The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Russian Federation
Photo Credit

From Left to Right:

Photo 1: Wild strawberry in the Arhangelsk region (FSC Russia)

Photo 2: Forestry worker (FSC Russia)

Photo 3: FSC certified logs in Karelia Republic (FSC Russia)

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the official version of the National Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International, and it is available at ic.fsc.org. Any translation of this version is not an official translation approved by FSC International. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the approved English version and any translated version, the English version shall prevail.
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The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world’s forests.

FSC’s vision is that the true value of forests is recognized and fully incorporated into society worldwide. FSC is the leading catalyst and defining force for improved forest management and market transformation, shifting the global forest trend toward sustainable use, conservation, restoration, and respect for all.
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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world’s forests.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest’s biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSC’s standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of the National Office / Standard Development Group

The Russian Standard Development Group (SDG) is an independent chamber balanced group composed of members of the environmental, economic and social chambers of FSC Russia (Association The National working Group for Voluntary Forest Certification, or Association NWG). The SDG’s objective is to develop and maintain the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard according to FSC International’s standards and procedures. The SDG was chaired and coordinated by Ms. Tatiana Yanitskaya (FSC Russia Deputy Director, Head of the Standards and Quality Department t.yanitskaya@ru.fsc.org) until May 2019, further Mr. Nikolay Shmatkov (director of FSC Russia n.shmatkov@fsc.org).
2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.2. below) of the standard. The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the management unit (MU) level.

With the approval of FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN the FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point (from 1 July 2018, the second version of this document - FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN is effective). This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-2;
- FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND
- FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.
Russian National FSC Standard (hereinafter – Standard) is based on FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-2 FSC Principles and Criteria, as well as FSC-STD-60-004 V 1-0 FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI).

FSC Principles and Criteria present basic elements and essential rules of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable forest management. FSC Principles and Criteria are globally applicable and universal for all regions and types of forest ecosystems, as well as cultural, political and legal systems. They shall apply to the entire management unit within the scope of the certificate.

The wording of principles and criteria remains unchanged in the standard. The numbering of principles and criteria corresponds to FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN. Each of the ten principles is specified by several criteria which enable to judge whether a principle is complied with in practice. Each criterion includes a number of indicators which are used to verify compliance of the management unit with the requirements of this criterion. There is no hierarchy between the principles or between criteria; they share equal status and authority. According to the transfer procedure (FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN Development and Transfer of NFSS to FSC P&C V5-1), some of the IGI indicators remain unchanged in the standard; some are adapted for the Russian Federation; others are excluded, and some new indicators are also incorporated.

2.2. Scope of the standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within Russian Federation. The standard covers all types of forests, including natural forests and plantations and other non-forest vegetation types and lands within the managed area or areas. The standard applies to management units of any size. The scope of the standard covers harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products.

2.3. Process of the standard development:

The decision to develop the standard was taken by the Coordination Council of the Russian NWG Association in December 2014. The development was implemented as part of the activities of the NWG Association Technical Committee. To design draft versions of the standard, alongside with the members of the Technical Committee, external experts whose candidatures were agreed by the Coordination Council were involved.

At different stages, in this or that capacity, the following persons participated directly (as members or consultants of the NWG Association Technical Committee, or external experts):

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The draft of the Standard passed public consultations twice:

1) First public consultations (10.03 – 15.05.2016)
2) Second public consultations (07.04 – 06.06.2017)

All comments received through consultations were closely viewed by experts and the Technical Committee and taken into account in the further work. The standard was approved by the NWG Association Technical Committee on 17.10.2018 and submitted for approval to FSC International on 4 December 2018.

3. Version of the standard

Russian National Forest Stewardship Standard (based on V5-2 of FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship) V02-0 (as of 10 October 2018) and V02.1 (as of 3 May 2021).
4. Context

4.1. Applicability of the standard’s requirements

All requirements of the standard (in particular, requirements for conservation of biodiversity and high conservation values) shall be met irrespective of the applied forest management model, including the intensive forest management model, providing it is implemented in accordance with appropriate regulations.

