

PEFC RUSSIA Forest Certification System

**Approved by the resolution
of PEFC RUSSIA Management Committee,
Minutes #28 dd. April 20rd, 2022**

**PEFC-RUSSIA-ST-01-2022
Forest Management Standard.
Edition 1.0 (Third version)**

Foreword

The third version of “Sustainable Forest Management Standard” that belongs to forest certification scheme of Association “CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST CERTIFICATION” (PEFC RUSSIA) was developed by PEFC Russia SFM Working Group. Working Group Minutes of Meeting No 4 dd. September 28, 2021
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Introduction

The present standard was developed to implement certification requirements within forest management activities which are based on a set of regulatory legal acts and comply with federal laws, conventions and other regulations of the Russian Federation (bibliography) as well as basic PEFC forest management requirements.

The provisions of the present standard shall ensure that forest management processes are sustainable in their planning and practice by setting basic and indicative certification requirements.

The standard includes mandatory requirements of PEFC ST 1003:2018 Sustainable forest management – Requirements with the exception of requirements for plantations and trees outside forest (TOF).

According to the resolution of standardisation body (resolution of PEFC PEFC Russia Management Committee dd. October 3, 2019, Minutes No 2) there shall not be any special requirements for plantations and TOF developed on the territory of the Russian Federation. The present standard provides only restrictive requirements for forest plantations and TOF. Subsequently, if such requirements shall be deemed necessary based on the results of monitoring and standard implementation, they can be developed and included into the present standard according to review and revision procedures or introduced as a separate standard(s).

1 Scope

The standard states certification requirements for forest management activities including all kinds of products and services. Requirements of the present standard shall be imposed on forest owners and managers as well as on contractors and other people operating within PEFC certified territories. The requirements cover all necessary processes aimed at sustainable forest management.

The standard is for:

- organisations including people who manage forests and exercise their rights to use forest areas in accordance with forest laws of the Russian Federation and can be the subjects of forest certification;
- organisations performing conformity assessment - certification bodies (CBs).

The standard can be used for self-control for the organisations carrying out forest management activities.

Forest management requirements specified in the present standard shall include management and performance requirements that are applicable at the level of forest management unit or at another level as appropriate, to ensure that the aim of all requirements is achieved at forest management unit (FMU) level.

Note: An example of a situation where a requirement can be defined as a requirement of another level (for example, group/regional) rather than FMU level is monitoring of forest health. Through monitoring of forest health at regional level, and communicating its results at the FMU level, the aim of the requirement is met without necessity to carry out individual monitoring of each forest management unit.

The standard shall be applied within the territory of the Russian Federation.

2 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions used in PEFC ST 1003:2018 Sustainable forest management - Requirements apply together with the terms and definitions given in laws and standards of the Russian Federation. For each term and definition the source where it comes from is specified. PEFC RUSSIA provides notes where they are relevant. The

notes reflect Russian context and provide deep insight into the terms and definitions used by PEFC.

The following terms and definitions shall be used for the purposes of the present standard (listed alphabetically):

2.1 Biological plant protection: A system of activities aimed at protection of plants and plant products from plant pests by means of biologics or regulatory and destructive activities of natural enemies. Biological plant protection is also a section of plant protection study. (GOST 21507-2013 Plant protection. Terms and definitions.)

2.2 Biological control agents: Living organisms used to suppress or regulate populations of other living organisms. (PEFC RUSSIA).

2.3 Biological products for plant protection (biologicals): Products in which the primary nutrient is a microorganism or microorganism by-products. (GOST 21507-2013 Plant protection. Terms and definitions.)

2.4 Biological diversity (biodiversity): The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (Convention on biological diversion, June 5th, 1992).

2.5 Threatened species: Taxa and populations where the number of individuals has decreased to a critical level so that they may disappear in the nearest future. (Red Data Book of Rare and Endangered Species of the Russian Federation, PEFC RUSSIA).

2.6 Water conservation zone: Territories that adjoin the coastline of sea, river, brook, canal, lake or water storage basin and where special protection arrangements for business and other activities are established in order to prevent pollution, littering, silting as well as preserve aquatic bioresources habitat and other flora and fauna resources. (Federal Law No. 74-FZ Water code of the Russian Federation).

2.7 Selective cutting: Cutting when some trees and shrubs are removed on corresponding lands and land plots and some are left out. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.8 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:

a) 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;

b) techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism including micro-injection, macro-injection, and micro-encapsulation;

c) 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.

2. The following techniques are not considered as genetic modification resulting in genetically modified trees:

a) in vitro fertilisation;

b) natural processes such as: conjugation, transduction, transformation;

c) polyploidy induction. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Genetically modified organisms (GMO) are biological organisms whose genetic structure has been modified by different means including any living organism with a new combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnologies.

2. Genetically engineered organism is an organism or some organisms, any noncellular, cellular or multicellular formation which is able to reproduce or transfer inherent genetic material and which is different from natural organisms resulting from genetic engineering methods and containing genetically engineered materials including genes, their fragments or combinations of genes. (Federal Law No. 86-FZ on state regulation in the field of genetic engineering)

2.9 State monitoring of hunting resources and their habitat: System of regular monitoring over:

- a) the number and spread of hunting resources in their habitat, the state of hunting resources and dynamics of their change by species;
- b) the state of hunting resources habitat and the state of hunting areas.

State monitoring of hunting resources and their habitat is a part of state ecological monitoring (state monitoring of the environment). (Federal Law No. 209-FZ on hunting and conservation of hunting resources)

2.10 Degraded forest: Land with long-term significant reduction of the overall potential to supply benefits from the forest such as carbon storage, wood, biodiversity and other goods and services. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Forest degradation is a process of gradual loss of viability and dying of forest stands as a result of forest environment deterioration under the influence of anthropogenic or natural factors. (GOST R 56695-2015. Renewable resources. Forest resources. Terms and definitions)

2.11 Forest lease agreement: A civil agreement that is a basis for private individuals and legal entities to lease forest areas (on a fee basis) which are owned by state or municipal authorities for a particular purpose(-s) for a period of 10 to 49 years.

Note:

1. Leaseholder shall pay forest lease fee and comply with his commitments to conserve, protect and regenerate forest on the leased area at his own expense.
2. Forest lease agreement for a forest plot which is owned by state or municipal authorities shall be concluded on a tender basis held in form of public auction if otherwise is not required by laws. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.12 Forest stands sale and purchase agreement: A civil agreement concluded between an authorised state or municipal authority related to forestry matters and private individual or legal entity for the purpose of sale and purchase of forest stands located within the boundaries of one cutting area situated on the lands owned by state or municipal authorities.

Note:

1. Forest stands sale and purchase agreement shall be concluded on a tender basis if otherwise is not required by laws.
2. Validity period for such agreement shall not exceed one year. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.13 Stakeholder: A person, group, community or organisation with an interest in the subject of the standard. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Stakeholders shall also be deemed those, who can influence, be influenced or consider that they are influenced by organisation decisions or activities. Organisation shall identify its stakeholders that can be both external and internal including clients who can also have influence on organisation's ability to reach sustainable success.

Organisation shall determine which stakeholders:

- a) pose risk for its sustainable success if their needs and expectations are not satisfied;
- b) provide opportunities to enhance its sustainable success.

Having identified subsequent stakeholders, organisation shall:

- identify their needs and expectations and mark those of them that shall be addressed directly;
- establish processes and procedures necessary for addressing stakeholders needs and expectations.

Organisation shall decide how it is going to communicate with its stakeholders on an ongoing

basis to gain such benefits as improved performance, common understanding of goals and values, enhanced stability. (GOST R ISO 9004- 2019. Quality management. Quality of an organization. Guidance to achieve sustained success.)

2.14 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 stakeholder include neighbourhood communities, indigenous peoples, workers etc. However, the parties with an interest in the subject matter of the standard (e.g. non-governmental environmental organisations (NGO), scientific communities, civil society) shall not be considered affected stakeholders.

2. A stakeholder, who might be a user of the standard and 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. (PEFC)

2.15 Protection forests: Protection forests include forests that are outstanding natural objects and that are covered by special legal arrangements for their protection, conservation, use and regeneration.

There are following categories of protection forests:

- a) forests located in specially protected natural areas;
- b) forests located in water protection zones;
- c) forests serving to protect natural and other objects;
- d) forests of high value;
- e) urban forests. (Federal Law No. 200-FZ Forest Code of the Russian Federation)

2.16 PEFC claim: Organisation's declaration on material/products, stated in sales and delivery documentation, namely the claims "x% PEFC certified" and "PEFC Controlled Sources".

Note:

1. In order to highlight PEFC certified material that has never been mixed with PEFC controlled sources material, organisations implementing the physical separation method may use the wording "100% PEFC Origin" instead of "100% PEFC certified" for PEFC certified material that was delivered by a supplier that is a forest owner/manager covered by a PEFC recognised certificate issued against a PEFC endorsed forest management standard with the claim "100% PEFC certified" or with another PEFC endorsed system claim, and for PEFC certified material that was already delivered with the claim "100% PEFC Origin". Organisations receiving material with such a claim "100% PEFC Origin" and implementing the percentage method or credit method consider this as being the PEFC claim "100% PEFC certified".

2. A list of PEFC accepted abbreviations and translations of PEFC claims is available on the PEFC website www.pefc.org. (PEFC)

2.17 Declaration of outputs: For outputs from a PEFC product group for which the organisation makes a PEFC claim to a PEFC customer, it shall provide the customer with documentation providing the following information for each delivery:

- a) PEFC customer identification,
- b) identification of material supplier,
- c) product identification,
- d) quantity,
- e) date of delivery / delivery period / accounting period,
- f) applicable PEFC claim for each claimed product covered by the documentation,
- g) organisation's PEFC certificate number.

Note:

1. The certificate number is a numerical or alpha-numerical combination, which is a unique identifier of the certificate.

2. The organisation shall specify the type of documentation in which PEFC claims on outputs are made.

3. System specific claims of PEFC endorsed standards, PEFC Council approved abbreviations and the claim “100% PEFC certified” as well as their translations into languages other than English that are published on PEFC website www.pefc.org. (PEFC)

2.18 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. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Integrated pest management is a system for managing the phytosanitary condition of ecosystems through integrated use of various means and methods for plant protection in order to ensure phytosanitary health; it is also a subdiscipline about plant protection. (GOST 21507- 2013 Plant protection. Terms and definitions.)

2.19 Endangered species: Endangered species are species steadily declining in number, that can within a short time be classified as threatened species. (Red Book of Rare and Endangered Species of the Russian Federation, PEFC RUSSIA)

2.20 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. (PEFC)

2.21 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. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Conversion is a documented change in land use category, for example, change of forest lands into other land categories (PEFC RUSSIA).

2.22 Indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation: Peoples living on the territories historically occupied by their ancestors and leading traditional lifestyle, conducting economic activities and pursuing a trade, whose number on the territory of the Russian Federation is not less than 50 thousand people and these people shall consider themselves as self-sufficient ethnic communities. (Federal Law No. 82-FZ on guarantees for indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation)

2.23 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. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Landscape is a territorial system consisting of interacting natural or natural and anthropogenic components and complexes of a lower taxonomic rank.

2. Natural landscape is a landscape consisting on natural components interacting with each other and formed under the influence of natural processes (GOST 17.8.1.01-86 (CT CЭB 5303-85) Environmental protection. Landscapes. Terms and definitions.)

