



SmartWood

Practical conservation through certified forestry

SmartWood interim forest management evaluation standard for Kirov region, Russia

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Introduction

There are three main reasons for developing the SmartWood Interim Standard for Evaluating Forest Management (hereinafter referred to as Standard) in Kirov region, Russia:

- 1) to comply with FSC requirements regarding the structure and contents as well as local adaptation of certification body's generic forest stewardship standards;
- 2) to address stakeholder comments received regarding SmartWood certification standard;
- 3) to take into account the process of development of national standards within the region.

References

FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

FSC-STD-01-002 FSC glossary of terms

FSC-STD-20-002 Structure and content of forest stewardship standards

FSC-STD-20-003 Local adaptation of certification body generic forest stewardship standards

FSC-STD-20-004 Qualifications for FSC certification body auditors

SmartWood generic guidelines for assessing forest management (March 2000)

Specification of scope

The standard shall be used for all SmartWood pre-evaluations, main evaluations and surveillance evaluations in the Kirov region. This standard shall not be used outside Kirov region without additional adaptation and stakeholder consultation process as detailed in FSC standards FSC-STD-20-003.

This standard may be applied within all forests and forest types located in Kirov region.

FSC policy on small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMF) is considered not applicable in Kirov region, as all of commercial forest enterprises manage concessions that are more than 1000 ha. Although some protected areas may be qualify as SLIMF, there are no indications so far that the government in Kirov region is planning to certify its protected areas. The standard will be revised to incorporate the SLIMF requirements if there will be any changes in the land ownership as well as in the government policies towards certification of protected areas.

Structure and content of the standard

The structure of the standard follows the hierarchical framework of FSC Principles, Criteria and associated indicators. Compliance with the standard shall be determined by evaluating observed performance of certification applicant against each indicator of the standard and in comparison with threshold(s) specified in the indicators.

The standard differentiates between small and large forest operations. Where appropriate, separate indicators have been formulated. Operations managing forest areas below 50 000 ha are classified as small and operations managing more than 50 000 ha are classified as large.

Basis for the standard

This standard has been prepared by NEPCon and the Rainforest Alliance's SmartWood program (herein as SW). SW is an FSC accredited certification program of Rainforest Alliance and NEPCon is partner of Rainforest Alliance representing the SW program in Scandinavia, Russia and Eastern Europe. The standard is based on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) general requirements detailed in FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship. The wording of FSC principles and criteria has been included in the standard unchanged. During the adaptation process NEPCon/SW has developed indicators for each applicable criterion that detail the requirements considering local Republic of Karelia context. In case a criterion or principle has been considered non-applicable, the reason for this has been justified.

FSC requirements for standards as described in FSC-STD-20-003 Local adaptation of certification body generic forest stewardship standards (ver 1-0) and FSC-STD-20-002 Structure and Content of Forest Stewardship Standards (ver 1-0) have been fully followed during preparation of this standard. Based on the review of Kirov region legislation it is NEPCon/SW position that this standard is not in conflict with national legal requirements. At the same time NEPCon/SW is in position that this standard does not include performance thresholds that are lower than the national legal requirements.

Description of evaluation process

SmartWood auditors are provided with detailed guidance on the certification process, including pre-evaluation briefings and access to a written SmartWood manual for forest evaluation. The purpose of these briefings and the manual is to ensure that a consistent and thorough certification process is followed.

In addition to following the SmartWood procedures outlined in our manual for forest evaluation, there are three other ways in which SmartWood ensures accuracy and fairness in our certifications:

1. The evaluation shall involve auditors who are familiar with the language commonly spoken in the particular region and type of forest management operation under evaluation. It is SmartWood policy to involve local auditors in all evaluations.
2. SmartWood auditors should be familiar with SmartWood certification procedures. Each SmartWood certification evaluation has a designated lead forest auditor who must have participated in a formal SmartWood auditor training programme and have previously participated in at least three forest evaluations and as an auditor in at least one main forest evaluation.
3. The evaluation team shall use region-specific adapted forest management evaluation standard, if it exists, or adapt the SmartWood Generic Guidelines to the local situation following the FSC requirements¹; all SmartWood standards are public documents.

¹ FSC-STD-20-003

Team organization - In the field, the evaluation team leader's first task is to ensure that all team members understand the scope and intent of the evaluation process. The team will assign individual responsibilities for coverage of different principles and criteria. All team members can provide input into any category of information, but it is crucial that clear lead responsibility is assigned for data collection, analysis and writing for each FSC principle.

Data Collection - Once initial internal team discussions have taken place, team members meet with the forestry staff of the operation being evaluated. In initial meetings, an emphasis is placed on clarifying evaluation procedures and criteria and indicators. The process then moves to the field phase. Visits are made to sites chosen by SmartWood auditors based on a comprehensive review of the candidate operation's forest holdings and management activities, discussion of past or current interaction with nearby land users and communities, and identification of critical issues, challenging sites, etc. Site visits occur in the forest, at processing facilities, and in supporting facilities, which may pose an environmental risk and in the surrounding local communities. Visits emphasize seeing management activities of all types and phases, by different staff of the candidate operation, and in different biological or physical conditions.

Stakeholder consultation - Team members also meet with stakeholders. All evaluations solicit and incorporate input (confidential and/or open) from as many directly affected and/or knowledgeable stakeholders as possible, including local communities, adjoining land users, local forest industry, environmental organizations, government agencies, and scientific researchers. During these consultations, assessment team members explain the evaluation process, solicit opinions, and gather impressions about the field performance of the operation being evaluated. Before, during and after visits to stakeholders and actual field operations, the team constantly meets to review criteria, discuss progress in gathering information, and discuss preliminary findings.

Data Analysis - Evaluation teams work in a consensus fashion to analyze and reach agreement on certification conclusions. Internal team meetings will happen throughout the evaluation process. A critical step during the analysis is to identify major and minor non-compliances, and to formulate major and minor corrective action requests as well as observations, using the following definitions:

- **Major Corrective Action Requests (major CARs)** are required improvements that FMOs must do before SmartWood certification will be granted; or, in case a major CAR was raised during surveillance audit, it shall be addressed within three months (in exceptional cases six months) to remain certified;
- **Minor Corrective Action Requests (minor CARs)** are required improvements that FMOs must implement by specific deadlines (maximum one year, in exceptional cases up to two years) during the five-year certification period; and,
- **Observations** are voluntary improvements suggested by the assessment team, but are not mandated or required.

Non compliance with any indicator worded with a “shall” will result in a major or minor corrective action request. Indicators worded with a “should” is only recommendations and will not result in Corrective Action Requests.

If major CARs have been identified, they must be satisfied before certification will be granted.

Report Write-up - The certification evaluation report follows the FSC P&C structure, with a discussion following each criterion and analyzing performance in relation to the indicators for that

criterion. The analysis provides evaluation of performance for each indicator and, as appropriate, major CARs, minor CARs and observations for each FSC criterion.

Review of Evaluation Report by Candidate Operation, Independent Peer Reviewers and SmartWood headquarters – Each certification evaluation report is reviewed by the candidate operation, independent peer reviewer(s), and staff at SmartWood headquarters. SmartWood headquarters approve all SmartWood certifications.

Certification Decision – Once the above steps are completed, SmartWood headquarters will coordinate a certification decision process, with input from SmartWood regional representatives. If a certification decision is positive, i.e. an operation is approved for certification, a five-year certification contract will be executed which includes, as a requirement, annual on-site surveillances. If an operation is not approved, the certification decision will clearly establish what needs to be done in order for the operation to achieve certified status in the future, i.e. identification of major CARs for certification.

Stakeholder consultation

Certification evaluation reports are not entirely public documents unless specifically required by law (e.g. for some public forests), or approved for public distribution by the certified operation. Typically, at least three public documents are available for every SmartWood certified forest operation:

1. Public notification of forthcoming forest certification main evaluation
2. The certification standard used, and,
3. “Public certification summary”.