The standard covers all parts of the management system of the organization within the management unit related to the implementation of the declared management objectives, including those undertaken by own workers, as well as contractors and subcontractors. The requirements of the standard shall be complied with by every management unit applying for certification. However, some of the standard’s requirements apply beyond the boundary of the managed areas if this is related to the implementation of the management objectives (for example, infrastructure facilities). Moreover, indigenous peoples and local communities who could be affected by management activities, normally always reside outside the boundaries of the managed areas, as the populated areas in the Russian Federation, as a rule, are not found in the forest concession areas. Such peoples and communities can inhabit remote areas which are not adjacent to the managed areas, and the standard’s requirements can apply to them as well.

5. References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-01-004 Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions
FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms
FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship
FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-20-007 Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005 FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-STD-40-004a FSC Product Classification
FSC-STD-60-002 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards

¹ See also the directive to indicator 2.1.2
6. Structure of the standard, the use of indicators and wording

The standard consists of the introduction, check-list, annexes and glossary of terms. The check-list consists of principles, criteria and related indicators. The indicators are numbered starting from the number of the corresponding FSC criterion followed by the number of the indicator in their order. For example, the first indicator for criterion 2.3 shall be numbered 2.3.1, the second – 2.3.2 etc.

The following elements of this standard are normative: scope, effectiveness date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria and indicators, directives, tables and annexes, unless indicated otherwise.
The following elements of this standard are not normative and can be used for guidance only:

notes. Notes for some principles and criteria allow for better understanding of their requirements (for example, the notes could clarify the national context).

Directives mentioned in the list of normative elements above, are specifications of the requirements in the indicators and shall be fulfilled by the organization. Any exemptions from indicators are written in the directives. There are many requirements in annexes as well, this means that it is impossible to meet the requirements of many indicators without following the requirements of annexes (e.g. requirements of indicators of Principle 9 are interpreted in Annex D1).

The compulsory nature of each part of the standard (except indicators itself) is reflected in its language, expressed according to the ISO "verbal forms for the expression of provisions":

- shall: indicates instructions strictly to be followed;
- may: indicates a course of actions permissible within the limits of the Standard;
- can: is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal;
- shall not: indicates a prohibition of actions;
- should / should not: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others.

The glossary of the standard provides IGI terms and other technical and scientific terms that clarify and interpret the instructions of the Standard. In the text of the standard, the terms are formatted in italics and marked with an asterisk*.

Some terms in the glossary are provided with notes. For a number of terms interpretations for the Russian Federation have been specifically developed, in the first place, where the definition of the term needed to be reconciled with the Russian law. However, these interpretations do not contradict international definitions of the terms.

7. Procedural character of some principles and criteria

Some principles, groups of criteria and individual criteria of a number of principles have a procedural character. This means that implementation of the first requirement in this principle (group of criteria, individual criterion) is a condition for implementation of the following ones.

For example, with regard to Principle 3 this means that the organization shall first identify indigenous peoples who can be affected by the management activities (Criterion 3.1), and then recognize and uphold their rights, identify areas of special value to them, etc. Without identifying indigenous peoples it is impossible to comply with the rest of the requirements in Principle 3. Therefore, if Criterion 3.1 is not met, this automatically denotes that the other requirements are not met, which means non-compliance with entire Principle 3.
Procedural character is expressed in Principles 3, 4 and 9 in full scope, Criteria 6.1 – 6.3 of Principle 6, and Criteria 7.1 – 7.3 of Principle 7. However, compliance with some of the criteria can be ensured gradually.

8. Translation

The standard was originally developed in Russian. However, the English translation of the standard passed the FSC approval. Therefore, in case of disputes, the version with the English wording of the standard shall be considered definitive.

9. Scale Intensity and Risk (SIR)

The concept of scale and intensity was already present in FSC Principles and Criteria from the very beginning and was based on the assumption that the smaller the management unit and the lower the intensity of management activities, the lower is the risk of negative impacts. The term risk was included in Principles and Criteria V5-2 in order to make this concept more evident and bring principles and criteria in line with amendments in other certification schemes with regard to risk acceptance.

The implementation approach with regard to SIR concept reflected in the standard is based on risk assessment and measures mitigating negative impacts. No proposals were made regarding other measurable thresholds that would be applicable to Russian Federation or proposals regarding thresholds reflecting intensity. At the same time, the impact of management activities of the organization is largely determined by the context of management activities (see Annex E). To summarize, the approach of implementing the SIR concept, as it is reflected in the standard, is based on Precautionary Principle, assesses originally the risks of negative impact as high and requires taking measures to mitigate negative consequences.

