of the planted area where necessary in order to ensure regeneration or a change of tree species
- b) Untreated surfaces are protected around seed trees, along forest fringes, in wet areas and in other biologically valuable habitats
- c) Deep soil scarification at points and in rows may only be used at an intensity required by regular plant spacing

³ <https://lbst.dk/landbrug/goedning/vejledning-om-goedsknings-og-harmoniregler/>

d) Stump removal and deep ploughing are not allowed

- I.1.9.1 Records accounting for the percentage of land worked, with specification of the method (see the planting records)
- I.1.9.2 Evaluation of reasons given for the choice of method
- I.1.9.3 Shallow soil scarification has not been carried out on more than 70% of the total area of the stand
- I.1.9.4 Deep soil scarification at points and in rows is only used at an intensity corresponding to the plant spacing

1.10

The use of native species shall be encouraged so that the property's forested area consists of a minimum of 20% of native tree species on poor soils and 55% of native tree species on good soils. The percentages are calculated on the basis of the recorded percentages of associated tree species. The minimum limits do not apply to forest properties of less than 50 hectares. However, in connection with regeneration and other management measures, these properties shall exploit natural opportunities to promote the presence of native species by prioritising native species by means of selective cutting and leaving damp holes for natural overgrowth of birch and willow, for example.

- I.1.10.1 Increasing use of native species; up to a minimum of 20% on poor soils and up to a minimum of 55% on good soils
- I.1.10.2 Evaluation of planting records
- I.1.10.3 Evaluation of the utilisation of natural resources at forest properties < 50 hectares to promote native species in connection with regeneration and other management measures

1.11

Non-native tree species may only be used in areas where they do not threaten significant natural values and are adapted to local conditions. The following areas must not be converted to non-native species:

- a) Stands of an age significantly exceeding the normal rotation age of the species, and/or
- b) Stands of a biologically rich nature that are linked with continuity of the forest canopy cover and/or stable hydrology
- c) Areas of native tree species which may act as buffer zones or create links between stands as referred to in the previous two paragraphs
- d) If areas of native species are converted to areas of non-native species, a survey of areas of native species which shall not be converted into non-native species must be conducted beforehand

- I.1.11.1 Evaluation of the use of non-native species on the basis of planting records and designation of land that is not to be converted

1.12

Use of genetically modified plant material is prohibited. Similarly, clones are not allowed as a main tree species over more than 5% of the forested area.

- I.1.12.1 Evaluation of plant material used on the basis of planting records

1.13

Areas with forest may not be converted into areas without forest or intensively managed areas, without:

- a) occurs to a lesser extent - ie. less than 5% of the certified area, (however, the limit of 5% does not apply in the case of re-establishment, protection or restoration of natural areas, such as heaths, meadows, bogs and natural forests) and
- b) does not have a negative impact on naturally valuable forest, or socially and culturally important areas as well as other protected areas; and
- c) does not affect lowland soils, raised bogs or other areas with very high CO₂ sequestration; and
- d) adds economic, social, cultural or value without harming other ecological values significantly.

I.1.13.1 Assessment of forest conversion on the basis of cultural records and designation of areas that may not be converted

1.14

Degraded forest must not be converted into monoculture unless it adds economic, ecological, social and / or cultural value to the property. The precondition for adding such a value is that:

- a) it is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and
- b) it has a positive effect on long-term carbon sequestration in the forest; and
- c) it has no negative impact on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially important areas or other protected areas; and
- d) it maintains the social ecosystem services of forests; and
- e) it maintains the cultural and recreational values and aesthetic values of forests; and
- f) the conversion is not a consequence of deliberately poor forest management practices; and
- g) the area has not been restored or is in the process of being restored.

I.1.14.1 Assessment of forest conversion on the basis of cultural records and designation of areas that may not be converted

2. Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change

2.1

The management of the forest shall ensure and enhance the positive climate impact of the forest's stores and growth, as well as the climate-efficient use of the wood. The management of the forest shall also ensure the robustness and adaptability of the forest to climate change, including future extremes of weather, diseases and insect infestations. The robustness and adaptability shall be regularly developed and improved by means of balanced management choices, including the distribution and use of many tree species appropriate for the climate and location. This shall be done in conjunction with the other requirements defined in the standard, as well as the specific goals, opportunities and limitations applicable to any given forest property.

The climate impact of the forest, including its robustness and adaptability in respect of damage, loss and emissions, is an interaction between:

- The species composition and structure of the forest in relation to soil, climate and landscape, among others (see 1.1, 1.2 and 3.16)
- The carbon stores in live and dead trees and in soil (see 1.3, 3.3 and 3.9)
- Tree growth (see 1.2)
- The quality of wood as a raw material for wood products and hence its applications (see 1.1 and 1.2).