2.24 Forest: is minimum area of land of 0.05-1.0 hectares with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10-30 per cent with trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 2-5 meters at maturity in situ. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various stores and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest. Young natural stands and all plantations which have yet to reach a crown density of 10-30 per cent or tree height of 2-5 metres are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention such as harvesting or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.

Note: Each regional, national or subnational standard has to include the specific values for the

criteria in the definition. (PEFC).

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Forest is a holistic dynamic ecological system of mainly woody plants soil, animals, fungi, microorganisms and other natural components, which has interrelations and connections with external environment and which is a part of environment and a source of environmental and social benefits as well as a natural resource able to meet the needs of the economy and population (GOST R 57938-2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions) Note (revised):: Forests are areas of land of more than 0.05 ha with tree height of more than 5 metres and tree crown cover of more than 10 per cent or with trees with the potential to reach such threshold values in situ. Areas of land located mainly on agricultural or urban lands shall not be considered as forests. (Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and Definitions. FAO, Rome, 2018)

2.25 Forest management and forest use (forest management): Interrelated procedures and processes aimed at using forests to satisfy needs in different products and benefits as well as at conservation and maintaining various functions of forests. (GOST R 58003- 2017 Forest management and forest use. Certification requirements)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Forest management and forest use are always carried out jointly and so they are called “forest management” for short and defined generally as a system and structure of management and planning activities as well as other activities to maintain and use various functions of forests conducted in accordance with current laws. Forest management unit is a forest plot (or plots united as a group and included into group entity) where organisation carries out its forest management activities.

The system consists of the following components: strategy and tactics, planning and monitoring, implementation and practice, control and corrective actions, as well as assessment of management for the purpose of constant improvement of forestry practices through regular measurement and assessment of a set of indicators selected for a certain area and adjustment of predictions, activities and plans based on this information. The sustainability of the system is determined by the implemented structure, responsibility, instructions, procedures and processes within the planned timeframes. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2. Sustainable forest management (SFM) is defined as a “dynamic and evolving concept (system), which aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.” Forests and trees, when sustainably managed, make vital contributions both to people and to the planet, bolstering livelihoods, providing clean air and water, conserving biodiversity and responding to climate change. (FAO: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/sfm/en/>)

2.26 Afforestation: Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was under a different land use, implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Afforestation includes forest cultivation on non-forest lands within forest fund lands (swamps, reclaimed lands, former crop lands, gullies and other), creation of protection forest belts on crop lands, industrial and transport lands, water resource lands and other land categories, creation of forest stands in the course of reclamation of lands disturbed by industrial operations as well as forest stands in recreational areas and other categories. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2. Afforestation is creation of forest stands on lands previously free from any forest vegetation in order to prevent water, wind or other soil erosion and for other protective purposes to increase capacity of the territory. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.27 Forest plantation: Forest or other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding, mainly for production of wood or non-wood goods and services.

Note:

1. Includes all stands of introduced species established for production of wood or non-wood

goods and services.

2. May include areas of native species characterised by few species, intensive land preparation (e.g. cultivation), straight tree lines and/or even-aged stands.

3. Application of the definition requires consideration of national forestry terminology and legal requirements. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Plantations are relatively large areas occupied by homogeneous stands created for the purpose of accelerated cultivation of tree and shrubbery species with specified features as end product. Economic and technical indicators are a priority in plantation growing. In this regard, forest species do not belong to plantations, since the main purpose of their creation and cultivation is the restoration of forest vegetation typical for this landscape. Ecologic, silvicultural and recreational purposes are priority in silvicultural cultivation. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2. Forest plantations are Plots on forest fund lands and lands of other categories used for cultivation of forest plants with particular characteristics.

Note: There are forest plantations for growing wood, berries, officinal and technical raw materials, new year trees, sap, mushrooms etc. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.28 Forestry: Management and economic activity aimed at forest use, conservation, protection, regeneration and afforestation. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.29 Forest lands: Lands designated for forest vegetation and covered or uncovered with it, which are included into forest fund lands as well as lands of other categories. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.30 Reforestation: Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest (PEFC).

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Reforestation is regeneration of forest tree species in order to create young high-density stands (young stands) on the territory previously occupied by forest.

2. According to forest laws there can be reforestation through natural processes with or without human input. With human input reforestation is carried out by promoting natural forest regeneration (natural reforestation), creation of forest cultures (artificial reforestation), as well as through a combination of natural and artificial reforestation (complex reforestation). (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.31 Forest users: Individuals and legal entities using forests in the manner set out by the Forest Code of the Russian Federation. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.32 Forest surveying: Complex of activities for assessing the state of forests, wood and non-wood forest resources in order to plan activities aimed at their harmonious exploitation, regeneration, conservation, protection, productivity and sustainability.

Note: Modern forest surveying includes designing of forest districts and forest parks, production forests, protection forests, reserved forests and specially protected forest plots; on-site marking of their boundaries; forest taxation; forest conservation, protection and regeneration measures in accordance with Forest Code of the Russian Federation. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.33 Cutting area: Part of forest plot, compartment or subcompartment where forest stands intended for felling are located. (Federal Law No. 200-FZ Forest Code of the Russian Federation)

2.34 Manager: Person who directs and controls an organisation.

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

2.35 Local population: People residing within the boundaries of particular territory (area) and using certain settlements as places for their permanent or seasonal residence. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.36 Forest monitoring: A system for monitoring, inspection and forecasting forest fund health and dynamics for the purpose of government management of forest use, conservation, protection,

regeneration and increasing environmental progress. (GOST R 56695-2015. Renewable resources. Forest resources. Terms and definitions.)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: In general monitoring includes forest monitoring inter alia forest health monitoring, monitoring of hunted species (game resources) and their habitat, social monitoring and monitoring of protection forests and specially protected forest plots. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.37 Violation: Intentional or unintentional act violating existing laws, norms, rules and regulations. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.38 Non-wood forest products: Products consisting of goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests and Trees outside Forests. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Non-wood forest resources include dead fallen wood, stumps, birch bark, tree and bush bark, brushwood, woody forage, spruce, fir and pine branches, spruce and other coniferous trees used as new year trees, moss, forest floor, bulrush, reed grass and other forest products, harvested and collected in accordance with the forest laws. (Federal Law No. 200-FZ Forest Code of the Russian Federation)

2. Non-wood products are Food, officinal and technical raw materials, fodder grass as well as furs, beekeeping products and other types of products, except for wood raw materials. (GOST R 56695-2015. Renewable resources. Forest resources. Terms and definitions.)

2.39 Non-forest ecosystem: Land not meeting the definition of forest. (PEFC)

2.40 Objective evidence: Data proving the presence or truth of something. (GOST R ISO 9000-2015 Quality management systems. Fundamentals and vocabulary)

2.41 Standardising body: Body that has recognised activities in standardisation. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Standardising body for the purposes of the present standard shall be a body responsible for the development and maintenance of standards for forest certification scheme PEFC RUSSIA. Standardising body in accordance with this standard shall be National Governing Body which is PEFC RUSSIA represented by its Management Committee. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.42 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.

2. A manager or owner can also take the role of an organisation. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. Organisation is a person or a group of people who have particular relations, responsibilities, authorities and perform their functions to achieve their goals.

2. Organisation includes but is not limited to the following examples: sole entrepreneur, company, corporation, firm, enterprise, public authority, partnership, association, charity as well as their parts or incorporation be it legal entity or not, or be it public or private. (GOST R ISO 9000-2015. National standard of the Russian Federation. Quality management systems. Fundamentals and vocabulary)

2.43 Specially protected forest plots: Specially protected forest plots can be allotted in protection forests, production forests and reserve forests. Specially protected forest plots include:

a) bank-protection and soil protective forest plots located along water bodies, ravine slopes;

b) forest edges bordering on forest-free fields;

c) seed plantations, permanent seed areas and other parts of forest seed breeding;

d) preserve forest areas;

e) forest plots with relict and endemic plants;

f) habitat areas of exotic wild animals and of those under the thread of extinction;

g) natural heritage assets;

f) other specially protected forest plots. (Federal Law No. 200-FZ Forest Code of the Russian

Federation)

2.44 Report: Information compiled in a certain form, data about organisation activities over a specified period of time. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.45 Environmental impact analysis (EIA) is an activity aimed at identification, analysis and consideration of direct, indirect and other impact on environment caused by planned economic or other activities in order to decide whether it shall be carried out or not. (Federal Law No 7-FZ On protection of environment).

Note: Environmental impact analysis for projected economic and other activities (EIA) is a process encouraging taking green-thinking management decisions for realization of projected economic and other activities by identifying possible adverse impacts, assessing environmental implications, taking into account public opinion, developing mitigation and prevention measures. (Order 372 of State Committee for Environmental Protection dd. May 16, 2000)

2.46 Pesticide: Any substance or mixture used for pest control in the process of production, storage, transportation, operation, use, sale and disposal of plant products, as well as for vector control.

Note: Pesticides include defoliants and desiccants. (GOST 21507- 2013 Plant protection. Terms and definitions.)

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

Note: Depending on local conditions an equivalent documented information or tools can comply with this function. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Work plan is a list of measures to achieve the goals set for a specified period of time: short-term (up to 1 year), middle-term (up to 3 years), long-term (over 10 years). (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.48 Forest use fee: A fee charged for the use of forest plots and stands as lease fee and forest stand sale and purchase agreement fee. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.49 Supplier: Entity supplying material used as input for an organisation's PEFC product group. Where PEFC certified products are physically delivered by an entity other than that having the ownership title to the material, the entity that is covered by a PEFC recognised certificate and that has specified the organisation as PEFC customer is considered the supplier for the product/delivery in question. The term "supplier" can also refer to an internal supplier within an organisation, where subsequent product groups have been established. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: The definition of "supplier" mentioned above is related to PEFC chain of custody certification. In general, supplier is an organisation supplying products, goods, works and services. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.50 Forest development plan: Document drawn up by people who have forest plots in permanent (perpetual) use or on lease, which was developed in accordance with the requirements of forestry regulations and which includes planned activities for forest exploitation, development of forest and timber processing infrastructure, forest conservation, protection, and reproduction as well as activities aimed at protection and use of animal world and water bodies. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.51 Procedure: An established manner of proceeding or performing activity or process.

Note: Procedures may be documented or non-documented. (GOST R ISO 9000- 2015 Quality management systems. Fundamentals and vocabulary)

2.52 Process: A combination of related and/or associated activities using inputs to get intended outputs.

Note: Inputs for the process are its initial characteristics that can be outputs for other processes. (GOST R ISO 9000- 2015 Quality management systems. Fundamentals and vocabulary)

2. 53 Annual allowable cut: A quota of timber harvesting specified for a forest district (forest park) with regard to designated purpose of forests and their division into economic units,

management units and SMU, forms of felling, based on the principles of continuous, sustainable and rational forest use. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.54 Rare species: Taxa and populations which are small in number and occur in a limited area or scattered across vast areas. (Red Data Book of Rare and Endangered Species of the Russian Federation, PEFC RUSSIA)

2.55 Forest stand cutting: Cutting or other removing of trees, shrubs or liana in forest in process of timber harvesting and in line with forest conservation, protection and regeneration measures.

Note: According to <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/902017047> the Forest Code of the Russian Federation <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/902017047> forest stand (trees, shrubs, liana in forest) cutting is the process of their felling including sawing and cutting as well as other related processes such as skidding, incomplete processing and storage in forest. Forest stand cutting shall be practiced as selective cutting or clear cutting. (GOST R 57938- 2017 Forestry. Terms and definitions.)