For all main forest evaluations, SmartWood will produce and distribute a public stakeholder notification that informs the public about the certification assessment, which is taking place. This document is produced and distributed a minimum of 30 days prior to a main evaluation. The document is typically distributed through email, and also published on SmartWood website at www.smartwood.org.

Certification standards are available at any time. SmartWood standards are publicly circulated and periodically revised based on public input and SmartWood research and experience.

The public certification summary is produced as a final step of the certification process and is available only after actual certification of an operation.

In many cases, SmartWood may also organize public stakeholder meetings during certification evaluation. These are typically announced by email, FAX, and/or public notices in newspapers or other local or national publications, depending on the resources available (due largely to the scale and intensity of the forest operation being evaluated). SmartWood representatives also maintain a master list of stakeholders for future consultation in relation to any evaluation in a region. Stakeholders on the list will receive notices of future evaluations, when they occur. As per FSC requirements, if pre-evaluation is covering an area of potential HCVF, some public stakeholder consultation will occur including notification.

For a copy of any particular stakeholder consultation document, or information on other ongoing SmartWood evaluations, please contact SmartWood. **We very strongly encourage all interested parties to give us input, either positive or negative, on our certifications and standards.**

SmartWood Interim Forest Management Evaluation Standards for Kirov region

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.	1.1.1. The FMO shall be established and registered in compliance with applicable laws.	1.1.1.1. Constituent documents, 1.1.1.2. Interview with enterprise managers
	1.1.2. FMO should meet national, state/provincial and local environmental, labor and forestry laws.	1.1.2.1. Statements from authorities (including the act of comprehensive state/public inspection), records of environmental, forest, water violations, imposed on forest managers, accounts, reports 1.1.2.2. Interview with authorities, workers, subcontractors, and local communities 1.1.2.3. Field inspection
	1.1.3. In case non-compliances are identified, corrective actions shall be implemented.	1.1.3.1. Review of documents
	1.1.4. Responsible staff shall be aware of relevant requirements of legislation and their responsibilities.	1.1.3.2. Interviews with staff
1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.	1.1.4a. Large FMO shall make copies of relevant legislation available in head office and accessible to the staff. Copies may be available either on paper or as electronic versions.	1.1.4.1 Interview with staff 1.1.4a.1. Copies of all relevant laws 1.1.4a.2. Interview with staff
	1.2.1. FMO shall be aware of applicable fees, royalties and taxes	1.2.1.1. List of fees, royalties,taxes 1.2.1.2. Interview with accountant 1.2.1.3. Latest tax inspection report 1.2.1.4. Review of accounting documents 1.2.1.5. Review of tax declarations
	.	

<p>1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements, such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</p>	<p>1.2.2. FMO shall present evidence that applicable fees and other financial charges are paid in time</p> <p>1.3.1. FMO shall be aware of applicable international conventions.</p> <p>1.3.2. No workers under the age of 15 shall be employed in the forest unless for training or educational purposes.</p> <p>1.3.3. No workers under the age of 18 shall be employed for operations when it is likely to jeopardize health, and safety.</p>	<p>1.2.2.1. List of fees, royalties,taxes 1.2.2.2. Interview with accountant 1.2.2.3. Latest tax inspection report 1.2.2.4. Review of accounting documents 1.2.2.5. Review of tax declarations 1.3.1.1. Interview with staff</p>
<p>1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.</p>	<p>1.4.1. Perceived conflicts between laws, the FSC P&C and international treaties or conventions shall be recorded by the FMO.</p> <p>1.4.2. Any conflicts identified shall be resolved through consultation between the FSC certifier, and FMO, on case by case bases.</p>	<p>1.3.2.1. Staff register</p> <p>1.3.3.1 Staff register 1.3.3.2 Job instructions 1.4.1.1. Interview with staff and national FSC representative / FSC working group 1.4.1.2. Review of documents 1.4.2.1. Correspondence, documents, protocols 1.4.2.2. Interview with FSC representative / FSC working group, FMO staff and other stakeholders</p>
<p>1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.</p>	<p>1.5.1. A system to monitor and protect forest management areas from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities shall be implemented.</p> <p>1.5.1a. For large operations a monitoring system with formal periodic inspections shall be documented and implemented.</p> <p>1.5.2. FMO should take legal measures to prevent illegal usage of the forest area or natural resource.</p> <p>1.5.3. Illegal usage shall be registered and reported to the responsible authorities.</p>	<p>1.5.1.1. Interview with staff and stakeholders 1.5.1.2. Field inspection 1.5.1.a.1. Monitoring documents 1.5.1.a.2. Interviews with staff 1.5.2.1. Review of documents 1.5.2.2. Interview with staff 1.5.3.1. Review of written communication 1.5.3.2. Interview with staff 1.5.3.3 Interview with supervisory organizations</p>

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

1.6.1. FMO shall make a public written statement of commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

1.6.1.1. Review of documents

1.6.2. The requirements of FSC Principles and Criteria should be integrated into FMO's internal procedures and work instructions.

1.6.2.1. Review of internal procedures and work instructions

1.6.2.2. Interview with staff

1.6.3. FMO shall not violate FSC requirements for controlled wood (FSC-STD-30-010) in non-certified areas managed by the FMO (if applicable).

PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Criteria

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

Indicators

2.1.1. FMO shall have valid documents confirming forest use rights for a minimum of 10-years.

Verifiers

2.1.1.1. Lease agreement (for logging companies) or government decree (for Leskhoz)

2.1.2. The boundaries of the forest area shall be marked both in maps and on the public access roads to the forest.

2.1.2.1. Maps

2.1.2.2. Field inspection

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

2.2.1. Local communities' legal or customary use rights (both timber and non-timber) shall be identified.

2.2.1.1. Interview with FMO staff and local communities

2.2.1.2. Written communication between FMO and local communities, minutes of public meetings

2.2.2. Local communities' legal or customary use rights (both timber and non-timber) shall be respected in forest management planning and during forest operations.

2.2.2.1. Written evidence of consultation of enterprise managers with local communities

2.2.2.2. Interview with local communities

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

2.3.1. Effort should be made to resolve conflicts over tenure claims through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent.

2.3.1.1. Interview with FMO staff

2.3.1.2. Interview with local communities.

2.3.1a. Large FMO shall prepare and implement a documented procedure for resolution of disputes regarding land use rights.

2.3.1a.1. Written procedure for resolution of disputes

- 2.3.1a.2. Protocols of disputes and decisions
- 2.3.1a.3. Discussion with local communities
- 2.3.1a.4. Discussion with enterprise experts
- 2.3.1a.5. Papers about disputes, claims, etc.
- 2.3.2.1. Review of documents
- 2.3.3.1. Interviews with staff
- 2.3.3.2. Interviews with stakeholders

- 2.3.2. FMO shall maintain records of previous and ongoing disputes related to land use rights.
- 2.3.3. There should be no outstanding conflicts related to tenure and land use rights.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
<p>3.1. Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</p>	<p>3.1.1. FMO shall identify indigenous communities within the forest area.</p> <p>3.1.2. FMO shall not restrict indigenous peoples' access to their traditional land use areas and to non-timber resources.</p>	<p>3.1.1.1. List of indigenous communities and their organizations</p> <p>3.1.1.2. Interview with indigenous communities</p> <p>3.1.1.3. Interview with representatives of municipal entities</p> <p>3.1.1.4. Interview with enterprise managers</p> <p>3.1.2.1. Interview with indigenous communities</p> <p>3.1.2.2. Interview with FMO staff</p>
<p>3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>3.2.1. Forest management plan and felling plans should be agreed upon with local communities of indigenous peoples.</p> <p>3.2.2. Large FMO shall prepare and implement written procedures for provision of fair compensation in case forest management has damaged the property or resources of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>3.2.1.1. Minutes of meetings on forest inventory and planning</p> <p>3.2.1.2. Discussion with representatives of indigenous peoples</p> <p>3.2.2.1. Review of procedures</p> <p>3.2.2.2. Documented evidence of damage compensation</p>
<p>3.3. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or</p>	<p>3.3.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or</p>	<p>3.3.1.1. Forest inventory</p>

religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.

religious significance shall be:

- a) identified in cooperation with indigenous peoples and recognized
- b) included in maps
- c) marked in the field in case forest operations are taking place in the area.
- d) protected in the field.