Taking into account the age-class distribution of the property, the occurrence of specific events such as windfalls during the previous planning period, and biodiversity measures implemented that may affect stores or growth, it is necessary to ensure as far as possible that the forest's carbon stores in live and dead trees are maintained or increased while also maintaining or increasing the growth of wood and its quality as raw wood.

- I.2.1.1 The forest's carbon stores in live and dead trees are maintained or increased
- I.2.1.2 The growth of wood in the forest and its quality are maintained or increased

2.2

PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard – PEFC DK 001-3 requires the use of methods and techniques to be encouraged in forest management that ensure energy-efficient forest management with a view to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from actual management operations. Management methods that are highly energy-intensive and/or pollute the air, such as crushing of logging waste and stumps and burning of logging waste in the forest, may only be deployed in valid situations.

- I.2.2.1 Crushing of logging waste and stumps and burning of logging waste are deployed only in valid situations

3. Environment and biodiversity

Biodiversity and natural values

3.1

A structure shall be developed in the forest so that it consists of different tree species of different ages, and to create variation in habitats and a stable, robust forest. In the case of thinning and selective cutting, tree and bush species other than the main tree species shall be promoted where this is economically justifiable and where these can usefully form part of the stand structure.

- I.3.1.1 Evaluation of whether tree species other than the main tree species are promoted, where appropriate
- I.3.1.2 Evaluation of tree species and age class distribution using the stand list
- I.3.1.3 Evaluation of whether the choice of tree species is matched with any existing soil mapping – forest location mapping or other soil surveys

3.2

Coppiced forests and other land with old management systems of significant cultural historical, biological or landscape value shall be preserved so as to maintain or promote those values. Old management systems include: Coppicing, forest pasture, cut or grazed forest meadows, oak-hedgerows and selective felling.

- I.3.2.1 Evaluation of the condition and management of coppiced forests, as well as other areas using old management systems

3.3

Silviculture shall assist with continuous creation of large, old trees and dead wood in the forest in order to ensure biodiversity.

When regeneration cutting is carried out, at least five habitat trees or about 10 m³ of wood at the root is left per hectare in the production forest for natural decay and death (nesting trees, hollow trees and dead wood). The trees may be left in the regeneration area itself or at any location in the forest, provided that the trees are marked clearly and are of a biodiversity value that is thought to be higher than the trees in the stand in the regeneration area. Biodiversity areas cannot be used in this context.

Habitat trees shall be selected to include long-term stable species and individuals, typically from the mass of reserve trees. The habitat trees can be gathered into one or more groups in the stand. The habitat trees may be replaced by five high stumps if there are no appropriate stable individuals. In middle-aged and older selective cutting stands, at least five high stumps /recumbent trees/damaged trees in total must be left per hectare in deciduous forests, and at least three trees per hectare in coniferous forests.

Existing veteran trees and recumbent trees undergoing natural decay shall also be retained and protected.

Instead of leaving habitat trees in connection with regeneration, the forest owner may choose to increase the biodiversity area to at least 12.5% of the certified area.

When conserving outer forest fringes and other forested key habitats and biodiversity areas resulting in removal of trees, at least five snags/recumbent trees/damaged trees per hectare are left in order to decay naturally.

- I.3.3.1 At least five trees or a minimum of 10 m³ of wood at the root is left per hectare in the production forest for natural decay and death, or alternatively increase the biodiversity area to at least 12.5% of the certified area
- I.3.3.2 At least five snags/recumbent trees/damaged trees are left per hectare in deciduous forests, and at least three trees per hectare in coniferous forests in middle-aged and older selective cutting stands, as well as when conserving outer forest fringes, forested key habitats and biodiversity areas
- I.3.3.3 Existing veteran trees and recumbent trees undergoing natural decay are retained and protected

3.4

The natural value of registered key habitats (see 5.2) shall be maintained, and developed if possible.

- I.3.4.1 Evaluation of the natural values of key habitats is maintained and, if possible, developed depending on the objective

3.5

A minimum of 10% of the total certified area of the forest property, including undisturbed forest, shall be allocated to biodiversity areas. Biodiversity areas shall primarily be designated in locations where:

- a) The preservation of unique biological values requires the area to be left undisturbed or conserved if this is necessary in order to preserve or enhance natural values
- b) Where biodiversity areas, including undisturbed forest, most appropriately support networks (such as corridors) in the landscape
- c) Where this is considered appropriate on the basis of an overall ecological, economic and social assessment

The surfaces of lakes may only be included in the biodiversity area if there is a 30-metre zone around the edge.

Biodiversity areas cannot consist solely of open habitats. Where there are areas of undisturbed forest or forests that are naturally of particular value at the time of certification, these areas shall be preserved and designated and form part of the 10% limit. Areas that were once designated as undisturbed forest cannot be replaced by other management systems. However, targeted nature conservation, including felling, is permitted in undisturbed forest if the sole purpose is to control

invasive species or accommodate endangered species and their habitats. Registered forested key habitats should be included in the biodiversity area.