2.56 Certification: Form of verification (assessment) carried out by a certification body for the purpose of identifying compliance with the technical regulations, provisions of standard or contracts. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.57 Forest management certification requirements: Basic and indicative requirements reflecting norms and legal documents and serving for assessment of compliance with them.

2.57.1 Basic requirement (criterion): Requirement that shall be met. Note: Basic requirement constitutes the sum of indicative requirements and serves as a criterion for compliance with norms and legal documents related to forest management.

2.57.2 Indicative requirement (indicator): Objective evidence (indicator) that allows to decide whether the basic requirement is met.

Note: Separate indicative requirement allows to decide what part of basic requirement is met. Meeting all indicative requirements means that the basic requirement is met as well.

(GOST R 58003- 2017 Forest management and forest use. Certification requirements)

PEFC RUSSIA notes:

1. In relation to the present standard forest management certification requirements are the requirements of PEFC RUSSIA scheme which organisation shall meet (implement, fulfill, maintain and demonstrate) to comply with the present standard. They contain mandatory forest management requirements of PEFC ST 1003:2018 Sustainable Forest Management - Requirements and description of applicable laws with corresponding reference in case the requirement is not specified in the standard in full because it has already been provided in the laws.

2. The criteria are arranged into groups based on:

2.57.3 Principles which are guiding rules for main organisation activities related to forest management.

3. Indicators depict a process or a state of the object, its characteristics in the form convenient for understanding and assessment.

2.58 Certified area: Forest area covered by a sustainable forest management system according to PEFC Sustainable Forest Management Standard. (PEFC)

2.59 Management system: Set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organisation to establish policies and objectives and processes to achieve those objectives. (PEFC)

2.60 Declining species: Taxa and populations continuously declining in number which, provided that factors contributing to such a decline still exist, may move to the category of threatened species in a short-term perspective. (Red Data Book of Rare and Endangered Species of the Russian Federation, PEFC RUSSIA)

2.61 Clear cutting (clear felling): The process of cutting when forest stands on the respective forest plots is cut at a time. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.62 Applicant: Organisation that has rights to carry out forest management activities on a forest fund plot where forest management is going to be certified, and/or enterprises harvesting and/or processing forest products whose chain of custody is going to be certified. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.63 Traditional use of natural resources by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (traditional nature use): Traditional ways of use of fauna and flora and other natural resources ensuring sustainable management of natural resources exercised by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation. (Federal Law of 07.05.2001, No. 49-FZ “On territories of traditional nature use of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation”)

2. 64 Species management unit (SMU): A management unit of the forest fund which is a total of forest stands and forest-uncovered lands with a common management objective.

2.64.1 Management unit is a sum of SMUs united by common prevailing species (coniferous, hard-wooded, soft-wooded broadleaved).

(PEFC RUSSIA)

2.65 Chain of custody: All changes in the ownership of timber and products thereof taking place during harvesting, transportation, handling and sale of timber and products thereof through the chain of supplies “from forest to end user” or “from producer to consumer”. (PEFC RUSSIA)

2.66 PEFC chain of custody: Processes of an organisation for handling forest and tree based products and information related to their material category, and making accurate and verifiable PEFC claims. (PEFC)

2.67 Ecological appraisal (EA): A procedure to assess whether the documents justifying planned forest management and other activities on the object of ecological expertise comply with the environmental requirements set out in technical regulations and laws related to environmental protection in order to prevent adverse effects of such activities on the environment. (Federal Law of 23.11.1995, No. 174-FZ “On ecological appraisal”)

2.68 Ecologically important forest areas are 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 (PEFC)

2.69 Ecosystem: Entitative part of natural environment with spatial and territorial boundaries within which animate (plants, animals and other organisms) and inanimate elements interact as a single functional unit and are interrelated through substance and energy exchange. (GOST R 57007- 2016. Best available techniques. Biodiversity. Terms and definitions.)

2.70 Ecosystem services Benefits obtained from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food, water, timber, and fiber; 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. (PEFC)

PEFC RUSSIA notes: Ecosystem services are all tangible and intangible values people obtain from nature including benefits obtained from ecosystems. (GOST R 57007- 2016. Best available techniques. Biodiversity. Terms and definitions.)

2.71 Production forest: Forest subject to exploitation in order to obtain high-quality timber, other forest resources and products resulted from their processing through sustainable and most efficient methods provided that forest benefits are preserved. (Federal Law No. 200-FZ Forest Code of the Russian Federation)

2.72 Sample representative forest plots are forest plots representing natural (or close to natural) forest ecosystems in different groups of forest growth conditions relevant for a particular territory.

Note: When allocating such plots, it shall be noted that they are essential for conservation of biodiversity on genetic, species and ecosystem levels and for maintenance of ecological functions and natural cycles of forest such as reforestation and natural forest growth. (PEFC RUSSIA).

3 General Provisions

3.1 The main aims of organisation's forest management activities shall be not only prevention and elimination of harmful influence on environment, specially protected natural areas and features, life and health of animals, plants and forests, people and their property as well as property of other organisations but also support and improvement of their health and well-being.

3.2 In its activities organisation shall meet the requirements of PEFC RUSSIA system documents (www.pefc.ru) and be guided by the concept of PDCA (Plan, Do, Check and Act). PDCA is a cyclic process of activities for constant improvement of organisation activities:

- Plan - develop system objectives and processes, determine resources to reach the results in accordance with clients demands and organisational policy, identify and consider risks and opportunities;
- Do - perform everything that was planned;
- Check - monitoring and (where applicable) measurement of processes, products and services in accordance with policy, objectives, requirements and plans, communication of results;
- Act - take actions to improve performance.

Note: For constant improvement of forest management system organisation should take into account the following guidelines and recommendations:

- GOST R ISO 9000- 2015 Quality management systems. Fundamentals and vocabulary;
- GOST R 55269- 2012 Organization management systems. Recommendations for building the integrated management systems;
- GOST R ISO 9001- 2015 Quality management systems. Requirements;
- GOST R 57189- 2016/ISO/TS 9002:2016 Quality management systems. Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2015;
- GOST R ISO 9004- 2019 Quality management. Quality of an organization. Guidance to achieve sustained success;
- GOST R ISO 14001- 2016 Environmental management systems. Requirements with guidance for use;
- GOST R ISO 19011- 2012 Guidelines for auditing management systems (ISO 19011:2018 Guidelines for auditing management systems).

3.3 In process of forest management the organisation shall declare and ensure that certification requirements are fulfilled in accordance with the following principles:

Principle 1: Organisation shall ensure efficiency and constant improvement of its management activities;

Principle 2: Organisation shall ensure compliance with Russian legislation and international obligations of the Russian Federation;

Principle 3: Organisation shall ensure that planning and monitoring are the basis for sustainable and multipurpose use of forest resources;

Principle 4: Organisation shall ensure rational and effective forest management;

Principle 5: Organisation shall ensure conservation of biodiversity, health of forest ecosystems and safeguard functions of forests;

Principle 6: Organisation shall ensure identification, protection and conservation of protection forests and ecologically important forest areas;

Principle 7: In the process of its forest management activities organisation shall ensure respect for international and national rights and commitments in relation to its employees, local population and indigenous people as well as needs and expectations of stakeholders.

3.3.1 The requirements stated in principles have been extended in criteria and indicators in order to be precise, results-based, verifiable in the process of certification audit and applicable to all organisations operating on a specified forest area and contributing to achieve the goal and meet the requirements.

3.4 Organisation shall demonstrate that it meets the requirements of the documents and decisions of standardising body which is PEFC RUSSIA Management Committee (www.pefc.ru) including the requirements of the present standard providing evidence to its stakeholders and assessors during certification audit that includes such activities in the office and outside (field audit) as: interviewing, testing, observing activities and processes, analysing and evaluating documented information, including records and data.

3.5 Forest management system of the organisation that

- a) does not have essential documentation;
- b) violates legal requirements in its planning or activities that entail progressing negative consequences either for people or for the environment;
- c) continues operating after it got negative results of its impact assessment from independent experts;
- d) when having evidence that it deceives control and certification bodies by proving false operation results

shall be considered as failing to meet the requirements of the present standard.

Positive assessment results mean that PEFC RUSSIA can issue the certificate to the applicant.

4. Sustainable forest management certification requirements

4.1 Principle 1: Organisation shall ensure efficiency and constant improvement of its management activities

4.1.1 Criterion: Organization shall ensure efficiency of its internal management structure

Indicators:

4.1.1.1 Scope of forest management system shall be specified.

4.1.1.2 Forest management activities shall be carried out under the supervision of responsible people with particular functions and responsibilities on the ground of constant improvement cycle, taxation, planning, implementation, monitoring, assessment and respective assessment of social, environmental and economic impact produced by forest management activities.

4.1.1.3 Resources necessary for development, implementation, maintenance and constant improvement of sustainable forest management system shall be identified and provided.

4.1.1.4 Managers, contractors, workers and forest owners shall be provided with sufficient information and SFM training as a precondition for all management and planning activities and practices describe in the present standard.

4.1.1.5 Plans, activities and results of such activities proving compliance of organisation with the requirements of the present standard shall be recorded.

4.1.1.6 Documented information specified in the present standard and considered by the organisation as information necessary for effective operation of its forest management system shall be available.

4.1.1.7 Actual documented information revised and updated in accordance with organisation activities shall be available.

4.1.2 Criterion: Organization shall ensure effective external cooperation

Indicators:

4.1.2.1 Affected stakeholders related to organisation's forest management as well as their needs

and expectations shall be identified.

4.1.2.2 Issues related to organisation's sustainable forest management shall be considered through effective cooperation and consultations with local people, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders.

4.1.2.3 Appropriate mechanisms for resolving appeals, complaints and disputes related to forest management activities, land use rights and work conditions shall be available.

4.1.3 Criterion: Organization shall ensure monitoring, control and regulation of its activities
Indicators:

4.1.3.1 Monitoring of forest resources and assessment of organisation forest management including environmental, social and economic consequences shall be in place.

4.1.3.2 Results of monitoring shall be considered in the process of planning.

4.1.3.3 Health and vitality of forests shall be periodically monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests, diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fires, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations;

4.1.3.4 In cases when non-wood forest products are under responsibility of the organisation and included in organisation forest management, their exploitation shall be regulated, monitored and controlled.

4.1.3.5 Constant monitoring over working conditions and their adjustment to changing conditions, if necessary.

4.1.4 Criterion: Organization shall carry out internal audits
Indicators:

4.1.4.1 Internal audit programme shall be implemented and it shall provide information whether the management system:

a) complies with:

- organisation requirements for its management system;
- requirements of this standard;

b) is effectively implemented and maintained.

4.1.4.2 Internal audits shall be carried out consistently through:

a) planning, development, implementation and maintenance of internal audit programme including ways, responsibilities and requirements for planning and reporting where significance of corresponding processes and previous audit results shall be considered.

b) identification of internal audit criteria and scope of each audit;

c) selection of auditors and conducting internal audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process;

d) results of the audits are reported to relevant management;

e) documented information and audit results shall be kept as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme.

4.1.4.3 In case of nonconformity, corrective actions shall be chosen in accordance with the consequences such nonconformity may result in and the organisation shall

a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable:

- take action to control and correct it;
- deal with the consequences;

b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order that it does not recur or occur elsewhere, by:

- reviewing the nonconformity;
- determining the causes of the nonconformity;
- determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur;

c) implement any action needed;

d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken;

e) make changes to the management system, if necessary.