- 3.3.1.2. List of identified sites
- 3.3.1.3. Discussion with indigenous peoples
- 3.3.1.4. Maps
- 3.3.1.5. Field inspection
- 3.3.1.6. Documents regulating use or protection regime
- 3.3.1.7. Discussion with enterprise managers
- Not applicable

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

Not applicable²

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS

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

Criteria

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

Indicators

4.1.1. Local communities should be given preference in employment, training and other services.

4.1.2. FMO should help to maintain the infrastructure and social facilities of villages located within its forest area and provide firewood and other services to local communities.

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

4.2.1. Employees and contractors shall be aware of and implement safe working practices.

Verifiers

- 4.1.1.1. List of staff records with place of birth and home address.
- 4.1.1.2. Interview with local communities
- 4.1.1.3. Interview with workers
- 4.1.2.1. Interview with local administration and communities
- 4.1.2.2. Documents confirming assistance to local communities
- 4.2.1.1. List of labor laws and safety regulations
- 4.2.1.2. Records of safety instructions
- 4.2.1.3. Interview with workers
- 4.2.1.4. Interview with FMO's labor safety specialist

² Consultations with representatives of indigenous Kirov region peoples during field evaluations conducted in Kirov region indicate that there is no traditional knowledge which is being utilised by forest managers.

4.2.2. FMO shall have in place an operational system for the prevention of work accidents.

4.2.3. FMO should have national certificates confirming that working places comply with national work safety requirements.

4.2.4. FMO shall identify safety equipment requirements and provide the equipment for all workers operating hazardous machinery/tools and/or working in hazardous conditions.

4.2.4a. Chain saw operators shall be provided with and use health and safety equipment including:

- a) helmet with eye and ear protection,
- b) high visibility vest/jacket,
- c) safety boots,
- d) cut-proof trousers and
- e) first aid kit.

4.2.5. Written procedures should be prepared for forest workers for emergency situations such as work accidents, fire or oil spill.

4.2.6. Warning signs shall be posted at access roads to sites with ongoing logging, skidding and haulage operations.

4.2.1.5. Interview with supervisory authority on work safety

4.2.2.1. Review of documents

4.2.2.2. Certification of working places

4.2.2.3. Statistics of industrial injuries

4.2.2.4. Discussion with workers

4.2.2.5. Discussion with trade union representatives

4.2.2.6. Field inspection

4.2.2.7. Documents about labor safety training

4.2.2.8. Discussion with labor safety engineer

4.2.2.9. Collective agreement

4.2.3.1. Review of work places certificates

4.2.4.1. Interview with FMO's work safety specialist

4.2.4.2. Interview with supervisory authorities.

4.2.4.3. Field inspection

4.2.4a.1. FMO's internal norms of individual safety equipment allowance

4.2.4a.2. Records of individual safety equipment provision

4.2.4a.3. Interview with forest workers

4.2.4a.4. Field inspection

4.2.5.1. Inspection of procedures and training records-

4.2.5.2. Interview with staff

4.2.5.3. Field inspection.

4.2.6.1. Field inspection

<p>4.3. The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO).</p>	<p>4.2.7. In case the employees have to stay overnight in the forest they shall be provided with sleeping facilities, supply of food and clean water, toilet facilities etc.</p>	<p>4.2.7.1. Field inspection</p>
	<p>4.2.8. Wages of employees and contractors should not be lower than those in comparable occupations in the same region.</p>	<p>4.2.8.1. Inspection of salary payments 4.2.8.2. Interview with regional authorities and trade union</p>
	<p>4.2.9 Staff working in the forest shall be offered vaccinations against Tick-borne encephalitis.</p>	<p>4.2.9.1. Records 4.2.9.2. Interview with staff</p>
	<p>4.2.10 Forest machinery shall be equipped with fire extinguishers.</p>	<p>4.2.10.1. Field inspection</p>
	<p>4.3.1. Workers of FMO shall be free to form and join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal.</p>	<p>4.3.1.1 Interview with workers 4.3.1.4. Interview with trade union representative</p>
	<p>4.3.2. Labor relations shall be maintained in accordance with the national Code of Labor Laws, tariff agreements for the forest industry of the Russian Federation, collective labor (union) agreement or individual labor contracts.</p>	<p>4.3.2.1. Review of collective labor agreement and tariff agreements 4.3.2.2. Review of reports of the fulfillment of the collective labor contract and tariff agreements 4.3.2.3. Review of individual labor contracts 4.3.2.4. Interview with workers 4.3.2.5. Interview with trade union representative</p>
	<p>4.3.3. FMO shall not use forced labor.</p>	<p>4.3.3.1. Interview with FMO staff 4.3.3.2. Interview with trade union representatives</p>
	<p>4.3.4. Equal pay and benefits shall be provided for men and women for work of equal value.</p>	<p>4.3.4.1. Interview with enterprise managers 4.3.4.2. Interview with trade union representatives</p>
	<p>4.3.5. Collective bargaining with trade unions shall be carried out in good faith and with efforts to come to an agreement.</p>	<p>4.3.4.3. Interview with workers 4.3.5.1. Interview with workers and trade union representative</p>
	<p>4.3.6. FMO shall promote equality of opportunity and</p>	<p>4.3.6.1. Interview with FMO management</p>

4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.

treatment of all workers in respect to employment and occupation.

4.4.1. FMO shall have a system for enabling participation by local communities and stakeholders in the management planning process.

4.4.2. Areas of special economic, ecological, cultural or spiritual value for local communities shall be mapped and management takes considerations to these values.

4.4.3. FMO shall maintain consultations with local communities and affected groups to evaluate the social impact of forest management operations.

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

4.5.1. FMO shall respect the legal rights of local communities to access the forest and collect non-timber forest products.

4.5.2. FMO shall take action to consider and resolve conflicts and compensate the damage of forest operations to local communities.

4.5.2a. Large FMO shall have a documented procedure for compensation of affected parties in case local community resources are damaged as result of forestry activities.

4.3.6.2. Interview with workers

4.3.6.3. Interview with local communities

4.4.1.1. Review of documented evidence of the agreement on the management plan with the local administration and members of the community (e.g. minutes of meetings)

4.4.1.2. Review of mass media materials

4.4.1.3. Interview with local administration representatives and local communities

4.4.2.1. Review of maps

4.4.2.2.. Interview with staff

4.4.3.1. Review of correspondence with stakeholders

4.4.3.2. List of all stakeholders

4.4.3.3. Discussion with enterprise managers

4.5.1.1. Interview with staff

4.5.1.2. Interview with local communities

4.5.2.1. Relevant documents

4.5.2.2. Discussion with local communities

4.5.2.3. Discussion with enterprise managers

4.5.2a.1. Review of documents

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of

environmental and social benefits.

Criteria

5.1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

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

5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.

Indicators

5.1.1. FMO should have a financial plan detailing funding for silvicultural operations, conservation, forest protection and regeneration measures.

5.2.1. Forest management should support multiple uses of forest resources, such as hunting, recreation and non-timber forest products.