In the case of forest properties of less than 50 hectares, the total area of key habitats is at least the biodiversity area and there is no requirement for this to constitute a specific proportion of the total area. However, in connection with management measures, these properties shall exploit natural opportunities to increase the scope and quality of natural elements and key habitats.

- I.3.5.1 Evaluation of whether the areas are designated according to the guidelines and managed according to the conservation plan
- I.3.5.2 The biodiversity area, including areas of undisturbed forest, constitutes at least 10% or 12.5% (see criterion 3.3) of the total certified area
- I.3.5.3 Areas where there is undisturbed forest or unusually old forest at the time of certification are part of the 10% designated areas
- I.3.5.4 Evaluation of the utilisation of natural opportunities on forest properties of less than 50 hectares in order to increase the scope and natural quality of natural elements and key habitats in connection with management actions

3.6

Stable forest fringes with a high proportion of native trees and bushes shall be preserved and developed. If these do not exist, they shall be established by means of regeneration of the stand.

- I.3.6.1 Internal and outer fringes have been preserved and taken into account in management operations
- I.3.6.2 Forest fringes are established along outer and inner boundaries

3.7

Typical old trees and trees of particular natural or cultural historical value shall be preserved as habitat trees. These trees shall be adequately protected and have access to light when planning and conserving stands.

- I.3.7.1 Typical old trees are preserved and guaranteed sufficient access to light

3.8

Rare native species, including the endangered species on the *Red List*⁴, shall be protected or promoted and must not be exploited commercially unless this obviously does not threaten local populations, such as during the hunting season for the species. For selected bird species listed in *Annex 5 – Selected bird species*, there must be no felling activities within a radius of 100 metres from the nesting tree during the rearing season.

- I.3.8.1 Natural values have been recorded and taken into account in the management system
- I.3.8.2 A protection zone with a 100-metre radius around nesting trees must be established for selected bird species, *Annex 5 – Selected bird species*, during the rearing season.

Red List:⁴ <https://bios.au.dk/forskningraadgivning/temasider/redlistframe/>

3.9

Activities impacting negatively shall be regulated so as to protect areas of high natural preservation value and forests that are naturally of particular value.

- I.3.9.1 Natural values have been recorded and taken into account in the regulation of activities with negative impact

3.10

Attempts shall be made to return to the natural state lakes, watercourses, bogs, heathlands, coastal meadows or marshes, water meadows and commons associated with the forest and where the hydrology has been altered through draining or other interventions, taking into account the economic consequences, including the stability of adjacent stands. The area of these habitats should increase within every five-year period, if the potential for this exists. Drainage of areas not drained previously is not allowed.

- I.3.10.1 Evaluation of whether areas that can be returned to their natural state without significant economic consequences have been returned to their natural state
- I.3.10.2 Evaluation of the development of habitats

3.11

Felling, transport and regeneration techniques that protect the site and stand shall be used in order to ensure favourable soil conditions and prevent damage to rare, delicate and special ecosystems and genetic reserves. Transport in the forest is carried out in a way that minimises damage. In particular, significant driving damage shall be avoided through the use of machinery adapted to the locality and/or permanent tracks and the timing of operations.

- I.3.11.1 Evaluation of felling, transport and regeneration techniques used
- I.3.11.2 Evaluation of the use and location of any tracks

3.12

When constructing forest roads, crossings and other forest infrastructures, it is necessary to ensure that the aquatic environment is not adversely affected and that the natural level and functions of watercourses are preserved. It is also necessary to ensure that areas that are as small as possible are exposed. Appropriate drainage of newly built roads shall be ensured and maintained.

- I.3.12.1 The natural level and functions of watercourses are preserved when constructing of roads, bridges and other infrastructures
- I.3.12.2 Appropriate drainage is ensured for newly built roads

3.13

Spillage of oil and other substances harmful to the environment during forest management activities (see *Annex 3 – Environmental requirements for forest machinery and hand tools*) and disposal of waste on forest land shall always be avoided.

- I.3.13.1 Evaluation of the extent of spillage of oil and other substances harmful to the environment and disposal of waste in the forest

3.14

Invasive species⁵ shall be controlled (see 1.8) in areas where they threaten biodiversity (e.g. species, habitats) or other forest functions (e.g. forest regeneration, groundwater, recreational activities), and where economically and practically feasible. There is a particular obligation to control invasive species in biodiversity areas, including undisturbed forests. The forest owner shall be familiar with the relevant invasive species. Species included in the list of the most harmful invasive species must not be introduced onto the forest property.

I.3.14.1 Evaluation of initiatives to control invasive species

3.15

The health and vitality of the forest shall be monitored regularly in relation to external factors such as diseases, pests, overgrazing, fire or damage caused by climatic factors that may affect the health and vitality of the forest. The impact of such factors on forest management shall be assessed when determining damage caused by such factors. Data from the National Forest Inventory (NFI) on the current state of forests and potential threats to forests, along with other information from the Information Service at the Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, can be used as a basis for the evaluation.