4.1.4.4 Corrective actions shall be chosen based on the consequences nonconformity may cause.

4.1.4.5 Documented information shall be kept as the evidence of:

- a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken;
- b) the results of any corrective action.

4.1.5 Criterion: Organization shall review its forest management system

Indicators:

a.1.5.1 Annual forest management system review shall at least include:

- a) the status of actions from previous management reviews;
- b) changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the management system;
- c) information on the group performance, including trends in:
 - nonconformities and corrective actions;
 - monitoring and measurement results;
 - audit results.
- d) opportunities for continual improvement.

4.1.5.2 The outputs of the forest management system review shall include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the management system.

4.1.5.3 Documented information shall be retained as evidence that forest management system was reviewed.

4.2 Principle 2: Organisation shall ensure compliance with Russian legislation and international obligations of the Russian Federation

4.2.1 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure compliance with federal legislation and corresponding legislation of territorial entities of the Russian Federation

Indicators:

4.2.1.1 In process of establishment and state registration of forest managers the fact that they comply with laws of the Russian Federation shall be documented in accordance with the following federal laws [1]-[4] and [35];

4.2.1.2 The laws and subordinate acts of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation regulating forestry relations shall be available for the staff of the organisation.

4.2.1.3 A system for monitoring and timely update of the existing laws of the Russian Federation and its territorial entities of the Russian Federation related to the organisation shall be available.

4.2.1.4 A procedure for making personnel aware of laws and legal regulative norm shall be available.

4.2.1.5 A system for identifying violations of forest legislation and related laws shall be available, including procedures for development and implementation of anti-corruption measures [35]:

- a) units or people responsible for prevention of corruption and other offenses;
- b) cooperation with law enforcement authorities;
- c) development and implementation of standards aimed at dedicated work;
- d) establishment of code of ethics for the staff of organisation;
- e) prevention and settlement of conflicts of interests;
- f) prohibition for unofficial reporting and use of forged documents.

4.2.1.6 Any documents like orders, instructions, guidelines and reports related to identified violations of laws shall be available.

4.2.1.7 Timely corrective measures shall be taken to eliminate the causes and mitigate the negative impacts of identified violations of forestry legislation and related laws.

4.2.1.8 Orders, instructions and guidelines related to elimination of causes and mitigation of consequences incurred by such violations shall be available.

4.2.1.9 A system for recording reports (including state inspection reports), protocols of violations of environmental, forest and water legislation shall be available.

4.2.2 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that all kinds of imposed payments, duties, assignments, taxes and other charges are paid.

Indicators:

4.2.2.1 The list of all payments, duties, assignments, taxes and other charges with due dates shall be available.

4.2.2.2 The evidence of timely settled payments shall be available.

4.2.2.3 The evidence of no arrears of payments, duties, assignments, taxes and other charges shall be available.

4.2.3 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that current labour and social legislation ensuring employment guarantees and social obligations to workers is respected.

Indicators:

4.2.3.1 Current laws and workplace safety rules shall be available;

4.2.3.2 Workplace safety guidelines shall be available;

4.2.3.3 Records of training on labor protection and job safety shall be kept;

4.2.3.4 The management of the applicant shall demonstrate that it is aware of the contents of the Labour Code [5] and related laws[2], [3], [29], [30];

4.2.3.5 The staff of the applicant shall demonstrate that it is aware of the contents of the Labour Code [5] and related laws[2], [3], [29], [30];

4.2.3.6 Industry agreements shall be available and workers shall be aware of their provisions;

4.2.3.7 The agreements between the employer and employees with provisions to fulfill their labor guarantees and social obligations shall be signed.

4.2.3.8 There shall be evidence of no violations of workers labor guarantees and social obligations.

4.2.3.9 Slave and forced labour shall not be used.

4.2.4 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that rights of legal entities and private individuals to carry out forest management activities are defined and respected.

Indicators:

4.2.4.1 Documents proving tenure rights, ownership, lease and forest plot use rights shall be available [1], [2].

Note: General procedures shall comply with FAO principles [43].

4.2.4.2 Forest managers shall be aware of legal requirements to exercise their freehold, leasehold and management rights.

4.2.4.3 Information about forest managers on the neighbourhood forest plots shall be available.

4.2.4.4 Information about local people, indigenous peoples and affected stakeholders, their needs and expectations related to forest management as well as their rights shall be identified.

4.2.4.5 Legal requirements related to tenure and use rights for forest plots with due regard for the rights (legal, customary, traditional) of local people, indigenous peoples and affected stakeholders shall be respected.

4.2.4.6 Procedures for resolution of disputes related to freehold and leasehold rights shall be available.

4.2.4.7 Procedures for processing appeals and complaints and resolution of disputes with local communities, indigenous peoples and stakeholders shall be available.

4.2.4.8 There shall not be any outstanding disputes over freehold and leasehold rights (in case there are such disputes they shall be resolved in accordance with the laws).

4.2.4.9 There shall not be any outstanding disputes between forest managers and local people (in case there are disputes they shall be resolved in accordance with laws and regulations).

4.2.4.10 Records and reports related to forest plots, species, materials and products assortment shall be available.

4.2.4.11 The boundaries of forest plots shall be defined on maps and on site.

4.2.4.12 The information about tenders for the right to use forest land plots shall be available.

4.2.4.13 Assignment for use of forest plots shall be public, the local population shall be informed.

4.2.5 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure proper protection of lands and forest plots from illegal operations.

Indicators:

4.2.5.1 There shall not be any illegal and unsanctioned allotment or seizure of lands.

4.2.5.2 There shall not be any unauthorized activities.

4.2.5.3 An appropriate registration and control system for all users entitled to carry out operations (economic activities) shall be available.

4.2.5.4 A system for identifying and suppression of unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, land use, arson etc. shall be available.

4.2.5.5 There shall be a system of measures to prevent negative impacts of organisation activities on adjacent territories.

4.2.5.6 Activities to identify illegal and unauthorized operations shall be carried out in accordance with current laws and regulations.

4.2.5.7 There shall not be any conversion of forest fund lands into other categories of land use.

4.2.5.8 There shall be a legal justification for cases when forest fund lands are converted into other land use categories [38].

Note: Such legal justification shall include evidence that conversion:

- a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is the result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority and the result of consultations with stakeholders;
- b) causes an insignificant (less than 5%) reduction of forest types within the certified territories;
- c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas, and
- d) do not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock,
- e) make a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.

4.2.5.9 There shall be a legal justification that reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems is an extraordinary and exceptional case [6, 8, 38];

Note: Such legal justification shall include evidence that reforestation and afforestation:

- a) are in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority;
- b) are established based on a decision-making process when affected stakeholders have opportunity to contribute through transparent and participatory consultation processes;
- c) do not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) non-forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas;
- d) entail a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by an organisation;
- e) do not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock,
- f) make a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.

4.2.5.10 There shall be a legal justification including evidence that conversion of abandoned agricultural land and non-forest land into forest fund lands contributes to economic, environmental, social and/or cultural value of this territory and is an an extraordinary and exceptional case [38].

4.2.6 Criterion: Organisation shall comply with the provisions of international documents and agreements signed and ratified by the Russian Federation.

Indicators:

4.2.6.1 International documents and agreements signed and ratified by the Russian Federation (in accordance with the list), as well as resolutions of Helsinki and Montreal processes, materials of Lisbon and Vienna Conferences on Sustainable Forest Management shall be available [25]-[27].

4.2.6.2 The workers shall be aware of international requirements regulating their activity.

4.2.6.3 Compliance with the provisions of international documents and agreements signed and ratified by the Russian Federation shall be included in applicant's plans.

4.2.6.4 Forest management practices shall be in compliance with the international documents and agreements signed and ratified by the Russian Federation.

4.2.6.5 Listings (Red Books) of rare, threatened and endangered flora and fauna species of the Russian Federation and those of a territorial entity of the Russian Federation shall be available [31]-[33].

4.2.6.6 A list of flora and fauna species as well as areas falling under the ratified Conventions [19], [20], [21] shall be available.

4.2.6.8 Plants and animals identified on the applicant's territory and falling under the effect of ratified documents and agreements shall be recorded in plans.

4.2.7 Criterion: Organisation shall comply with the laws and regulations related to environmental aspects of forest management.

Indicators:

4.2.7.1 Employees shall be aware of current laws and regulations related to environmental aspects of forest management [1], [2], [6]-[8], [19]-[21], [31- 33].

4.2.7.2 There shall not be any violations of current federal, local and administrative laws and regulations.

4.2.7.3 Corrective measures shall be taken in case of any conflict between federal laws and subordinate acts or local legislation.

4.2.7.4 Measures regarding identified disparity in environmental aspects of legislation regulating forest management shall be agreed upon consultations with stakeholders.

4.3 Principle 3: Organisation shall ensure that planning and monitoring are the basis for sustainable and multipurpose use of forest resources;

4.3.1 Criterion: Organisation shall plan its activities in order to keep economic, social and environmental balance. Indicators:

4.3.1.1 Long-term, medium-term and short-term plans that correspond with forest plots size and type of forest use shall be available.

4.3.1.2 Long-term and medium-term plans shall be implemented after short-term plans.

4.3.1.3 Short-term plans shall be implemented in a timely manner.

4.3.1.4 Forest management plan shall have the aim to maintain or strengthen forest and other lands under forest and to improve the quality of economic, environmental, cultural and social values of forest resources including soil and water resources considering risks and opportunities related to compliance with forest management requirements [1].

4.3.1.5 Forest management plan shall have the aim to maintain and improve health and viability of forest ecosystems and restore the degraded forest ecosystems; maintain and enhance the protective functions of forests such as protection of water resources, infrastructural facilities, prevention of soil erosion, protection against adverse impacts of water resources such as floods and avalanches.

4.3.1.6 Forest management plan shall indicate the ways and means for minimizing the risk of degradation of and damage to natural ecosystems.

4.3.1.7 Forest management plan shall include a cycle composed of inventory, planning, implementation, monitoring and assessment as well as relevant assessment of social, environmental and economic impact of forestry operations.

4.3.1.8 Forest management plan shall demonstrate constant improvement to minimize or prevent negative impact on forests.

4.3.1.9 Forest management plan shall be worked out and updated regularly in accordance with scientific achievements, current legislation, existing land and forest use plan and forest resources.

Note: Forest management plan should be updated in case authorized government bodies take decision to withdraw lands from the applicant's territory and use them for other purpose.

4.3.1.10 Information about forest resources, environmental restrictions, status of land user and land owner, socio-economic conditions and description of adjacent lands shall be available.

4.3.1.11 Such forest operations as forest regeneration; preventive measures for forest protection and guard; protection from fires including supply of technical means for fire detection and extinction; protection from insects, diseases and other pathological factors shall be planned and implemented.

4.3.1.12 Forest management plan shall include the following sections:

- a) description of current forest management including forest resources, types of forest use and forest plot functions, environmental restrictions, socio-economic conditions, regulation on land use and title as well as information about adjacent lands;
- b) data for annual allowable cut, felling volumes, system of use, guard, protection and regeneration of forest resources including applied techniques, machines and equipment;
- c) description of a system of forest pathology and forest fire monitoring as well as monitoring of forest stand dynamics and growth;
- d) description/justification of planned forestry operations including long-term goals; system of forest management plan revision regarding data obtained by monitoring; a list of harvested species; measures to exercise rights and guarantees of workers, local population and indigenous peoples [34]; measures to preserve and enhance biodiversity (at landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic diversity levels) such as identification and protection of rare and endangered species as well as species included in the federal and regional Red List Books of flora and fauna species [31]-[33], conservation of protection forests, specially protected forest plots, specially protected natural areas;
- e) maps with current and planned operations including location of forest resources; hunting areas; habitats of protected species; boundaries of protection forests, specially protected forest plots, specially protected natural areas; planned forestry operations and land ownership.