5.2.2. Wood should be processed locally or transferred to processing enterprises within in the region, unless there are no processing enterprises within the region.

5.3.1. Harvesting techniques should be designed to avoid log damage and damage to remaining trees.

5.3.2. The harvested merchantable timber should be transported out of the logging sites to processing facilities before wood quality deterioration occurs.

5.3.3. Waste generated through harvesting operations, on-site processing and extraction should be minimized.

5.4.1. Forests should be managed for more than one product, considering both timber and non-timber forest products.

5.5.1. FMO shall consider areas important for mushrooms and berry picking; hunting and recreation when planning forest operations.

5.5.1a. Large FMO shall carry out documented assessment of

Verifiers

5.1.1.1. Review of financial plan and other documents

5.1.1.2. Review of economic analysis of the financial plan fulfillment

5.1.1.3. Review of felling and management plan

5.1.2.4. Field inspection

5.2.1.1. Interview with staff

5.2.1.2. Interview with other forest users

5.2.1.3. Review of forest management plan

5.2.2.1. List of customers

5.2.2.2. Review of supply agreements

5.2.2.3. Review of shipment documents

5.3.1.1. Field inspection

5.3.2.1. Field inspection

5.3.2.2. Review of logging and wood transport documents

5.3.3.1. Field inspection

5.4.1.1. Interview with staff

5.4.1.2. Review of forest management plan and harvesting records

5.4.1.3. Interview with local community and other stakeholders

5.5.1.1. Interview with FMO staff

5.5.1.2. Interview with supervisory authorities

5.5.1.3. Field inspection

5.5.1a.1. Review of impact evaluation

<p>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>	<p>the impact of forest management on the multiple services produced in the forest such as outdoor life, watersheds, NTFP (fishing, hunting, berries and mushrooms), protection of cultural and biological values.</p>	<p>documents 5.5.1a.2. Field inspection</p>
	<p>5.6.1. The annual yield and annual allowable rate of harvest for all types of cutting shall be determined according to national legislation by a licensed forest inventory enterprise.</p>	<p>5.6.1.1. Review of felling and management plan 5.6.1.2. Review of procedure for determining the annual yield and harvest</p>
	<p>5.6.2. Annual harvest shall be documented, detailing as a minimum per logging site: a) felling permit b) species c) logging period d) volume e) products f) area.</p>	<p>5.6.2.1. Review of logging volume data 5.6.2.2. Review of forest management plan</p>
	<p>5.6.3. Annual harvest shall not exceed the prescribed annual allowable cut within a three-year period unless caused by external factors such as wind or insect damage.</p>	<p>5.6.3.1. Review of logging volume 5.6.3.2. Review of forest management plan</p>
	<p>5.6.4. All protected areas where final felling is prohibited, shall be excluded from calculation of annual allowable cut.</p>	<p>5.6.4.1. Review of forest management plan and felling plan</p>

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
<p>6.1. Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.</p>	<p>6.1.1. FMO shall assess environmental impacts during management planning and designate mitigation measures in management plan.</p>	<p>6.1.1.1. Review of forest management and felling plan. 6.1.1.2. Interview with staff</p>
	<p>6.1.1a. State ecological evaluation of forest management plan</p>	<p>6.1.1a.1. Review of environmental</p>

<p>6.2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.</p>	<p>and felling plan shall be completed.</p> <p>6.1.1b. Environmental impacts of on-site processing facilities shall be assessed and controlled (e.g. waste, construction impacts, etc.).</p> <p>6.1.2. Forest management shall evaluate and monitor impact of site disturbing operations prior, during and after operations.</p> <p>6.1.3a. Large operations shall prepare and implement a documented evaluation and monitoring system to minimize impact of site disturbing operations prior, during and after operations.</p> <p>6.1.4. FMO shall conduct environmental impact assessment prior to major forest construction and maintenance work such as constructions of new roads or maintenance of drainage systems.</p> <p>6.2.1. FMO shall have procedures to identify and record rare and endangered species of flora and fauna present within the forest area. The federal or regional Red Books may serve as a reference source for their identification.</p> <p>6.2.2. Known habitats of rare and endangered species shall be mapped and consideration taken in planning and implementing forest management activities.</p> <p>6.2.2a. Large FMO shall cooperate with conservation organizations and authorities in mapping rare and endangered species habitats and defining conservation areas.</p>	<p>evaluation (state expertise statement and/or environmental impact assessment)</p> <p>6.1.1b.1. Review of forest management and felling plan</p> <p>6.1.1b.2. Field inspection</p> <p>6.1.2.1. Review of monitoring documents</p> <p>6.1.2.2. Field inspection</p> <p>6.1.2.3. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.1.3a.1. Review of internal procedures</p> <p>6.1.3a.2. Field inspection</p> <p>6.1.3a.3. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.1.4.1. Review of documents</p> <p>6.1.4.2. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.2.1.1. Review of documents</p> <p>6.2.1.2. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.2.2.1. Review of maps</p> <p>6.2.2.2. Review of operating plans</p> <p>6.2.2.3. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.2.2a.1. List of measures to protect species listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation and Categories 1 and 0 of regional Red Books</p> <p>6.2.2a.2. Assessment of the impact of management operations on the Red Book species</p> <p>6.2.2a.3. Documents regarding protected</p>
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<p>6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:</p> <p>a) Forest regeneration and succession.</p> <p>b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.</p> <p>c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</p>	<p>6.2.3. Conservation zones shall be demarcated on maps and if relevant also marked in the field.</p>	<p>areas</p> <p>6.2.2a.4. Discussion with workers</p> <p>6.2.2a.5. Field inspection</p> <p>6.2.3.1. Review of documents regarding established conservation zones</p> <p>6.2.3.2. Review of maps</p> <p>6.2.3.3. Field inspection</p>
	<p>6.3.1. Selective felling or regeneration in small groups shall be preferred in special management areas, such as water conservation zones, wetlands etc.</p>	<p>6.3.1.1 Review of felling plan</p> <p>6.3.1.2. Interview with researchers and foresters (forest inventory specialists)</p>
	<p>6.3.2. Natural regeneration and local provenances should be preferred. (a, b, c).</p>	<p>6.3.2.1. Review of documents</p> <p>6.3.2.2. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.3.2.3. Field inspection</p>
	<p>6.3.3. Thinning and harvesting operations shall favor development of mixed stands (a, b, c).</p>	<p>6.3.3.1. Review of documents</p> <p>6.3.3.2. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.3.3.3. Field inspection</p>
	<p>6.3.4. FMO should develop and implement a long-term policy for switching from clear cutting to stripped-coupe and/or selective cutting in suitable site conditions.</p>	<p>6.3.4.1. Review of documents</p> <p>6.3.4.2. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.3.4.3. Field inspection</p>
	<p>6.3.5. To reduce the adverse ecological effects of cutting, the following elements of a forest ecosystem (or their parts) shall be left standing forever, unless their removal is justified by safety reasons or negative implications on forest health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - old and hollow trees; - standing deadwood and snags; - seed trees of commercially valuable species. 	<p>6.3.5.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.3.5.2. Exploitation map</p> <p>6.3.5.3. Felling site certifications and technical inspection reports</p> <p>6.3.5.4. Felling permits</p>
	<p>6.3.6. At least ten larger than average living trees per hectare, with consideration of their biological value, shall be left uncut forever on final felling sites.</p>	<p>6.3.6.1. Field inspection</p>
	<p>6.3.7. Natural reforestation shall be preferred for regeneration of logging sites, unless planting is warranted by site conditions.</p>	<p>6.3.7.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.3.7.2. Review of regeneration plans</p>
	<p>6.3.8. FMO shall maintain an effective system of fire control,</p>	<p>6.3.8.1. Field inspection</p>