10. Basic differences when compared with the previous version

The number of principles compared with the previous version (FSC-STD 6-01 RUS) remains unchanged; however, for some of them the content has undergone significant changes and the number of criteria is bigger (70 versus 56 before):

**Principle 1.** Compliance with Laws (8 criteria)
**Principle 2.** Workers' Rights and Employment Conditions (6 criteria)
**Principle 3.** Indigenous Peoples' Rights (6 criteria)
**Principle 4.** Community Relations (8 criteria)
**Principle 5.** Benefits from the Forest (5 criteria)
**Principle 6.** Environmental Values and Impacts (10 criteria)
**Principle 7.** Management Planning (6 criteria)
Principle 8. Monitoring and Assessment (5 criteria)
Principle 9. High Conservation Values (4 criteria)
Principle 10. Implementation of Management Activities (12 criteria)

The set of annexes has changed: some of them are excluded, others are added. This was done either in accordance with the IGI instructions or in the course of the development of the standard.

The terminology has been altered substantially. First of all, new terms have appeared to reflect new or significantly updated concepts and requirements. Such terms include adaptive management, free, prior and informed consent, connectivity, best available information. There are also new terms reflecting rather a change of approach than emergence of fundamentally new requirements; however, this change has a considerable influence on compliance with many instructions of the standard. Such terms include management unit, environmental values, conservation areas network, engagement, applicable law. Some terms have been updated, for example, high conservation value; however, the essence of the requirements in Principle 9 due to the alteration of the term remains basically unchanged. When working with the standard, it is important to draw special attention to the terminology; otherwise, some instructions can be misinterpreted. In particular, the term management unit demands careful consideration, since to a certain degree, this term broadens the organization’s area of responsibility.

Essentially new requirements of the standard (compared to Version 6-01) include the following:

- implementation of adaptive management;
- the organization’s commitment not to offer or receive bribes in any form and comply with anti-corruption legislation;
- the demand to determine workers’ wages not lower than living wages;
- the requirement to receive free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous peoples and/or local communities in case their rights are affected;
- the requirement to provide a compensation to local communities for the utilization of traditional knowledge and their intellectual property;
- the requirement to provide a fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases, or occupational injuries sustained while working for the organization.

The following requirements and/or approaches to the implementation have been considerably altered:

- compliance with all applicable laws;
- upholding of customary rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- assessment of environmental values and impacts on them;

2 Some of these requirements are reflected in the Russian legislation.
- maintaining high conservation values;
- timely forest regeneration to pre-harvest (prior to harvest) condition or to more natural condition;
- meeting the requirements with regard to local communities and indigenous peoples (differences between them are amended).

Some requirements of FSC-STD 6-01 RUS Version are not included in this standard (for example, the instructions to conduct flora and fauna monitoring, to have a program of transition from clearcutting in a large area to selective cutting and clear cutting in a smaller area, to imitate natural dynamics of forest ecosystems).

11. Acknowledgement

Alongside with persons directly involved in the standard’s development (see Process of the Standard’s Development), the following persons played an important role in the preparation of the document:

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FSC Russia would like to express deep gratitude to all the participants of the meetings held during the development of the Standard in 2014 – 2018.
12. List of abbreviations

WL – wetlands
HCV – High Conservation Value
IGI – International Generic Indicator
MU – Management Unit
PF – Protective Forests
IPA – Important Plant Areas
IBAR – Important Bird Areas of Russia
HCVF – High Conservation Value Forest
IWT – Intact Wetland Tracts
SIR – Scale, Intensity and Risk
IFT – Intact Forest Tracts
IFL – Intact Forest Landscapes
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
BAI – Best Available Information
NFH – National Forest Heritage
SPFH – Special Protection Forest Habitats
PNA – Protected Nature Area
P&C – «FSC Principles and Criteria»
PPE – personal protective equipment
FPIC – Free, Prior and Informed Consent
TTNRU – territories of traditional natural resource use
13. Principles, criteria and national indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Organization shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.</td>
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**Criterion 1.1.** The Organization shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration, with written authorization from the legally competent authority for specific activities. (new)

Indicator 1.1.1. Legal registration of The Organization for any activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged (see Annex A, sections 1.1 and 1.2).