4.3.1.13 Allowable sustainable harvest rates shall be defined by considering implementation of techniques that minimise direct and indirect damage to forest, soil and water resources providing:

- a) maintenance of the quantity and quality of forest resources in the long and medium perspective based on balanced harvest/increment ratio;
- b) allowable use of non-wood forest products in cases when forest management covers commercial use of non-wood forest products at a level which can have an impact on their long-term sustainability.

Note: Allowable sustainable harvest rates shall be reviewed in case authorized government bodies take decision to withdraw lands from the applicant's territory and use them for other purpose and such withdrawal has influence on the rates.

4.3.1.14 The scale of forest resources inventory and mapping shall correspond to the local, regional and federal conditions.

4.3.1.15 The annual allowable cut shall be calculated for each forest district and separately for production and protection forests for each management unit.

Note: The annual allowable cut shall be calculated separately for clearcut, selective cuts in dead or damaged mature and overmature stands, medium-aged, maturing, mature, overmature stands,

forest care (except 1-age-class young stands) on the basis of inventory data, data from the state forest register and special purpose forest examinations.

4.3.2 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure economic feasibility (efficiency) of planned operations with due regard to markets.

Indicators:

- 4.3.2.1 The operational plan and budget for the current fiscal year shall be available.
- 4.3.2.2 Corresponding investments to support or increase forest productivity shall be made.
- 4.3.2.3 Market research of forest products shall be conducted.
- 4.3.2.4 Profits and losses by types of economic activity shall be periodically calculated.
- 4.3.2.5 Financial plan providing funds for forestry and forest protection operations shall be available.
- 4.3.2.6 Plans shall be reviewed and updated regularly based on ecological, social and economic changes as well as financial possibilities.
- 4.3.2.7 Any changes in allocation of funds for forestry and forest protection operations shall be justified.

4.3.3 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that inspection and coordination of all projects regulating forest management are conducted in accordance with the laws.

Indicators:

- 4.3.3.1 Updated inventory materials, forest development plan, forest management regulations shall be available.
- 4.3.3.2 Environmental impact assessment (analysis) and assessment of plantation management shall be conducted according to scale and intensity of forest operations including cutting.
- 4.3.3.3 Environmental impact assessment (analysis), assessment and coordination of forest surveying materials, forest development plans with regard to rare (protected) forest resources involved in economic activity shall be available.
- 4.3.3.4 The results of environmental impact assessment shall be taken into account when implementing forest management plans.

4.3.4 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure timely monitoring of forests, socio-economic and ecological function, forest resources and products.

Indicators:

- 4.3.4.1 Forest stands health and forest management scale and activities shall be monitored annually.
- 4.3.4.2 Changes in socio-economic conditions, ecological functions and values of forest shall be recorded, controlled and assessed.
- 4.3.4.3 The sanitary condition and viability of forests shall be regularly monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors which may affect the sanitary condition and viability of forest ecosystems such as pests, diseases, excessive grazing and excessive timber stock, fires and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or forest management operations.
- 4.3.4.4 Information shall be collected and assessed by the following indicators:
 - a) actual/rated timber harvest ratio;
 - b) clear/selective cuttings ratio and the dynamics of this indicator;
 - c) land area under forest stands and the share of economically valuable species;
 - d) volume of removed forest products;
 - e) dynamics of mean annual increment;
 - f) scale of forest restoration measures;
 - g) species, age and yield class structure of forests;
 - h) protected areas by category;
 - i) volumes of biotechnical operations;
 - j) volumes and types of forest protection and conservation measures;

- k) dynamics of changes in composition of protected species;
- l) environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other forestry operations;
- m) aggregate expenditure for forest management.

4.3.4.5 Controlling organisations shall have access to documentation enabling to monitor flows of forest products from the place of origin to sales (chain of custody).

4.3.4.6 The system for all produced and sold forest products recording shall be implemented.

4.3.4.7 All sold certified products shall be accompanied by the following information:

- a) type;
- b) volume;
- c) place of harvesting/production;
- d) date of harvesting/production;
- e) certificate number;
- f) customer details;
- g) date of custodianship transfer.

Note:

1- The organisation shall specify the type of documentation where PEFC claims for outputs are made.

2- The claims of origin from the area covered by the standard shall be made only by forest owners/managers covered by a PEFC recognised certificate issued against the standard.

3 - In case when forest owners/managers sell products coming from the areas other than those covered by the standard, claim “100% PEFC-certified” or other system specific claim shall be used only for products covered by the standard.

4 - For each delivery of output products coming from PEFC product group with PEFC claim, it shall provide PEFC customer with documentation containing the following information: name of PEFC client, name of supplying organisation, name of products, volume, date of delivery / delivery period / accounting period, applicable PEFC claim for each claimed product covered by the documentation, number of PEFC endorsed certificate.

4.3.4.8 An annual monitoring program covering forest health, volume of harvest and scale of forest management shall be available.

4.3.4.9 A report on annual monitoring of forest health, volume of harvest and scale of forest management shall be available.

4.3.4.10 The procurement policy for certified material shall be available.

4.3.4.11 Record of suppliers shall be kept.

4.3.4.12 Consumers shall be registered.

4.3.4.13 The scheme of supply shall be available.

4.3.5 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that appropriate methods of monitoring are used to obtain comparable results and assess changes of forest health.

Indicators:

4.3.5.1 Methods of monitoring and operation control shall be available.

4.3.5.2 Monitoring of all operations shall be documented.

4.3.5.3 Specially trained personnel shall be appointed for monitoring and operation control.

4.3.5.4 Records and/or reports on forest monitoring and operating control shall be available.

4.3.6 Criterion: Organisation shall review its short-, medium- and long-term plans based on monitoring results.

Indicators:

4.3.6.1 Monitoring results shall be analysed.

4.3.6.2 Forest management plans shall be implemented and review based on results of monitoring and operation control including changes in socio-economic conditions, ecologic functions and forest values.

4.3.7 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that general public is provided with information about planned operations and monitoring results.

Indicators:

4.3.7.1 Summary reports on monitoring and operational control shall be communicated to all stakeholders.

4.3.7.2 General public inquiries concerning the results of monitoring and operational control shall be considered.

4.3.7.3 Summary of organisation activities shall be communicated to the mass media.

4.3.7.4 Summary of forest management plan shall be communicated to general public including information about planned forest management operations.

Note: The summary may not include confidential, commercial or private information as well as information about valuable cultural and natural sites to prevent unauthorised access to them.

4.4 Principle 4: Organisation shall ensure rational and effective forest management

4.4.1 Criterion: Organization shall ensure effective management

Indicators:

4.4.1.1 A commitment to comply with the requirements of the present standard as well as principles and criteria of sustainable forest management shall be available.

4.4.1.2 Members of the staff with certain functions responsible for sustainable forest management shall be appointed.

4.4.1.3 The requirements of the present standard shall be communicated to workers, subcontractors and forest users.

4.4.1.4 Regulations and specifications shall be consistent with principles and criteria of sustainable forest management.

4.4.1.5 The management and personnel shall comply with regulations and specifications reflecting sustainable forest management principles stated in the present standard.

4.4.2 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure balance between the volume of harvested forest products and allowable sustainable harvest rates.

Indicators:

4.4.2.1 Forestry operations shall comply with the goal of maintaining or reaching the forest stock that would be economically, environmentally and socially desirable.

4.4.2.2 A system for recording harvested forest resources shall be available.

4.4.2.3 Timber harvest volumes for each management unit shall not exceed sustainable harvest rate.

4.4.2.4 Volumes of annual harvest of non-timber forest products shall not exceed the allowable sustainable harvest rate.

4.4.2.5 Non-timber forest products use, hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled.

4.4.2.6 Volumes of annual harvest for timber and non-timber forest products shall not exceed the rates that may be sustained in the long-term perspective.

4.4.2.7 Harvested forest products shall be used in an optimum manner.

4.4.3 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that productivity and commercial value of forests shall not decrease.

Indicators:

4.4.3.1 Records of harvested timber and produced forest products by volume, species and grades shall be maintained.

4.4.3.2 Timber harvesting plans and silvicultural operations such as reforestation, protection and conservation of forests, biotechnical activities shall be implemented.

4.4.3.3 Reforestation, afforestation, tending and timber harvesting (including logging and hauling) shall be carried out in due time and manner not affecting the productive capacity of the forest plot to store and sequester carbon in medium and long-term perspective, for example, by preventing the damage to the remaining stand, trees and forest soils as well as by applying appropriate melioration and forest regeneration systems.

4.4.3.4 Forestry operations and timber harvesting shall be performed as scheduled.

4.4.3.5 Forestry operations and timber harvesting shall be carried out according to the forestry regulation.

4.4.3.6 Forestry operations and timber harvesting shall be of proper quality.

4.4.4 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that in the process of its operation it considers all opportunities for production of various forest products, services and types of forest use.

Indicators:

4.4.4.1 The forest management plan shall aim to maintain the forests' ability to produce a list of timber and non-timber products and services without forest depletion.

4.4.4.2 Forest management plan shall include a section for recording forest products and forest use.

4.4.4.3 The policy for sustainable forest management and for support of commercial and non-commercial forest products and services shall be documented.

4.4.4.4 Records for all produced forest products and provided services shall be kept.

4.4.4.5 Market research of trends and competitiveness of forest products and services shall be conducted.

4.4.4.6 The forest management plan shall aim to reach reasonable economic indicators taking into account any available market research, opportunities of expanding into new markets and economic activities covering all forest products and services.

4.4.4.7 A long-term plan for enlarging the range of produced forest products and provided services shall be available.

4.4.4.8 Opportunities for producing a wide range of forest products (timber and non-timber) including non-timber forest resources, use of forest for cultural, recreational, ecological, educational, tourist and sports purposes shall be considered and used.

4.4.4.9 Forestry operations shall maintain and enhance forest resources and encourage the diversification of products and services in the long-term perspective.

4.4.5 Criterion: Organization shall ensure sufficient funding of operations for maintaining economic, ecological and social aspects of economic activity.

Indicators:

4.4.5.1 Economic activity shall not be break-even.

4.4.5.2 The budget shall provide sufficient resources for measures aimed at maintaining economic, ecological and social aspects of economic activity.

4.4.5.3 Accounting system complying with the requirements of the law of the Russian Federation shall be used.

4.4.5.4 Incurred expenses shall be recorded and controlled.

4.4.5.5 Resources allocated for maintaining economic, ecological and social aspects of economic activity shall be disbursed according to the plan.

4.4.6 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that clear-cutting operations are justified with regard to environmental impact.

Indicators:

4.4.6.1 Expert opinion and documents confirming agreed clearcut plan (including sanitary cutting), stipulated by the law shall be available.

4.4.6.2 Clear cutting operations shall be accompanied by necessary reforestation measures.

4.4.6.3 Clear cutting operations shall be performed within the planned time schedule.

- 4.4.6.4 Clear cutting operations shall comply with forest legislation.
- 4.4.6.5 Certificates of inspection for cutting sites shall be available.
- 4.4.6.6 A strategy and program for selective cutting shall be available.
- 4.4.6.7 Selective cutting shall be used, where applicable, depending on stands conditions for ensuring preservation of forest ecosystem on cutting sites.