	including prevention, early detection, and suppression measures.	6.3.8.2. Review of fire prevention plans 6.3.8.3. Review of documents on fire prevention equipment and appliances
6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.	6.4.1. Representative samples of existing ecosystems shall be identified in consultation with authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders.	6.4.1.1. Interview with staff and stakeholders 6.4.1.2. Review of correspondence with stakeholders.
	6.4.2. Identified representative samples of ecosystems shall be protected in their natural state, marked in maps and on site.	6.4.2.1. Field inspection 6.4.2.2. Review of maps 6.4.2.3. Sample descriptions
	6.4.2a. Large operations shall protect identified representative sample of existing ecosystems on a minimum of 5% of their total forest area.	6.4.2a.1. Review of documents 6.4.2a.2. Review of felling plan 6.4.2a.3. Field inspection
	6.4.3. In the protected representative sample of existing ecosystems no timber harvesting shall take place, unless required to maintain or increase the conservation values and specified by written protection rules for the protected area.	6.4.3.1. Inspection of management plan 6.4.3.2. Interview with staff and supervisory organisations 6.4.3.3. Field inspection
	6.4.4. Existing drainage systems shall not be maintained in protected areas unless required to protect their conservation values according to official written protection rules or for transportation of water from bordering lands.	6.4.4.1. Review of management documents and maps 6.4.4.2. Field inspection 6.4.4.3. Interview with staff
6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.	6.5.1. Planning documents and technological maps shall specify sites that are suitable for all-weather harvesting or winter-harvesting (frozen soil).	6.5.1.1. Review of planning documents and maps 6.5.1.2. Field inspection 6.5.1.3. Interview with staff
	6.5.2. Temporary crossings shall be built when skid trails cross streams, small rivers and brooks.	6.5.2.1. Inspection of operational maps 6.5.2.2. Field inspection
	6.5.3. Buffer zones shall be preserved along water bodies.	6.5.3.1. Inspection of operational maps 6.5.3.2. Field inspection
	6.5.4. Fuel and oil storage and machinery parking shall not take place in floodplains and on the ice of streams and pools.	6.5.4.1. Interview with workers 6.5.4.2. Field inspection
	6.5.5. Forest road construction and maintenance practices shall	6.5.5.1. Review of planning documents

<p>6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.</p>	<p>comply with legal requirements.</p>	<p>and maps</p>
<p></p>	<p>6.5.6. No road fill shall be placed in stream courses and/or on living trees.</p>	<p>6.5.5.2. Field inspection</p>
<p></p>	<p>6.5.7. FMO shall implement measures to control siltation and sedimentation of stream courses during forest roads construction and maintenance.</p>	<p>6.5.6.1. Field inspection</p>
<p></p>	<p>6.6.1. Herbicides, pesticides, fungicides and insecticides should not be used in forest management</p>	<p>6.5.7.1. Field inspection</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>6.6.1.1. Interview with workers</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>6.6.1.2. Environmental expertise and/or environment impact assessment</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>6.6.1.3. Discussion with enterprise managers</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>6.6.1.4. Herbicide and pesticide use regulations</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>6.6.1.5. Records of chemicals use</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>6.6.1.6. List of permitted chemicals</p>
<p></p>	<p>6.6.2. World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall not be used.</p>	<p>6.6.2.1. Review of chemicals used</p>
<p></p>	<p>6.6.3. Workers working with chemicals storage, mixing and application shall be provided with training and personal safety equipment.</p>	<p>6.6.3.1. Review of work instructions</p>
<p></p>	<p>6.6.4. All uses of chemical substances in the forest shall be recorded, including as a minimum the following information:</p>	<p>6.6.3.2. Interview with staff</p>
<p></p>	<p>a) the name of the chemical,</p>	<p>6.6.3.3. Field inspection</p>
<p></p>	<p>b) the site of application,</p>	<p>6.6.4.1. Review of documents</p>
<p></p>	<p>c) the date and the amount of chemical applied.</p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p>6.6.5. Fertilizers shall not be used in forest management, with</p>	<p>6.6.5.1. Interview with workers</p>

<p>6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</p>	<p>the exception of permanent seed orchards and tree nurseries, or for afforestation of degraded forest lands.</p>	<p>6.6.5.2. Review of documents on the use of fertilizers</p>
<p>6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>6.7.1. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be stored and disposed of offsite in environmentally sound and legal manner, whether from forest operations or other facilities.</p> <p>6.7.2. Appropriate oil absorbent kit shall be available in forest machinery and shall be used by operators to contain accidental oil spills.</p> <p>6.7.3. Forest machinery shall be without oil/fuel leakage.</p> <p>6.7.4. Appropriate oil absorbent kit or spill-proof tanks should be used at chain saws filling points..</p> <p>6.7.5. Biodegradable oil should be used for chainsaws and for hydraulic oil in forest machinery.</p> <p>6.8.1. Biological control agents shall only be used in exceptional cases; any usage shall be documented, monitored and strictly controlled.</p>	<p>6.7.1.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.7.1.2. Review of disposal documents and work instructions</p> <p>6.7.1.3. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.7.2.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.7.2.2. Interview with staff</p> <p>6.7.3.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.7.4.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.7.5.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.8.1.1. Review of regulations</p> <p>6.8.1.2. Field inspection</p> <p>6.8.1.3. Interview with staff</p>
<p>6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p>6.8.2. Genetically modified organisms shall be not used.</p> <p>6.9.1. Exotic species should not be sowed or planted in the forest.</p>	<p>6.8.2.1. Management plan</p> <p>6.8.2.2 Enterprise internal policy</p> <p>6.9.1.1. Field inspection</p> <p>6.9.1.2. Discussion with personnel</p> <p>6.9.1.3. Review of forest regeneration records</p>
<p>6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</p> <p>a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and</p> <p>b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and</p>	<p>6.9.2. The spread of invasive exotic species that have been historically introduced shall be monitored and if necessary, actions should be taken to control or eliminate the species.</p> <p>6.10.1. Conversion of forest lands to non-forest land for non-forestry purposes shall be allowed only when:</p> <p>a) affecting a very limited portion of the forest area;</p> <p>b) resulting from legally established planning procedures and is justified by cultural, recreational or environmental interests.</p>	<p>6.9.2.1. Review of regulations</p> <p>6.9.2.2. Field inspection</p> <p>6.9.2.3. Enterprise internal policy</p> <p>6.10.1.1. Review of documents confirming legitimacy of conversion</p> <p>6.10.1.2. Review of copies of land inventory</p> <p>6.10.1.3. Decision of public authorities on land conversion</p>

c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.

6.10.2. High Conservation Value Forests shall not be converted into non-forest lands. 6.10.2.1. Review of HCVF maps and conversion documents
6.10.2.2. Interview with staff

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan – appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations – shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

Criteria

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

Indicators

7.1.1. FMO shall have a valid management plan which formulates long-term management objectives.

Verifiers

7.1.1.1. Review of felling and management plan
7.1.1.2. Interview with staff

7.1.2. Forest management plan or supporting documents shall 7.1.2.1. Review of management plan

	provide information on forest resources, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.	7.1.2.2. Review of maps
	7.1.3. Forest management plan shall describe the implemented silvicultural system, regeneration, protection, and conservation measures.	7.1.3.1. Felling and management plan 7.1.3.2. Interview with staff
	7.1.4. Forest management plan shall: a) explain how the AAC was calculated for the area under assessment and, b) provide rationale for rate of annual harvest from main cutting, thinning and other types of cutting.	7.1.4.1. Review of documents 7.1.4.2. Review of felling and management plan 7.1.4.3. Review of calculations of rate of harvest from main cutting and improvement thinning for different sections
	7.1.5. The felling and management plan shall describe provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.	7.1.5.1. Review of felling and management plan 7.1.5.2. Interview with staff with enterprise managers
	7.1.6. The management plan should include: a) fire prevention and protection measures; b) pest and disease control measures; c) provision of machinery/equipment for fire detection and suppression.	7.1.5.3. Review of forest inventory data 7.1.6.1. Review of management plan 7.1.6.2. Review of lease agreement
	7.1.7. Forest management plan or supporting documents shall describe plans for identification and protection of rare, threatened, and endangered species (see also 6.2).	7.1.7.1. Review of plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species
	7.1.8. The management plan shall contain: - Maps of forest resources, including boundaries of protected areas, - Maps of planned management activities.	7.1.8.1. Review of management plan 7.1.8.2. Review of maps
7.2. The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	7.2.1. The management plan shall be periodically revised to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	7.2.1.1. Review of management plan 7.2.1.2. Interview with FMO staff and stakeholders