I.3.15.1 Regular monitoring has been carried out

I.3.15.2 The impact is assessed in the event of damage

3.16

Forest fires shall be avoided, but burning may be used in instances where it forms part of nature conservation with a view to attaining defined objectives. Fire protection plans are recommended, and firebreaks should be established at vulnerable sites.

I.3.16.1 Fire protection plans are available, where relevant

Wildlife management

3.17

Wildlife management shall be implemented so that the management objectives and versatility of the management of the forest property can be achieved in the short and long term. Attention shall be paid to ensuring that biting, raking and bark stripping by wildlife do not threaten the practical implementation of the selection of tree species adapted to local conditions, but ensure that a number of tree species can be regenerated regularly (by means of planting and natural regeneration, for example) and cultivated economically on the property. Particular attention shall be paid to ensuring that there is no restriction to one or very few significant tree species over time due to the impact of wildlife on the forest. Putting up of smaller control fences (10x10 metres, for example) is encouraged so as to support the evaluation of the impact of wildlife on forest regeneration, flora and fauna.

I.3.17.1 Evaluation of the impact of wildlife pressure on regeneration options and the level of stripping damage

I.3.17.2 Evaluation of the positive and negative impact of wildlife pressure on flora and fauna (e.g. species diversity, flowering, height)

⁵ Danish Environmental Protection Agency, 2017. Action plan against invasive species, https://mst.dk/media/143350/handlingsplan_invasive-arter_juni17.pdf

3.18

Fencing in the forest shall be used in a manner that does not block or hinder the migration of fauna. Fences shall be maintained and taken down after use.

I.3.18.1 Evaluation of fencing practices

3.19

Feeding crops shall be grown where there are specific wildlife management reasons for doing so. Feeding crops must not be located in areas with protected habitats. Wildlife meadows that are dependent on continuous use of fertiliser and/or pesticides or are relocated regularly (no more than once every five years) shall be counted as part of the intensively managed area.

I.3.19.1 Evaluation of the location and management of feeding crops

4. Social – recreational activities, training and the rights of employees

4.1

Good opportunities for recreational activities and nature experiences in the forest shall be ensured. Outdoor arrangements shall be in reasonable proportion to local needs, the size of the forest and economic opportunities, and take place with respect for ownership rights and the overall management objectives for the forest. In principle, this means that limited measures for recreational activities can be expected for small forests with few users, while more recreational measures can be expected for large forests with many users. There shall be good accessibility, and established roads and paths shall be maintained and expanded where applicable. Areas of particular recreational value shall also be designated. Recreational activities are taken into account when converting forest infrastructure. User groups that are in reasonable need of outdoor arrangements shall be accommodated. A number of examples of measures that may improve recreational activities have been listed in *Annex 4 – Examples of measures that may improve recreational activities*.

- I.4.1.1 Records of forest access, existing roads and paths and special facilities for recreational activities have been made on maps (see 5.2e)
- I.4.1.2 Reflections on recreational activities and nature experiences are included in the forest's management objectives, and recreational activities and nature experiences have been planned
- I.4.1.3 When approached by users, the forest owner enters into discussions with the group in order to accommodate local needs for outdoor arrangements
- I.4.1.4 Enquiries and results of enquiries are recorded regularly

4.2

Information on opportunities for access and recreational activities shall be readily available to the public. Availability shall be in reasonable proportion to needs and the size and management objectives of the forest.

- I.4.2.1 Information on opportunities for access and recreational activities is readily available

- I.4.2.2 Appropriate signage has been put up at the main access routes to the forest, indicating how to get in touch with the forest, e.g. phone number, email address, website address or QR code. The contact shall provide easy access to information on access rules and access routes, existing roads and paths, as well as any special recreational facilities, as recorded in continuation of I.4.1.1.

4.3

The forest enterprise – owner and employees – shall communicate efficient with users and the local community with a view to ensuring reasonable:

- Planning and deployment of recreational activities in the forest
- Utilisation of knowledge of the natural and cultural history of the forest
- Other use of the forest

- I.4.3.1 Records of events, excursions and meetings held and written requests from users and other external parties have been prepared

4.4

Historic sites and cultural heritage sites shall be taken into account in management, and preservation of these shall be ensured.

- I.4.4.1 Records of cultural relics and historic sites have been prepared and used in planning

4.5

Landscape features of the forest such as distinctive trees and scenic views shall be regularly maintained and improved.