4.4.7 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that wood loss during logging, hauling and preliminary processing is recorded, assessed and prevented.

Indicators:

- 4.4.7.1 plan for production modernization and introduction of advanced low-waste methods of harvesting and processing of timber and non-timber forest resources shall be available.
- 4.4.7.2 Arrangements for implementation of advanced low-waste methods of harvesting and processing of timber and non-timber forest resources shall be made.
- 4.4.7.3 Records for manufactured products, wood waste and losses shall be kept.
- 4.4.7.4 Established rates of wood waste and loss shall not be exceeded.
- 4.4.7.5 All types of harvested wood and recyclables shall be processed if economically and technically justified.
- 4.4.7.6 Wood waste shall be subject to recycling unless it does not contradict fire safety regulations and ecological requirements.

4.4.8 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that proper infrastructure for effective supply of products and services is planned, developed and maintained.

Indicators:

- 4.4.8.1 The plan for harvesting, forestry operations and road construction shall contain provisions for removal of production waste, vehicle and equipment operation waste.
- 4.4.8.2 Relevant norms regulating cutting and forestry operations, roads, hydrotechnical structures and bridges construction shall be met.
- 4.4.8.3 Environmentally friendly techniques designed to minimize environmental impacts shall be used for harvesting operations.
- 4.4.8.4 Harvesting, construction, vehicles and equipment shall not pollute the adjacent water reservoirs and their coastal buffer zones.
- 4.4.8.5 Design and construction of infrastructure facilities including roads and bridges shall be implemented in such a way to minimize damage to ecosystems and ecologically important forest areas with conservation of natural migration routes.
- 4.4.8.6 Goods and services shall be delivered effectively and use of forest road network, hydrotechnical structures and bridges shall not lead to disturbance or pollution of water reservoirs, waterways, beds of small rivers and streams (including non-perennial).
- 4.4.8.7 Prohibitory and restrictive road signs shall be set up on forest plots in accordance with existing rules and regulations.
- 4.4.8.8 Timber harvesting and road construction shall not lead to soil erosion.
- 4.4.8.9 Forestry practice shall include construction and use of drainage systems and roads that prevent inundation and flooding.

4.4.9 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that forest management is supervised by qualified experts with respect to scientific findings.

Indicators:

- 4.4.9.1 Documents proving that personnel have appropriate qualifications to perform their duties shall be available.
- 4.4.9.2 Staffing table and job descriptions shall be available.
- 4.4.9.3 A plan for qualification upgrade (reskilling) and re-training shall be available.
- 4.4.9.4 A report on qualification upgrade and re-training shall be available.
- 4.4.9.5 All operations in forest shall be carried out under supervision of professionals [41].

4.4.9.6 Economic activity shall be under control by government bodies.

4.4.9.7 Forestry operations shall be under internal control.

4.4.9.8 Forest management activities shall be based, inter alia, on the results of scientific research results recommended to be used by forest management authorities as applicable.

4.4.9.9 The organisation shall contribute to the research and data collection required for the purpose of sustainable forest management.

Note: Respective scientific research carried out by other organisations shall be supported when applicable.

4.5 Principle 5: Organisation shall ensure conservation of biodiversity, health of forest ecosystems and safeguard functions of forests

4.5.1 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that forest management planning is aimed to maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels.

Indicators:

4.5.1.1 The forest management plan shall aim to maintain, preserve and enhance the biological diversity of the ecosystem, including forest types, species and genetic diversity and, where possible, diversity at the landscape level.

4.5.1.2 Forest management planning, inventory and mapping shall identify, protect and/or preserve ecologically important forest areas.

4.5.1.3 Forest plots shall be surveyed to identify rare, threatened and endangered species as well as species covered by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33].

4.5.1.4 Information about rare, threatened and endangered species, as well as species covered by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33] identified on forest plots shall be available.

4.5.1.5 Maps showing location and habitat/vegetation of rare, threatened and endangered species as well as species covered by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33] shall be available.

4.5.1.6 Identified rare, threatened and endangered species as well as plant and animal species covered by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33], their habitats/vegetation, nesting and feeding areas shall be protected and considered in all types of forestry activities (including hunting and fishing).

4.5.1.7 Personnel shall be informed about the listings and protection practices for rare and endangered species as well as plant and animal species covered by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33].

4.5.1.8 Procedures describing methods and techniques used to protect identified rare, threatened and endangered plant and animal species as well as species included into the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33] shall be available.

4.5.1.9 Discovered habitats of rare, threatened and endangered species as well as plant and animal species covered by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33] shall be considered in forest management plans.

4.5.1.10 When allocating areas for harvest flora and fauna inventory shall be considered.

4.5.1.11 Timber shall not be harvested on the forest plots that are key habitats for protected species.

4.5.1.12 Commercial use of protected and endangered plant and animal species shall not be allowed.

4.5.1.13 Measures to preserve protected and endangered plant and animal species and enhance their populations, where applicable, shall be taken.

4.5.1.14 The organisation shall assist the process of registering areas with rare, threatened and endangered species as well as species as protected by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33].

4.5.1.15 The applicant shall restrict forest use in the areas where rare, threatened and endangered species as well as species entered into the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33] are found.

4.5.1.16 Traditional forest management systems aimed at creating valuable ecosystems such as coppice system shall be maintained if economically feasible.

4.5.1.17 The regime of limited forest use for conservation of rare and endangered species as well as plant and animal species protected by the Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33] shall be followed.

4.5.1.18 Measures to improve and maintain biological diversity (genetic, species and ecosystem) shall be taken in accordance with rules and regulations in force.

Note: It is necessary to support horizontal and vertical diversification as well as species diversity such as, for example, mixed forest if applicable. This shall aim at maintenance or restoration of landscape diversity.

4.5.1.19 Tending and harvesting operations shall be conducted in a way to minimize their potential impact on health and stability of forest and surrounding ecosystems as well as to preserve such elements (or their parts) of forest ecosystem as old trees, ecologically valuable trees, seed trees of economically valuable species, dead standing trees and windfall, hollow trees, overmature forest and individual rare tree species in a quantity necessary to ensure biodiversity.

4.5.1.20 An assessment of forestry operations impact on species included in the Red data Books of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation [31]-[33] shall be conducted.

4.5.2 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that representative samples of forests are identified and protected in their natural state.

Indicators:

4.5.2.1 Major ecological functions and forest values for representative and/or sample forest plots shall be identified.

4.5.2.2 Forest areas shall be inspected in order to identify sample and representative forest plots.

4.5.2.3 Summary of sample and/or representative forest plots identification shall be available.

4.5.2.4 Specific protection arrangements for the identified sample and representative forest plots shall be introduced.

4.5.2.5 Identified forest plots shall be protected in their natural condition.

4.5.2.6 In the process of forestry operations all socio-economic functions shall be taken into consideration, especially recreational function and esthetic values of forests by maintaining representative forest structures and encouraging growth of perspective trees, groves and other attributes such as colour scheme, flowers and fruit, in the manner and scale preventing serious impact on forest resources and lands.

4.5.3 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that sanitary state of forest is maintained and improved.

Indicators:

4.5.3.1 Forest pathology monitoring with regard to the role of natural processes shall be applied.

4.5.3.2 Planning of sanitary measures shall be based on forest pathology results.

4.5.3.3 Plans for sanitary measures shall be implemented.

4.5.4 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that measures to prevent disturbance and degradation of forest ecosystems are taken.

Indicators:

4.5.4.1 Environmental impact assessment system shall be available and applied according to the scale and intensity of harvest operations and uniqueness of forest resources (e.g. periodic monitoring of flora and fauna, assessment of erosion and pollution risks).

4.5.4.2 The results of assessment shall be taken into account when planning, taking preventive measures and carrying out the full complex of operations.

4.5.4.3 Preventive measures shall be taken based on assessment of forest ecosystems degradation risk, due to for example natural dissimilation, erosion processes, harvesting on hillsides and other negative natural and human induced processes.

4.5.4.4 Technological processes and technical devices shall be used in such a way to prevent overflowing (flooding), avalanches, damage to the stands and soil on harvest sites and on adjacent forest areas including watersides.

4.5.4.5 Measures to control recreation, harvesting operations and collection of non-timber forest resources and minimize damage shall be taken.

4.5.4.6 Measures to protect nurseries and young stands shall be taken.

4.5.4.7 Measures to minimize the impact of animal populations and cattle grazing on sensitive soil, reforestation, forest growth and biological diversity shall be taken.

4.5.5 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that damaged forest ecosystems are restored.

Indicators:

4.5.5.1 Forest plots damaged as a result of economic activity shall be identified.

4.5.5.2 A summary report on lands degraded as a result of economic activity shall be available.

4.5.5.3 Maps of forest resources damaged as a result of economic activity shall be available.

4.5.5.4 Work plans shall include measures for restoration of damaged forest ecosystems on forest areas.

4.5.5.5 The budget shall allocate funds for restoration of damaged forest ecosystems.

4.5.5.6 Works for restoration of forest ecosystems damaged as a result of economic activity on forest plots shall be carried out.

4.5.6 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that local economically valuable species are primarily used for reforestation, afforestation and plantations.

Indicators:

4.5.6.1 The species composition in forests and on plantations shall be determined on the basis of forest seed base [1].

4.5.6.2 Endemic and native species well adapted to the conditions of forest plot shall be used for reforestation and afforestation, where applicable.

Note: Only those introduced species or varieties that have been assessed against environmental impact on ecosystem and genetic integrity shall be used on condition that their negative impact can be prevented or minimized. Guiding principles of the Convention on biological diversity [20] for prevention, introduction and reduced impact of exotic species threatening ecosystems, habitats and endemic species shall be considered as a guide for prevention of introduction of invasive species.

4.5.6.3 Introduced species shall only be used on forest plantations.

4.5.6.4 Plantations shall be set up after getting environmental seal of approval through the established procedure [1].

Note: Conversion of primary forests into plantations is prohibited. Conversion of severely degraded forests to forest plantations shall be considered, whenever it can add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value. Precondition of adding such value are circumstances where the conversion:

a) are in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority;

b) are established based on a decision-making process when affected stakeholders have

opportunity to contribute through transparent and participatory consultation processes;

- c) has a positive impact on long-term carbon sequestration capacity of forest vegetation;
- d) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas,
- e) safeguards protective functions of forests for society and other regulating or supporting,
- f) safeguards socio-economic functions of forests, including the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests and other cultural services,
- g) has a land history providing evidence that the degradation is not the consequence of deliberate poor forest management practices,

is based on credible evidence demonstrating that the area is neither recovered nor is in the process of recovery.

4.5.6.5 The forest plantation design and exploitation plans and projects shall be available.

4.5.6.6 The use of introduced species shall be controlled.

4.5.6.7 Possibility for natural regeneration shall be taken into account in the process of reforestation.

4.5.6.8 Natural reforestation shall be encouraged or, if it is not possible or applicable, combined or artificial methods with forest sowing and planting to the extent sufficient to guarantee the required volume and quality of forest resources shall be used.

4.5.6.9 Natural reforestation shall be in priority to artificial one.

4.5.6.10 Reforestation and afforestation shall be promoted to improve and restore ecological links.

4.5.6.11 The impact of plantation growing on the environment shall be under control.

4.5.7 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that chemical and biological agents are used in a safe manner.