	7.2.1a. Large FMO shall have written procedures for incorporation of monitoring data into the management planning process.	7.2.1a.1. Review of written procedures
	7.2.2. Revision of management plan shall occur consistent with legal requirements.	7.2.2.1. Interview with staff 7.2.2.2. Review of management plan revision schedule
7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	7.3.1. Forest workers shall possess qualification certificates to perform their duties and regularly extend their professional knowledge and skills.	7.3.1.1. Review of job descriptions/duty regulations 7.3.1.2. Review of training records 7.3.1.3. Interview with workers 7.3.1.4. Review of qualification certificates
	7.3.2. Training requirements for FMO staff including contractors shall be defined and implemented covering all relevant aspects of the management plan and the FSC requirements including technical, economic, social and environmental issues.	7.3.2.1. Review of written procedures 7.3.2.2. Interview with staff
	7.3.3. All forest operations shall be carried out under the control and supervision to ensure adequate implementation of forest management plan.	7.3.3.1. Field inspection 7.3.3.2. Duty regulations and other documents
7.4. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion	7.4.1. A summary of the primary elements of the management plan shall be made available to stakeholders. The public summary may be published in internet and posted in local community centers.	7.4.1.1. Summary of the management plan 7.4.1.2. Interview with enterprise managers

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
8.1. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.	8.1.1. All activities that require monitoring should be identified.	8.1.1.1. Interview with FMO staff 8.1.1.2. List of activities that require monitoring

Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.		
	8.1.2. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be defined.	8.1.2.1. Interview with FMO staff
	8.1.3. Consistent and replicable monitoring procedures should be documented and implemented for each activity.	8.1.3.1. Review of monitoring procedures 8.1.3.2. Interview with FMO staff
	8.1.3a. Large FMO shall identify staff members with responsibility to for implementing monitoring programmes.	8.1.3a.1. Interview with FMO staff
8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.	8.2.1. Forest management shall include data collection to monitor the following indicators: - Yields of all forest products harvested; - Commercial harvest of NTFP such as seeds, seedling, game, greenery and Christmas trees; - Silviculture (growth rates, composition, regeneration and forest condition); - Environment (environmental changes affecting flora, fauna, soil and water resources; outbreak of pest, invasive species, habitats of rare and endangered species, area of buffer zones and protected stands); - Socioeconomic aspects (forest management costs, yields of all products, and changes in community and worker relations or conditions).	8.2.1.1. Review of monitoring records 8.2.1.2. Interview with FMO staff 8.2.1.3. Review of accounting records
8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."	8.3.1. Invoices, waybills and other applicable documentation related to transport of forest products shall be kept in a central location and/or shall be easily available for inspection.	8.3.1.1. Review of list of suppliers and customers 8.3.1.2. Review of felling permits and sales documents 8.3.1.3. Interview with staff
	8.3.2. A minimum of following information shall be available for all certified forest products sold: a) type of product; b) quantity of product; c) harvesting/production site; d) date of harvesting/production; e) number of FSC certificate;	8.3.2.1. Review of sales documents 8.3.2.2. Interview with staff

	f) information about customer; g) point of loading.	
	8.3.3. Certified forest products shall be clearly distinguished from non-certified products in all stages of processing, transport and storage. This may be done through marks or labels, separate documented storage, and on accompanying invoices or bills of lading.	8.3.3.1. Review of recording, marking and accounting procedures 8.3.3.2. Field visit
	8.3.4. In case FMO is handling non-certified timber or forest products, FMO shall distinguish certified products from non-certified products through marks or labels.	8.3.4.1. Review of recording, marking and accounting procedures 8.3.4.2. Field visit
	8.3.5. FMO shall establish and implement written procedures that ensure the certified status of sold products is indicated on invoices and transport documents	8.3.5.1. Review of recording, marking and accounting procedures
	8.3.6. Illegally logged wood reclaimed by the operation shall not be sold as certified.	8.3.6.1. Review of controlled wood procedures 8.3.6.2. Field visit 8.3.6.3. Interview with staff
8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	8.4.1. Revision of management and operating plans shall consider monitoring results.	8.4.1.1. Interview with staff 8.4.1.2. Review of management plan and annual operating plans 8.4.1.3. Review of monitoring results
8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.	8.5.1. FMO shall make publicly available a summary of the monitoring results including elements listed in FSC P&C 8.2.	8.5.1.1. Review of monitoring results 8.5.1.2. Interview with staff 8.5.1.3. Interview with stakeholders 8.5.1.4. Public summary
PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS		
<i>Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.</i>		
Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
9.1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.	9.1.1. FMO shall carry out an assessment to determine whether the forest is containing high conservation value forests.	9.1.1.1. Forest inventory, other documents 9.1.1.2. Discussion with stakeholders 9.1.1.3. List of types of the forest having high conservation value is available on enterprise.

	<p>9.1.2. Information on identified high conservation value forests and habitats of rare and endangered species shall be included in the management plan, operating plans and on maps.</p> <p>See also 3.3, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4.</p>	<p>9.1.2.1. Maps with high conservation value forests demarcated</p> <p>9.1.2.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.1.2.3. Discussion with stakeholders</p> <p>9.1.2.4. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
<p>9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</p>	<p>9.2.1. Stakeholders including environmental NGOs should be consulted to identify HCVF.</p>	<p>9.2.1.1. Protocols of consultation procedures, letters and other documents confirming the prosecution of consultations</p> <p>9.2.1.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.2.1.3. Discussion with stakeholders</p> <p>9.2.1.4. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
<p>9.3. The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.</p>	<p>9.3.1. FMO shall identify the level of protection needed for preservation of applicable conservation attributes in consultation with stakeholders.</p>	<p>9.3.1.1. Interview with stakeholders</p> <p>9.3.1.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.3.1.3. Review of forest inventory, other documents</p>
	<p>9.3.2. Measures to maintain and preserve High Conservation Value Forests shall be included in the major provisions of the management plan and made publicly available (see also Criterion 7.4.).</p>	<p>9.3.2.1. Major provisions of management plan, felling plans</p> <p>9.3.2.2. Discussion with local communities</p> <p>9.3.2.3. Discussion with environmental organizations</p> <p>9.3.2.4. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
<p>9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</p>	<p>9.4.1. HCVF shall be monitored on a regular basis to avoid activities such as illegal logging that might endanger the conservation values.</p>	<p>9.4.1.1. Results of annual monitoring</p> <p>9.4.1.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.4.1.3. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
	<p>9.4.2. FMO should support independent monitoring of maintenance of conservation attributes of High Conservation Value Forests by other stakeholders.</p>	<p>9.4.2.1. Discussion with stakeholders</p> <p>9.4.2.2. Forest inventory, other documents</p>

PRINCIPLE 10: PLANTATIONS

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1–9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures

<i>on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.</i>		
Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
10.1. The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.	10.1.1. There is a long-term (rotation period) plan to establish and maintain plantations in which the management objectives of plantation are stated, including conservation and restoration of natural forests.	
	10.1.2. An annual management plan consistent with the long-term objectives is in place and implemented.	
10.2. The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.	10.2.1. The species composition, scale, and layout of plantation blocks are consistent with the patterns of natural landscapes and take into account the layout of natural forests, water protection zones, basic biotopes, and wildlife corridors.	
	10.2.2. Plantations can be established on lands disturbed by human activity on which natural restoration of forest is impossible (see also 6.1.1, 6.3.3, 6.3.4).	
	10.2.3. Plantation stands are separated by forest belts of other categories of at least 100 metres wide; the area of solid stands does not exceed 50 hectares.	
10.3. Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.	10.3.1. The species composition, layout of plantations, and felling cycles are justified, so as to maintain economic, ecological, and social stability (see also 6.4 and 6.10).	
10.4. The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity,	10.4.1. Plantations are designed and managed in compliance with the standing regulations (see also 10.3).	

native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.		
	10.4.2. Exotic species are planted in particular well justified cases as an exception (see 10.1.1.1). There are no exotic species that threaten native ones.	
10.5. A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.	10.5.1. The share of plantations in the area under certification does not exceed 10%.	
	10.5.2. In all cases unless required otherwise, e.g. when a plantations are established on degraded bare lands (see 6.3.3, 6.3.4, and 10.4.2), plantations are managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.	
10.6. Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.	10.6.1 Disturbed soils and lands are identified and restored.	
	10.6.2. The impact of plantation management on soil, water quality and quantity, or stream course drainage patterns is monitored and controlled.	
	10.6.3. Adverse environmental impacts of plantation management are eliminated as detected.	
	10.6.4. The establishment of plantations is not allowed in water protection zones.	
10.7. Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise	10.7.1. The enterprise retains and implements a fire control	

<p>outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.</p>	<p>plan.</p>	
	<p>10.7.2. A system of regular control and timely prevention of forest diseases and pest outbreaks is in place and implemented.</p>	
	<p>10.7.3. The use of synthetic agents is limited.</p>	
	<p>10.7.4. The use of invasive species is limited and strictly controlled.</p>	
<p>10.8. Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.</p>	<p>10.8.1. A procedure of assessment of both inner and outer impacts on the social and ecological environment of the region is in place and implemented.</p>	
	<p>10.8.2. The expansion and adverse impact of each exotic species are limited on account of its the ecological behaviour and requirements to habitats.</p>	
	<p>10.8.3. No species are planted on a large scale until local trials and/or general experience have shown that they are ecologically appropriate.</p>	

<p>10.9. Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion.</p>	<p>10.9.1. To certify plantations established on disturbed lands despite the date of establishment (as an exception), the owner/lease holder must provide substantiation of plantation establishment and evidence that he/she is not responsible for conversion to bare lands or that they emerged before November 1994 (see also 10.2.2).</p>	
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Glossary of terms

annual allowable cut – the rate of the total planned volume of timber logging within the limits of the final felling for 1 year.

applicant (for certification): a person or body that seeks to obtain a licence from a certification body

approval: permission for a product, process or service to be marketed or used for stated purposes or under stated conditions

auditor: an individual who is qualified and authorised to undertake all or any portion of an evaluation within an accreditation or certification scheme.

audit team or evaluation team: group of auditors, or a single auditor, designated to perform a given audit

Authorized representatives of small indigenous peoples – individuals or entities that, in compliance with laws of the Russian Federation, represent the interests of small indigenous peoples.

authority: a body that has legal powers and rights. Note: An authority can be regional, national or local

biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

biological diversity values: The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.

biological diversity: 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 a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

certification body: a body that conducts certification of conformity. Note: a certification body may operate its own testing and inspection activities or oversee these activities carried out on its behalf by other bodies

certification: the procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms with specified requirements

chain of custody verification: verification that the source(s) of a specified forest product is/are a forest(s) that has/have been awarded a certificate(s) for forest stewardship by a FSC-accredited certification body.

chemical pesticide: a synthetic chemical pesticide produced by a manufacturing process (FSC-POL-30-601 FSC Chemical Pesticides Policy July 2002-07)

chemicals: the range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

Clear cutting (final harvesting) – forest cutting, in the course of which all mature tree are cut at one go.

community forestry: forest management where the management and use of forest and tree resources is controlled by local communities

concentrated cuttings – a clear cutting operation carried on in logging areas of 50 and more ha.

Corrective Action Request (CAR): the formal document which details non-conformity with the requirements of the certification scheme and which specifies actions that must be taken to achieve conformity. CARs may be issued by FSC to certification bodies, or by certification bodies to certificate holders. CARs are the means by which the certification body ensures that continuous improvement actually takes place. CARs can be either *minor* or *major*.

A **minor CAR** is raised when a single observed lapse has been identified in a procedure required as part of the forestry organization's management system.

A **major CAR** is raised when there is an absence, or a total breakdown, of a procedure required as part of the assessed organization's management system.

customary rights: rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

degraded lands – lands deprived of their economic value or serving as a source of negative impact on the environment due to disturbance to the soil cover, hydrology regime and development of human-created landscape due to economic activities, as well as other qualitative alterations in the lands' condition.

economically accessible forests - forests included into the exploited forest fund except forests with low stock per 1 ha (60 to 90 cubic meters/ ha depending on the region), as well as forests of deconcentrated wood-logging fund – isolated forest plots with the area of 25 ha and smaller situated close to lumber bases of wood-logging enterprises that were cut over 10 years ago.

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

endangered species: any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Environmental evaluation (hereinafter EE) – a process of determining to what extent planned economic and other activities comply with environmental requirements and whether it is possible to approve implementation of a project subject to EE to prevent possible negative impact of these activities on the environment, as well as related social, economic and other consequences of the implementation of the project subject to EE.

evaluation: a third party examination and assessment of an FMU's management systems to determine the degree of conformity against a specified standard; and to validate their effective implementation

exotic species: an introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

felling plan – priority and location (in management maps) in the area of the forest enterprise of logging sites scheduled by the forest husbandry for cuttings within the revision period (10 years).

felling permit (or license, ticket) – a document confirming the right of a forest manager to log timber, secondary timber materials, carry on boxing and resin tapping.

Final felling – cutting of forest stands that have reached the age of technical exploitability.

forest integrity: the composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

forest lands – lands of the State Forest Fund covered and/or not covered with forests and designated for forest management.

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

Forest management activities – organizational and technical measures aimed at growing, restoration, conservation of forests and protective forest plantations and improvement of their productivity and protection characteristics.

forest management organization (FMO): an organization or other single legal entity engaged in forest management.

forest stewardship certification: certification of forest management enterprises for conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship.

FSC certification report: the report written by the certification body which: describes the evaluation of a supplier for the purpose of certification; describes the methodology used for the evaluation which is based on FSC Principles; lists the findings from the evaluation; and makes a recommendation as to whether certification should be granted.