- I.4.5.1 Landscape features of the forest have been taken into account in planning

4.6

The forest owner shall regularly ensure that employees have the necessary instructions or qualifications to perform their duties in a safe and qualified manner and comply with the applicable forest management guidelines as well as legislation, including health and safety legislation. The forest owner can also use contracts to ensure that the contractor is able to document this. The forest owner shall regularly ensure that employees receive the necessary further training in relation to the implementation of sustainable management. Working conditions shall be regularly monitored and adapted as necessary.

- I.4.6.1 Documentation has been prepared concerning instruction or training of employees in relation to the implementation of sustainable forest management

- I.4.6.2 Documentation of completed further training of relevance to the Forest Management Standard

4.7

The use of pesticides shall be compliant with the instructions provided by the manufacturer, and shall be carried out with the correct equipment and training.

- I.4.7.1 The use of pesticides follows instructions from the manufacturer and correct equipment is used

- I.4.7.2 Documentation has been prepared to indicate that people applying pesticides have the correct training

4.8

The forest owner shall ensure in connection with management that tasks performed by employees and specialist machine operators are carried out in accordance with the requirements for sustainable forest management. This is ensured through employees' and specialist machine operators' awareness of and compliance with the parts of the policy and objectives that are relevant for the task in hand.

Employees and specialist machine operators shall also have access to written documentation relevant to their tasks, including registered natural, cultural and recreational values. Moreover, they shall always possess the knowledge relevant for the task. The owner shall also ensure that specialist machine operators are at least in possession of skills as listed in *Annex 2 – Skills for machine operators*.

- I.4.8.1 The owner, permanent forest workers and specialist machine operators demonstrate a general knowledge of the PEFC Forest Management Standard and the resulting considerations regarding forest management that are relevant to their individual positions
- I.4.8.2 Employees and specialist machine operators are aware of and have access to written documentation
- I.4.8.3 Evaluation of the skills of specialist machine operators in relation to *Annex x2 – Skills for machine operators*

4.9

Other contractors and users of the forest, e.g. hunters, firewood collectors, organisers of recreational activities, etc. shall be given specific information on protections and designations if it is thought that the activity could affect them. For example, a firewood collector chopping wood in a middle-aged stand shall be able to demonstrate knowledge relevant to the stand in question, such as protection of historic relics and natural values.

- I.4.9.1 Forest contractors and users have received relevant information on protection and designations and demonstrate knowledge of the relevant elements

4.10

The forest owner shall be willing, to a reasonable extent, to make land and knowledge available for research activities and data collection at the request of research institutions.

4.11

The forest owner shall have a procedure for dealing with complaints about forest management conditions from local stakeholders in respect of this standard so that the owner and stakeholder can attempt to resolve the issues. If the problem cannot be resolved locally, the complaint shall be forwarded to the certification body for individually certified properties or to the group leader for properties that are certified under a group, and they shall to deal with the complaints at the next audit.

- I.4.11.1 Complaints received are recorded (see criterion 5.4)
- I.4.11.2 A complaint has been forwarded to the certification body or group leader if the problem has not been resolved locally

4.12

The forest owner shall ensure that pay and employment conditions for all employees, as well as contractors with conditions similar to employees for forest management, overall and as a minimum follow the expense level of pay and employment conditions laid down in the collective agreement entered into between the most representative social partner organisations in Denmark. The forest owner shall maintain an up-to-date list or database of contractors working in the forest, indicating the CBR number and briefly stating the nature of the tasks and the start date.

Forest management shall be conducted in compliance with the ILO Conventions on employee rights and the work environment, as well as human rights, *Annex 1 – Relevant Danish legislation and ILO Conventions*.

- I.4.12.1 Pay and employment conditions for all employees, as well as contractors with conditions similar to employees, are guaranteed
- I.4.12.2 There is an updated list or database of all contractors working in the forest
- I.4.13.3 Forest management is conducted in respect of ILO Conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 169, 182, 184 and the ILO Code of Good Practice: Safety and Health in Forestry Work, Annex 1 – Relevant Danish legislation and ILO Conventions.

5. Planning

Properties shall formulate and maintain a forest planning system and management system appropriate to the size and use of the forest so as to assess the social, environmental and economic impact on forest management. The planning system shall include a cycle of calculations and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as described below. The management system must describe the organisational structure, planned activities, distribution of responsibilities, practices, procedures, methods and resources to develop, implement, achieve, review, maintain and improve described policies and criteria

Available knowledge and data from research institutions, forest monitoring and other advisory services, as appropriate, shall be used in the planning process, and the grant schemes aimed at forestry that promote forest policies must be considered.

Given the role that forest management can play in respect of rural development, planning shall consider whether there are new opportunities for employment in forest management, taking into account the size of the forest.

This section is divided into the following sub-sections:

- Management objectives
- Preliminary records
- Current records
- Sale of certified wood
- Chain of custody (for partly certified forest properties only)

5.1

Management objectives

The forest owner shall define an objective for sustainable forest management that is compliant with the standard and that relates to management opportunities and limitations given the size and extent of forest management. The forest owner shall conduct internal audits at least once a year to make it likely to meet the requirements of PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard – PEFC DK 001-4 and that they are effectively implemented and maintained.