**Criterion 1.2.** The Organization shall demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.

Indicator 1.2.1. Legal rights of tenure, use and management of resources within the scope of the certificate are granted by legally competent authorities according to processes prescribed in applicable laws (see Annex A, sections 1.1 and 1.2) and documented by The Organization.

Indicator 1.2.2. The boundaries of managed areas within the scope of the certificate are documented and clearly shown on cartographic material.

**Criterion 1.3.** The Organization shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the legal status of The Organization and of the Management Unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services from within the Management Unit. The Organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.

Indicator 1.3.1. Management activities of The Organization within the Management Unit comply with the applicable laws (see Annex A, sections 1.4 and 3, as well as section 7 in a case of supplying ecosystem services).

Indicator 1.3.2. Legally prescribed charges and fees connected with the legal rights to operate within the Management Unit and associated obligations are paid within the time limits prescribed by the applicable laws (see Annex A, section 2).

Indicator 1.3.3. Activities stipulated by the management plan are designed in compliance with the applicable laws (see Annex A, section 1.3).

**Criterion 1.4.** The Organization shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.
Note: FSC recognizes that it is not always possible for The Organization* to prevent fully any illegal activities, for example, when it does not have appropriate legal* rights. In Russia, state bodies in charge are legally responsible for control of illegal activities. As it is not legally possible in Russia for The Organization* to enforce measures to directly prevent any illegal activities, it may* be done through cooperation with regulatory bodies in charge with regard to identification, reporting and control of illegal activities which can* take place within the Management Unit*.

Note: Requirements of the Criterion* and its Indicators* are aimed at protection of management areas* from illegal activities not related to The Organization*'s activity.

Indicator 1.4.1 Measures are developed and implemented to prevent illegal activities and provide protection of management areas* from illegal activities.

Illegal activities include illegal harvesting, hunting and fishing (poaching), land seizure, development or settlement, disposal of waste* or other prohibited activities.

Indicator 1.4.2 The procedure for informing corresponding authorized regulatory bodies about illegal activities of third parties detected within managed areas* is developed and implemented.

Criterion 1.5. The Organization* shall* comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws*, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale.

Indicator 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable laws*, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice* relating to the transportation and trade of wood and non-timber forest products* up to the point of first sale is demonstrated (see Annex A, sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.4).

Indicator 1.5.2. When harvesting and trading in any CITES species, compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of specific CITES permit and/or certificate (see Annex A, sections 5.5).

Directive: the indicator* is applicable, if The Organization* exports or imports any CITES species (http://checklist.cites.org/#/en).

Indicator 1.5.3. Workers* implementing transportation and trade of forest products as part of their duty are informed about the corresponding requirements of the applicable laws*.

Criterion 1.6. The Organization* shall* identify, prevent and resolve disputes* over issues of statutory* or customary law*, which can* be settled out of court in a timely manner*, through engagement with affected stakeholders*.

Indicator 1.6.1 A publicly available* dispute* consideration and resolution process developed through engagement* with affected stakeholders* is in place.

Indicator 1.6.2. Disputes* related to tenure* and use rights* within managed areas* under applicable laws* or customary law* that can* be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner*, and are either resolved or are in the resolution process.
Indicator 1.6.3. Up to date records of disputes* according to indicator* 1.6.2 are held including:
1) Registration date of the dispute*;
2) Time period for the dispute* consideration and resolution;
3) Steps taken to resolve the dispute*;
4) Outcomes of the dispute* resolution process;
5) Disputes of substantial duration*, the reasons the dispute* was not resolved, and additional measures for its resolution.

Indicator 1.6.4. The Organization* ceases operations in those parts of managed area or areas* where exist:
1) Disputes of substantial magnitude*; or
2) Disputes of substantial duration*; or
3) Disputes* involving a significant* number of affected stakeholders*.

Directive: Indicator* is applied in all cases when such disputes* exist with relation to:
- legal* or customary rights* of tenure* and/or use of territories and resources, including legal* or customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities* according to Criteria* 3.1 and 4.6;
- the impact of management activities on Indigenous Peoples’ communities and/or local communities* according to Criteria* 3.1 and 4.6.

Criterion 1.7. The Organization* shall* publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall* comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization* shall* implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption.

Indicator 1.7.1 An anti-corruption policy is developed and implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description and meets or exceeds applicable laws*.