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

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

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant : concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
- d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

indicator: a quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the forest management unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation.

indigenous lands and territories: the total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used.

indigenous peoples: "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant.

intermediate cutting or thinning – selective cuttings of forests in the course of their growing with the aim of improving the species composition and quality of the forests, as well as logging of timber beings cut (improvement cuttings, sanitary selective cuttings).

large intact landscapes – landscapes of over 50 thousand ha having no settlements, active transport infrastructure within their limits and formed by natural ecosystems not disturbed by intensive economic activities.

large operation: FMO managing forest area of 50 000 ha and above.

local laws: includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms

Logging site – a part of a forest allocated for final or intermediate forest felling operations.

long term: the time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions.

non-compliance with a Forest Stewardship Standard: failure to meet the threshold requirement(s) of an indicator of a Forest Stewardship Standard. Such non-compliance may be considered 'minor' or 'major':

minor non-compliance with a Forest Stewardship Standard : a non-compliance may be considered minor if:

- it is a temporary lapse, or
- it is unusual/ non-systematic, or
- the impacts of the non-compliance are limited in their temporal and spatial scale, and prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure that it will not be repeated, and
- it does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC

Criterion.

major non-compliance with a Forest Stewardship Standard: a non-compliance shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-compliances of other indicators, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion in the Forest Management Unit(s) within the scope of the evaluation. Such fundamental failure shall be indicated by noncompliances which:

- continue over a long period of time, or,
- are repeated or systematic, or
- affect a wide area, or
- are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.

non-timber forest products: all forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

pesticide (including fungicide and herbicide): any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms; in rendering such organisms harmless; and controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects. (The term pesticide is used here (instead of e.g. biocide) because (1) it is used in the FSC P&C and (2) the term biocide has other legal definitions and restrictions, and includes some household cleansing products).

plantation: forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

precautionary approach: tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle.

silviculture: the art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition

spawning grounds protection zones – coastal forest belts of differentiated width depending on the fishing value of particular water bodies, allocated along river banks serving as spawning grounds for valuable fish species for the purpose of creating favorable conditions for conservation of the rivers and their pure waters.

special management areas - Areas of forest or natural vegetation managed for protection purposes but where harvesting is permitted. Buffer zones where harvesting is allowed under special terms are included in this category.

stakeholder: individuals and organizations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by an FMU; and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FMU's activities, products and services. They include: those individuals and organizations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public

succession: progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

tenure: socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).

threatened species: any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

use-rights: rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

Appendix 1 List of national and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Kirov region

FEDERAL LAWS

1. Forest code of Russian Federation. Federal law #22 from 29.01.1997. (Revised on 23.12.2003)
2. Protection of environment. Federal law #7 from 10.01.2002.
3. About animals. Federal law #52 from 24.04.1995. (Revised on 11.11.2003).
4. Ecological expertise. Federal law #174 from 23.11.1995. (Revised on 15.04.1998)
5. Specially protected natural areas. Federal law from 14.03.1995. (Revised on 30.12.2001).
6. Water code of Russian Federation. Federal law #167 from 16.11.1995. (Revised on 23.12.2003).
7. Territorial code of Russian Federation. Federal law #136 from 25.10.2001. (Revised on 30.06.2003).
8. Civil code of Russian Federation. Federal law #51 from 30.11.1994.
9. Criminal code of Russian Federation. Federal law #63 from 13.06.1996.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTS

1. Standing orders of Federal Agency of Forestry. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 16.06.2004 #283.
2. Procedure of ranking the forests on groups of forests and protection categories of forests of the first group. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 15.09.1997 #1169.
3. Standing orders of water-protective zones and riparian forests. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 23.11.1996 #1404.
4. Standing orders of forest sites tenancy in Russian Federation. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 24.03.1998 #345.
5. Standing orders of free use of the forest sites. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 18.02.1998 #224.
6. Standing orders of use, protection of the forest and regeneration of the forests previously owned by agricultural organizations. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 19.12.1997 #1601.
7. Regulations of sale of standing wood in the forests of Russian Federation. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 01.06.1998 #551. (Revised on 24.09.2002).
8. Regulations of conversion the forest areas to non-forest areas for the purposes not connected with forestry management. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 19.09.1997 #1200.
9. The Red Book of Russian Federation. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 19.02.1996 #158. (Revised on 24.04.2003).
10. Procedure of prosecution the State Ecological Expertise. Passed by statutory order of Government of Russian Federation on 11.06.1996 #698.

MINISTERIAL DOCUMENTS

1. Procedure of prosecution the forest sale by auction. Order of Federal Forestry Service of Russia from 11.08.1997 # 99.
2. Procedure of prosecution the forest sites tenancy by competition. Order of Federal Forestry Service from 30.09.1997 # 123.
3. Forest sites use for the purpose of hunting. Message of Rosleskhoz from 20.02.1998 #ДО-1-17-5/40.
4. Arrangement of the object of forest inventory. Order of Rosleskhoz from 15.01.1998 #7.
5. Procedure of forest inventory and list of inventory documentation concerning the forests not included to the forest fund. Order of Rosleskhoz from 15.07.1997 #94.
6. Procedure of calculation the allowable cut volume (for final cut) in state forests of USSR. Approved by board of State Committee of Forestry (USSR) on 26.02.1987 #4.
7. Regulations of resin tapping and harvesting the raw materials for wood chemistry in the forests of Russian Federation. Order of Rosleskhoz from 29.12.1993 #347.
8. Regulations of registration, keeping, filling out and issuance to forest user the felling licenses, orders and forest tickets. Order of Ministry of Natural Resources of Russian Federation from 12.08.2003 #729.
9. Procedure of state accounting of forest fund. Order of Rosleskhoz from 30.05.1997 #72.
10. Procedure and term of payments for standing wood. Approved by State Tax Service on 19.04.1994 #25.
11. Sanitary regulations in the forests of Russian Federation. Order of Rosleskhoz on 15.01.1998 #10.
12. Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management in Russian Federation. Order of Rosleskhoz on 05.02.1998 #21.
13. Procedure of economic evaluation of forests. Order of Federal Forestry Service of Russia from 10.03.2000 #43.
14. Strategy of preservation of rare and threatened species of animals, plants and fungi. Order of Ministry of Natural Resources of Russian Federation from 06.04.2004 #323.
15. Basic provisions of allocation of specially protected sites of forests (OZU). Order of Rosleskhoz from 30.12.1993 #348.
16. Evaluation of influence of planned economic and other activity on environment in Russian Federation. Order of State Ecological Committee of Russian Federation from 16.05.2000 #372.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

1. Manual of cut areas allotment and taxation in the forests of Russian Federation. 1993.
2. Manual of thinning in plain forests of European part of Russia. 1994.
3. Basic provisions of the final felling in the forests of Russian Federation. 1994.
4. Basic provisions of the thinning in the forests of Russian Federation. 1994.
5. Regulations of the final felling in plain forests of European part of Russia. 1994.
6. Basic provisions of reforestation and planting in the forests of Russian Federation. 1994.

LIST OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS OF KIROV REGION

1. List of minimum width of water protection belts of the rivers within Kirov region. Order of the government of Kirov region from 06.01.2004 # 59/346.
2. Special protective forest sites. Order of the government of Kirov region from 23.10.2001 # 4/33.

Appendix 2 List of multilateral environmental agreements and ILO conventions ratified by Russia

1. Convention on biological diversity (Rio-de-Janeiro, 05.06.1992)
2. Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) (Washington, 03.03.1973) including appendices I, II, III (Santiago, November, 2002).
3. Ramsar convention on wetlands (Ramsar, 02.02.1971).
4. United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) (New-York, 09.05.1992).
5. Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (UNESCO world heritage convention) (Paris, 16.11.1972).
6. Pan-European biological and landscape diversity strategy (Sofia, 1995).
7. [Forced Labour Convention \(ILO\), 1930](#)
8. [Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention \(ILO\), 1948](#)
9. [Night Work of Young Persons \(Industry\) Convention \(Revised\) \(ILO\), 1948](#)
10. [Equal Remuneration Convention \(ILO\), 1951](#)
11. [Abolition of Forced Labour Convention \(ILO\), 1957](#)
12. [Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention \(ILO\), 1958](#)
13. [Minimum Age Convention \(ILO\), 1973](#)

Appendix 3 Reference to official list(s) of endangered species in Kirov region

Красная Книга РФ:

<http://www.sevin.ru/redbook/index.html>

<http://www.eco-net.ru>

Красная книга Кировской области: Животные, растения, грибы/Отв. Ред. Л.Н. Добринский, Н.С. Корытин. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. ун-та, 2001. – 288 с. ISBN5-7525-0905-X.