The objective shall include:

- An overall objective for the forest property
- All relevant objectives, goals and targets for forest management

The internal audit shall include:

- The frequency, methods used and responsibilities,
- Definition of the audit criteria and scope for each audit;
- Selection of auditor to conduct audits, ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process
- That results are reported to relevant management
- That documentation is retained as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results

5.2

Preliminary records

As an introduction to certification, a number of records shall be prepared and updated regularly. The written documentation for the forest property shall be available to the certification body responsible for conducting the audit. This documentation may be in the form of an IT-based planning system, an existing management plan, a green management plan or similar. The written documentation shall include the following:

- a) Objective of forest management
- b) Allocation of responsibilities and described procedures for creating and updating all documents and records required pursuant to this standard so that:
 - They can be found
 - They are reviewed periodically and updated by a person designated for the purpose, if necessary
 - The current version of relevant documents is available in all locations where operations essential to the functioning of the system are performed
 - Obsolete documents are promptly removed from all points of issue and points of use and otherwise secured to prevent accidental use
- c) A described procedure for the forest owner's annual evaluation of forest management in relation to the objective and policy defined, including descriptions of any observed non-conformities from the Forest Management Standard and the results of any corrective action.
- d) A summary or the entire management plan shall be made publicly available upon request. Confidential business information is exempt from the disclosure requirement, as is information on specific cultural or natural values that need protection.
- e) A forest map showing the certified areas. The requirements for the forest map are as follows:
 - The boundaries of the certified areas shall be indicated
 - It shall provide a reasonable overview of the division of the forest into forest types or stands, as well as roads and major paths. The individual sub-areas are numbered according to the compartment/sub-compartment system, for example
 - Each sub-area is described with the following data as a minimum:
 - Area
 - Main tree species
 - Significant associated species
 - Age or year of establishment (based on professional judgement, if necessary)
 - Land use of areas without tree cover

There are no further requirements on the form of the map: for example, there is no requirement for digitisation of the forest map. A forest map may thus consist of a hand-drawn map on top of an accurate aerial photograph. Nor is there any requirement to provide sub-compartment-based records indicating tree volume and growth.

- f) Determination of the average annual allowable felling during the period. The level of detail of the determination shall be in reasonable proportion to the size and management objectives of the forest property in question, but as a minimum it shall be based on a forest level, estimated total tree volume and growth, possibly based on the regional records for tree volume and growth of the forest by Copenhagen University's forest statisticians
- g) These records relate to maps of forests that are naturally of particular value and areas with high natural preservation value:
 - Designated biodiversity areas, including undisturbed forest
 - Registered conservation areas, as well as areas compliant with Article 3 of the Nature Conservation Act, and possibly mapped Natura 2000 habitats registered with the authorities.
 - Other natural values (key habitats)
 - Possibly areas with native species that must not be converted to non-native species (see criterion 1.11)
- h) The records also relate to maps of:
 - Any areas with drinking water interests designated by the municipality
 - Historic sites and cultural relics registered with the authorities
 - Forest access (roads and major paths) as well as special facilities for recreational activities (such as fire pits, basic campsites, forest playgrounds, scenic views, parking areas, etc.)
 - Areas allocated to intensive management systems
- i) A maintenance plan for biodiversity areas that includes as a minimum:
 - The purpose of the designated area
 - Timescale
 - Protection concerns
 - Necessary maintenance measures
- j) Guidelines for the promotion of recreational activities in the forest and areas of special recreational value (see criterion 4.2)
- k) Guidelines, where applicable, for the utilisation of other forest products (see criterion 1.4)
- l) Identification of relevant stakeholders and their needs and expectations in relation to the forest

5.3

Current records

The forest owner shall regularly supervise forest management, which includes preparing documented management records that clearly refer to the division of the forest map:

- a) Planting records including:
 - Area size
 - Year
 - Planting method – including soil scarification and fencing, where appropriate
 - Tree species/composition
 - Former tree species
- b) Annual consumption of pesticides at property level, with a record of the treated locations
- c) Annual consumption of fertiliser at property level, with a record of the treated locations
- d) Annual felling in the certified area

The forest owner shall conduct a management review at least once a year, which shall include:

- a) Information from results in audits, observations, nonconformities and corrective actions
- b) The status of actions from previous management reviews
- c) Opportunities for continual improvement
- d) Any need for changes to the management system.

5.4

Records of events, excursions and meetings held and written requests from users and other external parties. Complaints received and the outcome of their processing are recorded and archived for at least five years (see criterion 4.11).

5.5

Records of observed damage caused by external factors, plus an evaluation of their effect of these on forest management.