Indicators:

4.5.7.1 Fertilizers shall be used only under control of experts and only on the permanent sites of forest-seed establishments, forest plantations, nurseries, in process of afforestation and soil reclamation for non-forest lands when the necessity of such use is approved as a result of assessments and permits in accordance with legislation.

Note: Use of fertilizers shall not be the alternative for proper regulation of nutrient intensity in soil.

4.5.7.2 The use of permitted pesticides shall be minimised by methods of IPM and other suitable silvicultural and biological control means.

4.5.7.3 A strategy relying on biological pesticides for pest control methods rather than chemical pesticides shall be implemented.

4.5.7.4 Biological agents shall be used as a priority and in accordance with their application rules.

4.5.7.5 A strategy for avoiding chemical methods of insect control shall be implemented.

4.5.7.6 Pesticides shall be used only in cases when their use is absolutely necessary. Pesticides shall only be used by trained experts in accordance with rules and regulations of pesticides use as well as safety regulations.

4.5.7.7 Proper training about use of pesticides shall be provided to personnel.

4.5.7.8 Proper training about use of chemicals shall be provided to personnel.

4.5.7.9 Proper equipment for use of pesticides shall be provided.

4.5.7.10 Proper equipment for use of chemicals shall be provided.

4.5.7.11 Safety instructions and guidelines including manufacturer instruction manuals as well as user manuals for use of approved pesticides and chemicals shall be followed.

4.5.7.12 Use of permitted pesticides and chemicals shall be controlled and documented by the experts.

4.5.7.13 Safety instructions and guidelines for use of pesticides and chemicals shall be available.

4.5.7.14 Approval and prohibitive documents shall be available and followed [22, 23, 28, 36];

Note: Pesticides type 1A (highly hazardous) and 1B (very hazardous) of World Health Organization list of prohibited pesticides and chemicals as well as other highly toxic pesticides shall not be used. Such pesticides as chlorinated hydrocarbons whose derivatives remain biologically active and are accumulated in the food chain beyond their intended use as well as any pesticides banned by the international agreements shall be prohibited in accordance with the 2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants [22].

4.5.7.15 Genetically modified organisms shall not be used.

4.5.8 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that production and domestic waste accumulated in process of economic activity are removed, collected and recycled in safe manner.

Indicators:

4.5.8.1 Rules and instructions for handling chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste, including fuels and lubricants shall be available and include prohibition for their uncontrolled disposal as well as actions in case of emergency.

4.5.8.2 Person(s) responsible for disposal, collection and recycling of production and domestic waste, waste from vehicles and equipment utilization as well as scrap metal shall be appointed according to the norms of environmental protection.

4.5.8.3 Chemicals and their containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste including fuels and lubricants shall be stored and recycled according to the established rules and regulations.

4.5.8.4 Non-organic waste and garbage including waste from vehicles and equipment shall be removed from the logging area upon completion of operations.

4.5.8.5 Environmentally friendly lubricants shall be used for vehicles and equipment.

4.5.8.6 Refueling and oil change in chain saws, vehicles and equipment shall be performed in specially designated areas with a minimal risk of contamination.

4.5.8.7 Measures for soil and water protection in process of vehicles operation, use, storage and refilling of chemicals, fuel and lubricants shall be imposed.

4.5.8.8 Oil leaks in process of harvesting, road building and silvicultural operations shall not occur.

4.5.8.9 Places for storage of chemicals, fuel, lubricants and waste shall be organised in accordance with safety regulations.

4.5.8.10 Waste from vehicles and equipment as well as production and domestic waste shall be sorted and recycled.

4.5.8.11 Non-organic wastes and garbage shall be collected and stored in special places, they shall also be removed using environmentally friendly methods.

4.5.8.12 Guidelines for recycling and storage of chemicals and their containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste including fuel and lubricants shall be available.

4.5.8.13 Personnel shall be trained to handle emergencies including accidental spill of chemicals, fuel and lubricants to minimize damage to environment, soil and water resources.

4.5.8.14 Records proving that personnel have been trained to handle emergencies, equipment, chemicals and materials shall be available.

4.5.9 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that technological processes, vehicle and equipment do not have adverse impact on soil and water resources.

Indicators:

4.5.9.1 Personnel shall be trained different ways and methods of handling emergencies to minimize the negative impact on forest environment and to apply these methods in practice.

4.5.9.2 Person(s) responsible for maintenance of vehicles and equipment shall be appointed.

4.5.9.3 Guidelines imposing restrictions and/or prohibitions to cause harmful actions to environment and water resources in process of vehicles and equipment operation shall be available.

Note: Harmful actions are

a) skidding during the seasons when soil is saturated with water, skidding near the water bodies

(rivers, lakes), water courses (beds of small rivers and streams including intermittent rivers and spruits) as well as skidding uphill in the mountains;

- b) logging in protected areas;
- c) storage of fuel and lubricants and parking vehicles in water protection zones, on the ice of waterways and water bodies;
- d) use of chemicals and other hazardous materials or inappropriate silviculture operations;
- e) use of slash fire and artificial burning on cutting areas in cases other than when they are used under control of experts to achieve reasonable planned goals;
- f) uncontrolled use of vehicles and other equipment causing pollution of environment.

4.5.9.4 Projects (including requirements) regulating cutting, construction of roads, bridges and hydrotechnical structures as well as other economic activities shall be available and implemented.

4.5.9.5 Measures to control and prevent pollution of environment, soil and water resources shall be taken.

Note: Measures to control and prevent pollution of environment, soil and water resources shall include:

- a) use of appropriate vehicles and equipment that do not have negative impact on environment, soil and water resources;
- b) use of technological processes that are recommended and feasible for local natural and production conditions;
- c) use of appropriate forestry practices feasible for local conditions including tending, methods of timber harvesting and transportation that have minimum impact on vegetation, soil and water resources;
- d) use of cutting operations that comply with cutting site technological chart;
- e) compliance with regulations for wood bundling and rafting;
- f) monitoring the results of implemented measures including water-resources balance and water quality (downstream, where applicable).

4.5.9.6 In process of forest works planning and execution regulations and requirements for construction, maintenance and usage of roads, bridges, hydrotechnical structures, drainage systems and other infrastructure facilities shall be followed in order to keep natural level and functions of water bodies and river beds as well as minimize soil denudation and prevent water bodies from soil contamination.

4.5.9.7 Wetlands can be drained only for restoration of natural hydrological conditions based on projects approved on the ground of environmental impact assessment [8] [9];

4.5.9.8 Planning and use of engineering elements for cutting area development including number of log-loading sites shall be carried out based on infrastructure as well as natural and production conditions established during the previous timber harvesting period, such as location of protected areas, land form, soil type, hydrological conditions.

4.5.9.9 Water protection zones for all waterways, water bodies and surface bogs shall be established, the boundaries of water protection territories/zones shall be marked on maps and designated by prohibiting signs and traffic restrictions, forest management activities in the water protection zones shall be carried out in accordance with current rules and regulations.

4.5.10 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that recreation, hunting and fishing comply with rules and regulations and are under control.

Indicators:

4.5.10.1 Recreation, hunting and fishing shall be carried out under control with due consideration to their compatibility with other forest functions and types of forest use.

4.5.10.2 Regulation of wild animal populations shall aim to preserve biological diversity and maintain/increase fish and game populations.

4.5.10.3 Maps of key habitats of rare and threatened animal species listed in the Red Book (Listing) of the Russian Federation and territorial entities of the Russian Federation as well as other economically valuable animal species shall be available.

4.5.10.4 Guidelines for maintaining fish and game populations as well as their key habitats shall be available.

4.5.10.5 Guidelines for protection of fish and game populations as well as their key habitats shall be followed.

4.5.10.6 A plan of actions necessary to enhance and maintain the populations of animal species shall be available.

4.5.10.7 Free public access to forest plots for the purpose of recreation, hunting, fishing, mushroom and berry gathering and tourism (except for fire danger periods and emergency situations) shall be provided while the impact on forest resources and ecosystems shall be controlled and property rights shall be respected.

4.6 Principle 6: Organisation shall ensure identification, protection and conservation of protection forests and specially protected forest plots

4.6.1 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure identification of protection forests and specially protected forest plots

Indicators:

4.6.1.1 Protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be identified.

4.6.1.2 Person(-s) responsible for identification, protection and conservation of protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be designated.

4.6.1.3 Features of protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be identified.

4.6.1.4 Senior managers shall be aware of features of protection forests and specially protected forest plots in the region.

4.6.1.5 Practical guidelines for identifying and establishing exploitation regimes for protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be available.

4.6.1.6 Protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be publicly available.

4.6.1.7 Cartographic materials identifying areas with limited use regime (such as specially protected natural areas, protection forests and specially protected forest plots) shall be available.

4.6.1.8 Cartographic materials identifying protected forest areas shall be available.

4.6.1.9 An action plan for protection of areas of key importance for environment and resource protection shall be available.

4.6.1.10 Areas with special and protective functions in relation to society (forests of high value, other protection forests) shall be registered and marked on cartographic materials.

4.6.2 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that special use regimes are introduced and implemented for protection forests and specially protected forest plots

Indicators:

4.6.2.1 A list of features for protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be established for their identification.

4.6.2.2 Special use regime for protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be established in accordance with their categories.

4.6.2.3 Special use regime for protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be implemented.

4.6.2.4 Specially Protected Nature Areas (SPNA) shall be excluded from transportation network plans as well as from industrial exploration of natural resources.

4.6.2.5 Special use regime for protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall involve prohibition for commercial (industrial) cutting or cutting which can lead to loss of values for these forests.

4.6.2.6 Forest management activities in the forest of special significance for local people shall be carried out upon agreement with them.

4.6.2.7 Documents (passport, description and regulation) for identified protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be available.

4.6.2.8 Cartographic materials indicating forest plots with limited use regime (specially protected nature areas, protection forests and specially protected forest plots) shall be available.

4.6.3 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that good condition of protection forests and specially protected forest plots is maintained.

Indicators:

4.6.3.1 Forest development plan, forestry regulations and lease agreements shall include measures for maintenance and conservation of protection forests and specially protected forest plots.

4.6.3.2 Approved procedures for monitoring the health of protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be available.

4.6.3.3 Approved procedures for monitoring the health of protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be followed.

4.6.3.4 A report on monitoring the health of protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be available.

4.6.3.5 A plan of measures for protection and conservation of protection forests and specially protected forest plots based on results of monitoring shall be available.

4.6.3.6 A plan of measures for protection, conservation, restoration and use of protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be implemented.

4.6.3.7 A report on measures implemented for protection, conservation, restoration and use of protection forests and specially protected forest plots shall be available.

4.6.3.8 Forest management operations shall be carried out in such a manner that does not cause harm for the health of protection forests and specially protected forest plots including those in the adjacent areas.

4.6.3.9 Consolidated data on Specially Protected Nature Areas excluded from transportation network and industrial exploration of natural resources shall be available.

4.6.3.10 Cartographic materials indicating Specially Protected Nature Areas excluded from transportation network and industrial exploration of natural resources shall be available.

4.7 Principle 7: Organisation shall respect international and national rights and commitments in relation to its employees, local population and indigenous people as well as needs and expectations of its stakeholders.

4.7.1 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that international and national rights and guarantees of employees are respected.