5.6

Sale of certified wood

The forest owner decides whether or not the products from the certified area are sold as certified. The forest owner shall actively sell the wood as certified so that the buyer (be it a sawmill, a timber trader or other) may include it as certified under their chain of custody certification (see *Chain of Custody of Forest and Tree Based Products – Requirements – PEFC ST 2002:2020*).

5.7

If products from the forest are sold as certified, the following information as a minimum shall be provided by invoice, delivery note or log tally for each delivery:

- The name of forest, as stated on the certificate
- Which products are included
- Quantity of products delivered
- Delivery date/period
- Formal declaration that the products are certified
- Certificate number, any PEFC trademark and a “100% PEFC-certified” declaration

5.8

Chain of custody (only applicable to partial certification of a forest property):

Forest owners who choose to certify only part of their forest property shall be able to document the chain of custody for the products sold as PEFC-certified. It shall be possible to document the following as a minimum:

- a) The forest owner shall ensure that the certified raw material is separated or clearly identifiable at all stages of the production or trading process.
- b) That the buyer is provided with documentation on sale or transfer of certified material that verifies compliance with the chain of custody requirements in *Chain of Custody of Forest and Tree Based Products – Requirements – PEFC ST 2002:2020*
- c) The forest owner shall ensure that documentation of the certified products delivered for each delivery contains the following information as a minimum, by invoice, delivery note or log tally:
 - The name of forest, as stated on the certificate
 - Which products are included
 - Quantity of products delivered
 - Delivery date/period
 - Formal declaration that the products are certified
 - Certificate number, any logo licence code and a “100% PEFC-certified” declaration

- d) That a person has been appointed who, regardless of other responsibilities, is to have overall responsibility and authority over the chain of custody.
- e) The forest owner shall keep a record of all forest-based products sold and their alleged origin in order to provide evidence of compliance with the requirements and the effective functioning of verification of the chain of custody. The organisation shall keep these records for at least five years.

5.9

Guidance on handling observations and non-conformances in respect of PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard – PEFC DK 001-4

Observation and non-conformances shall be noted in both internal and external audits.

Corrective measures cannot be demanded for non-conformances due to circumstances beyond the control of the forest owner themselves, such as consequences of expropriations or military exercises, etc.

Observations and non-conformances shall be defined and handled as follows:

1. Observations

Observations are conditions recorded on the property that may develop into non-conformances in the long term.

2. Minor non-conformance

A minor non-conformance is a non-conformance resulting in an indicator developing in a decidedly negative direction, or where there are management conditions that are problematic in relation to the Forest Management Standard in general, or where previous observations have not been dealt with adequately.

Whether the non-conformance is reasonably justified by special circumstances at the property assessed, determining the cause and if similar nonconformities exist. Non-conformances shall be indicated in the audit report.

If the non-conformance cannot be justified as stated, this is pointed out in writing, determining the cause and if similar non-conformities exist, or could potentially occur. Corrective measures is implementet and changes made to the management system, if necessary. Depending on the nature of the non-conformance, the forest owner may define a time limit for the corrective measure, which may be at the time of the next follow-up audit at the latest – but within no more than one year. The effectiveness of any corrective action taken should be reviewed.

The minor non-conformance will be upgraded to a major non-conformance if corrective measures for a minor non-conformance are not followed up within the specified time limit.

3. Major non-conformance

A major non-conformance is where the forest owner identifies forest management that significantly breaches the foundation and content of *PEFC Denmark's Forest Management Standard – PEFC DK 001-4*, or where previous requirements relating to corrective measures/non-conformances have not been followed up

Non-conformances shall be indicated in the audit report.

If the non-conformance is identified corrective action is required with a time limit of a maximum of three months.

Annex 1 – Relevant Danish legislation and ILO Conventions

The links refer to the Retsinformation website (not translated into English): www.retsinformation.dk

[Bekendtgørelse om anvendelse af affald til jordbrugsformål](#) - Slambekendtgørelsen

[Bekendtgørelse om handel med forstligt formeringsmateriale](#) -

[Bekendtgørelse af museumsloven](#)

[Ferielov](#) - Ferieloven

[Lov om arbejdsmiljø](#) – Arbejdsmiljøloven

[Lov om arbejdsret og faglige voldgiftsretter](#)

[Lov om bygningsfredning og bevaring af bygninger](#)

[Lov om jagt og vildtforvaltning](#) – Jagt- og vildtforvaltningsloven

[Lov om journal over brug af plantebeskyttelsesmidler og eftersyn af udstyr til udbringning af plantebeskyttelsesmidler i jordbruget](#)

[Lov om kemiske stoffer og produkter](#) – Kemikalie-loven

[Lov om miljø og genteknologi](#) – Miljø- og genteknologiloven

[Lov om miljøbeskyttelse](#) – Miljøbeskyttelsesloven

[Lov om miljømål](#) – Miljømålsloven

[Lov om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer](#)

[Lov om naturbeskyttelse](#) – Naturbeskyttelsesloven

[Lov om okker](#) – Okkerloven

[Lov om planlægning](#) – Planloven

[Lov om Planteskadegørere](#)

[Lov om råstoffer](#) – Råstofloven

[Lov om skove](#) – Skovloven

[Lov om vandløb](#) – Vandløbsloven

[Lov om ligebehandling](#) – Ligebehandlingsloven

[Lov om ret til orlov og dagpenge ved barsel](#) – Barselsloven

[Lov om lige løn til mænd og kvinder](#) – Ligelønsloven

Samt [skatte og afgiftslovgivningen](#) relevant for den enkelte ejendomstype og FN's Verdenserklæring om [Menneskerettigheder](#)

ILO core conventions:

- Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining (No. 98)
- Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100)
- Forced Labour Convention (No. 105)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation (No. 111)
- Minimum Age Convention (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182)
- Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (No. 169)
- Safety and Health in Agriculture (No. 184) (also covers forests)

Annex 2 – Skills for machine operators

Skills requirements for machine operators operating in PEFC-certified forests in Denmark

The operators of large specialist machines used for operations relating to felling, chipping and removal of trees, soil scarification, spraying, fertilising and maintenance of drainage in a PEFC-certified forest shall have the following expertise:

- General knowledge of the concept of certification – what does PEFC certification entail for a property?
- General knowledge of the regulatory environment

According to criterion 4.8, operators of specialist machinery shall possess the knowledge relevant to the task and information on sustainable forest management and green forest management considerations. The machine operator's knowledge shall include:

- a) Knowledge of different regeneration principles and practical handling in relation to sustainable management, including:
 1. Ensuring stability when using clear cutting systems
 2. Leaving trees to decay naturally in the case of selective cutting and regeneration
 3. Maintaining natural growth
 4. Limited and gentle use of soil scarification
 5. Promotion of tree species other than the main tree species
- b) Knowledge of the preservation of the structure of forests, including:
 1. Preservation of typical old trees and veteran trees
 2. Abandonment and protection of deadwood
 3. Designation of biodiversity areas, including undisturbed forest
 4. Preservation of outer and inner forest fringes
- c) Knowledge of forest management techniques, including:
 1. Impact of management methods on sustainable management
 2. Considerate driving in stands, including creation of tracks and use of permanent tracks, where appropriate
 3. Adapted use of fertilisers and pesticides
 4. Dealing with machinery leaks
 5. Selection of management methods and their impact on fuel consumption
- d) Knowledge of forest management handling of natural values, wildlife, recreational activities, cultural history and other interests, including:
 1. Knowledge of natural values/key habitats
 2. Protection of vulnerable areas
 3. Consideration for forest hydrology
 4. Consideration for historic sites and cultural relics
 5. Consideration for visitors and recreational activities

Annex 3 – Environmental requirements for forest machinery and hand tools

Environmental requirements for forestry machines and hand tools

When buying equipment and consumables, eco-labelled products shall be selected where it is convenient and economically reasonable to do so.

The following shall be used:

- Hydraulic oils meeting at least the requirements applicable to eco-friendly hydraulic oil in accordance with ISO 15380
- Alkylate petrol that is compliant with Swedish standard SS 15 54 61 or products with a maximum aromatic content of 0.5% by volume, benzene content of 0.09% by volume and olefin content of 0.5% by volume.
- For chainsaw lubrication: Vegetable chainsaw oil or other environmentally approved chainsaw oil or grease for chainsaw lubrication in accordance with SS 15 54 70, the European Eco Label environmental standard or the German Blue Angel standard

Ethylene glycol shall not be used in cooling systems on machinery used for work on woodlands.

The requirements are not applicable to:

- Cars and some auxiliary tractors manufactured before 1990 which operate for less than 300 hours per year.
- Construction machinery, hauliers and “small operators” working on forest roads, main tracks and sites and operating for less than 300 hours per year per forest area.

Annex 4 – Examples of measures that may improve recreational activities

- a) A trail in the forest has been marked out, providing an opportunity to experience some of the special natural or landscape values in the forest
- b) Facilities such as tables and benches or similar have been set up in the forest where people can stop for a while and enjoy picnics
- c) A fire pit or similar facility has been established where people can stop for a while and make bonfires under safe conditions
- d) A site or facility has been established where people can stay in their own tents, for example
- e) Flat traffic is permitted – in a defined area of the forest, where applicable
- f) Traffic is permitted after sunset – in a defined area of the forest, where applicable Good opportunities for recreational activities and nature experiences can be planned and established in consultation and cooperation with local recreational associations that can assist with knowledge and any resources.

Annex 5 – Selected bird species

Protection is applicable from 1 March to 31 July:

- Golden eagle
- Osprey
- Tengmalm's owl
- Hobby
- Eagle owl
- White-tailed sea eagle