Indicators:

4.7.1.1 Fundamental ILO conventions and documents related to labour law shall be available [4], [5], 8], [42];

4.7.1.2 Senior managers shall inform employees about their rights and guarantees in accordance with international obligations [10-18, 42] and laws of the Russian Federation [4], [5];

4.7.1.3 Senior managers shall respect employees rights in accordance with international obligations[10]-[18], [42] and laws of the Russian Federation [4], [5];

4.7.1.4 There shall not be any obstacles for employees to communicate to the management.

Note: Management can appoint a person responsible for communication between employer and employees when appropriate.

4.7.1.5 There shall not be heated controversies between employer and employees.

4.7.1.6 Relationships between employer and employees shall be based on requirements of labour laws, trade union activity, labor agreement, sectoral payroll agreements of the forest sector of the

Russian Federation and the labour agreement between employer and employee (including such rights and obligations as: working hours, holidays, wage, work safety and social guarantees).

4.7.1.7 Salary shall be paid in full and in a timely manner as well as other payments prescribed by laws and regulations, sectoral payroll agreements, collective agreements and labor agreements.

4.7.1.8 The text of industrial payroll agreement shall be available.

4.7.1.9 Consolidated data about payments prescribed by the laws and subordinate acts, industrial payroll agreements, collective and labour agreements shall be available.

4.7.2 Criterion: Organization shall have an effective mechanism for disputes resolution.

Indicators:

4.7.2.1 Information about rights of neighbouring forest users, local population, indigenous peoples, business partners, shareholders and mediators shall be available.

4.7.2.2 Periodic consultations with neighbouring forest users, local population, indigenous peoples, business partners, shareholders and mediators (for example, round table discussions) shall be held.

4.7.2.3 Extrajudicial procedures for resolution of disputes arising out of the economic activities and including for example reasonable opportunities for the parties to participate in decision making process related to forest management issues with due regard to the order, roles and responsibilities stipulated in policies and laws in force on the territory of certification shall be developed and documented.

4.7.2.4 All complaints from local population, local communities and indigenous peoples shall be documented and considered in accordance with extrajudicial dispute resolution procedures. Decisions shall be mutually acceptable including decisions on compensation for loss or damage to property, resources and living conditions.

4.7.2.5 Compensation for damage or loss inflicted on local population and indigenous peoples as a result of the economic activity shall be paid.

4.7.2.6 There shall not be any acute disputes with other forest managers.

4.7.2.7 There shall not be any acute disputes with local population.

4.7.2.8 There shall not be any acute disputes with indigenous peoples.

4.7.2.9 Summary data and cartographic materials about neighbouring forest managers, local population and indigenous peoples, business partners, shareholders and mediators shall be available.

4.7.2.10 Joint meetings, consultations and round table discussions with neighbouring forest managers and users, local population, indigenous peoples, business partners, shareholders and mediators shall be documented and available.

4.7.3 Criterion: Organization shall ensure that all applicable laws covering health and safety are respected.

Indicators:

4.7.3.1 The employees shall be made aware of actual labour laws in force [5] as well as provisions regulating health and safety issues [29], [30].

4.7.3.2 Person(-s) responsible for ensuring health and safety shall be appointed.

4.7.3.3 A program (strategy) for ensuring social guarantees for employees and their families including accident insurance shall be available.

4.7.3.4 A plan of actions to improve occupational health and safety and reduce industrial traumatism shall be available.

4.7.3.5 Assessment of labour conditions including special assessment shall be carried out.

4.7.3.6 Actions to improve labour conditions and occupational health and safety shall be taken after assessment of labour conditions including special assessment has been carried out.

4.7.3.7 Forest management activities shall be planned on the ground of identified risks for health and industrial traumatism.

- 4.7.3.8 Forest management activities shall be carried out in a safe manner.
- 4.7.3.9 Actions to improve occupational health and safety and reduce industrial traumatism shall be taken.
- 4.7.3.10 Employees shall be made aware of risks related to their work and measures to prevent such risks.
- 4.7.3.11 Measures to protect employees from risks related to their work shall be taken.
- 4.7.3.12 Employees shall be provided with safe working environment [5], [29], [30] including:
- a) personal protection equipment according to the regulations on occupational health and safety and industrial sanitation as well as results of special assessment of labour conditions
 - b) as well as first aid in case of accident.
- 4.7.3.13 Regular training on health and safety shall be provided including premedical first aid, actions in emergency situations, etc.
- 4.7.3.14 Health and medical care shall be provided.
- 4.7.3.15 Safe equipment (for employees and contractors) shall be provided.
- 4.7.3.16 Use of safe and working equipment shall be monitored by person(s) responsible for maintaining machines and equipment.
- 4.7.3.17 Job descriptions for person(s) responsible for safe working environment and vehicles and equipment maintenance shall be available.
- 4.7.3.18 An action plan for improvement of health and safety and reduce industrial traumatism shall be implemented.
- 4.7.3.19 Records (maintenance documentation) of inspection of vehicles and equipment in use shall be available.
- 4.7.3.20 Statistics on industrial traumatism shall be available.
- 4.7.3.21 Records on individual protective equipment means shall be available.
- 4.7.3.22 Records on health and safety training including occupational (industrial) safety, premedical first aid, actions in emergency situations shall be available.
- 4.7.3.23 Measures to reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters during fire hazardous and emergency periods shall be planned and taken.

4.7.4 Criterion: Organization shall provide training and advanced training (skills upgrading) for its employees.

Indicators:

- 4.7.4.1 A program for personnel training and advanced training (skills upgrading) shall be available.
- 4.7.4.2 Funds for personnel training and advanced training (skills upgrading) shall be allocated.
- 4.7.4.3 The program for personnel training and advanced training (skills upgrading) shall be implemented.
- 4.7.4.4 Additional special training on ecological and technical aspects of forest management shall be provided.
- 4.7.4.5 Advanced training (skills upgrading) and/or retraining (reskilling) shall be provided.
- 4.7.4.6 A report on advanced training (skills upgrading) and/or retraining (reskilling) including additional special training covering environmental and technical aspects of forest management shall be available.

4.7.5 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that legal and customary rights of local population and indigenous peoples are respected.

Indicators:

- 4.7.5.1 Local communities and indigenous peoples who can be affected by organisation economic activities [39], [40] shall be identified.
- 4.7.5.2 Legal and customary rights of local population and indigenous peoples shall be defined [1], [17], [24], [34], [42].

4.7.5.3 A documented agreement with commitment to respect legal and customary rights of local population and indigenous peoples as well as to control forest management activities shall be available.

Note: In case when scope of rights is not defined or in case of dispute the procedure for fair dispute resolution shall be applied. In such cases forest managers shall as a temporary measure provide parties with reasonable opportunities to contribute to forest management issues resolution with due regard to procedures, roles and responsibilities specified in policies and laws in force applied on the certified area.

4.7.5.4 Activities and operations shall be conducted in compliance with legal rights of local population and indigenous peoples for traditional use of natural resources [1], [39], [40].

4.7.6 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that conditions for preferential employment of local population are created.

Indicators:

4.7.6.1 Employment policy that provides equal opportunities and nondiscrimination,

- a) priority employment of local residents,
- b) professional development and training for employees representing local population and indigenous peoples,
- c) and gender balance promotion shall be set up.

4.7.6.2 Employment policy requiring priority employment of local population and indigenous peoples shall be implemented.

4.7.6.3 No recorded evidence of discrimination of local population and indigenous peoples in employment opportunities shall be available.

4.7.6.4 Policy for professional training for employees representing local population and promoting gender balance shall be implemented.

4.7.7 Criterion Organisation shall provide opportunities for development of local economy.

Indicators:

4.7.7.1 Management of the organisation shall be aware of the potential forest products and forest services for local economy.

4.7.7.2 Management of the organisation shall be aware of possible sources of revenue from marketing non-timber forest products and services such as tourism, eco-tourism, game husbandry.

4.7.7.3 A programme for diversification of local economy shall be implemented (own or external).

4.7.7.4 Local consumers shall be provided with information about products and services assortment.

4.7.7.5 Forest resources shall be processed using own production facilities or transferred to other facilities if they are available in the region of procurement and if such transfer is economically feasible.

4.7.7.6 A plan for development of forest settlements infrastructure or commitment to contribute to regional infrastructure programme shall be available.

4.7.7.7 Social infrastructure of forest settlements shall be maintained and possible help to local populations shall be provided.

4.7.7.8 Opportunity to produce a wide range of wood and non-wood products and services for local population shall be taken.

4.7.7.9 A list of products and services assortment shall be available.

4.7.7.10 A list of customers and produced forest products shall be available.

4.7.7.11 A summary of expenses and profits shall be available.

4.7.7.12 A plan to enhance a range of products and services shall be available.

4.7.8 Criterion: Organisation shall ensure that local population, affected stakeholders and indigenous peoples are provided with equal opportunities to contribute to forest management.

Indicators:

4.7.8.1 Forest management plan shall aim to consider multiple forest functions valuable for the society, in particular the role of forestry in the development of rural areas and new employment opportunities for the population in relation to social and economic functions of forests.

4.7.8.2 Local population, affected stakeholders and indigenous peoples shall be informed about inspections and audits carried out by regulatory authorities and certification bodies.

4.7.8.3 Forest management and forest development plans shall be agreed upon consultation with local population, affected stakeholders and indigenous peoples.

4.7.8.4 Assessment of possible social impacts of economic activities shall be carried out upon consultation with local population, affected stakeholders and indigenous peoples.

4.7.8.5 Local population, affected stakeholders and indigenous peoples shall be provided with opportunity to contribute to planning and control over forest management activities as well as access information about use of forest resources on their territory.

4.7.8.6 Local population, affected stakeholders and indigenous peoples shall be provided with equal opportunities to contribute to forest management activities.

4.7.9 Criterion Organisation shall ensure that its forest management activities are carried out in such a way to satisfy needs and expectations of local population, indigenous peoples and affected stakeholders

Indicators:

4.7.9.1 Knowledge and experience related to forests and forest management systems shall be identified in the process of consultations with local population, indigenous peoples and affected stakeholders as well as their needs and expectations.

4.7.9.2 Traditional knowledge and experience of indigenous peoples and local population shall be taken into consideration.

4.7.9.3 In the process of forest management the most effective knowledge and experience of local communities, forest owners, NGOs and local population shall be used.

4.7.9.4 The process of providing compensations for the use of innovations, skills and knowledge related to sustainable forest management shall be documented including contribution of suppliers to gained benefits.

4.7.9.5 Forest management shall be carried out with due regard to existing system of legal, customary and traditional rights set in international regulations [17], [24]; any deviations shall not be allowed unless there is voluntary and informed consent of right holders including provisions on compensation, where applicable.

4.7.9.6 Indigenous peoples shall in a timely manner be provided with compensations for use of their skills and knowledge related to flora, fauna and forest management systems based on agreements with local authorities and representatives of indigenous peoples.

4.7.9.7 Indigenous peoples shall be engaged into the process of identification of areas of special historical, cultural, ecological, economic and religious significance and into the process of approval of special protection and/or use regimes for such areas, including migration paths of tame and game animals.

4.7.9.8 Areas of special historical, cultural, ecological, economic and religious significance, territories of traditional use of natural resources and migration paths of tame and game animals shall be marked on the ground and on cartographic materials.

4.7.9.9 Identified areas of special historical, cultural, ecological, economic and religious significance as well as areas fundamental for satisfying basic needs of local communities (e.g., health, subsistence) shall be protected.

4.7.9.10 Forest management activities shall be carried out with due regard to health and well-being of local population, indigenous peoples and affected stakeholders.

4.7.9.11 Evidence proving that needs and expectations of local populations, indigenous peoples and affected stakeholders are satisfied shall be available.

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