Indicator 1.7.2. The policy that contains The Organization’s* anti-corruption commitments is publicly available* at no cost.

Indicator 1.7.3. Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

Indicator 1.7.4. If facts of bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption are identified corrective measures are implemented.

Criterion 1.8. The Organization* shall* demonstrate a long-term* commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management Unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall* be contained in a publicly available* document made freely available.

Indicator 1.8.1 A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement The Organization*’s policy, includes a long-term* commitment to forest* management practices consistent with FSC Principles* and Criteria* and related FSC Policies and Standards.

Indicator 1.8.2. The policy according to Indicator* 1.8.1 is publicly available* at no cost.
PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS’ RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The Organization* shall* maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*.

Criterion 2.1 The Organization* shall* uphold* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions.

Indicator 2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for workers* demonstrate conformity with or exceed requirements of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions.

Note: The Russian Federation ratified ILO Core Labour Conventions listed in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998), such as:
- 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930;
- 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Conventions, 1948;
- 98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949;
- 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957;
- 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958;
- 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951;
- 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973;

The Russian legislation is harmonized with the requirements of the above ILO conventions and demonstrates conformity with or uphold* their requirements. To meet the requirements of the Indicator*, it is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the national labor legislation.

Indicator 2.1.2. Provisions of federal industrial tariff agreements on forest management and forest industries with regard to the rights of workers* to establish or join labor organizations of their own choosing, or to bargain with the employer on behalf of the labor organization or its members are in place.

Note: in this case the “labor organization” means any organization of workers* or entrepreneurs aimed at supporting and protecting the interests of workers* or entrepreneurs.

Note: Core FSC requirements with regard to observation of the workers’* right to organize and collectively bargain with their employers are described in FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions.

Directive: forest areas leased for the purpose of timber harvesting by institutions under the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service (GUFSIN entities) of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (correctional labor colonies) are not subject to certification. According to the Penal Code (Chapter 14, clause 6), “Sentenced persons may not stop to work to settle labor disputes”. Prisoners can* not fully bargain for their labor conditions with the employer, as prescribed by 87 and 98 ILO Conventions.

Indicator 2.1.3. Agreements resulting from collective bargaining between the management and workers* (including workers’* organizations) are implemented.
Indicator 2.1.4. All workers*, including the new ones, are familiarized with the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions, so the workers*:
- know about the convention (knowledge of the exact title, number and date is not mandatory);
- know where to find the text of the conventions, if necessary;
- are able to tell the main idea of the conventions (according to the table below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Main idea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize</td>
<td>Workers have the right to form organizations and join them without prior permission. Management of the Organization or state bodies shall not restrict the right or prevent its exercising. Measures on protection of the right for the freedom of association, protection of labor unions from discrimination, and on non-interference of workers organizations and entrepreneurs organizations in the internal affairs of each other are envisaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</td>
<td>Forced or compulsory labor is unacceptable in any form. Forced or compulsory labor is any work or job enforced through threat of punishment and which is not taken by the person voluntarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951</td>
<td>Equal labor shall be paid equally irrespective of the gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958</td>
<td>Everyone has equal opportunities to exercise his or her labor rights. No one may restrict labor rights or freedoms or get preferential treatment in their realization based on gender, race, skin color, nationality, language, origin, wealth, background, official status, age, place of residence, religious beliefs, political convictions, party affiliation or lack thereof, as well as other circumstances unrelated to the professional qualities of an employee. Persons who consider that they have been subjected to discrimination in the area of employment are entitled to apply to the courts for the restoration of their violated rights, reparation of material damages and compensation for moral damages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973</td>
<td>Adopted to eliminate children labor. The minimal age for employment shall not be lower than the age of completion of compulsory education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</td>
<td>Children (boys and girls under 18) cannot perform work that can be hazardous or harmful to his or her health, safety or morals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Criterion 2.2.** The Organization* shall* promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.

**Note:** labor legislation of the Russian Federation prohibits any forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on gender.

According to Article 3 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, “Nobody may be subject to restrictions in labor rights and liberties or gain any advantages regardless of sex, race, color of skin, nationality, language, origin, property, family, social status and occupational position, age, place of residence, attitude to religion, political views, affiliation or failure to affiliate with public associations, as well as other circumstances not pertaining to the business properties of the employee”.

To meet the indicators* of the Criterion*, it is sufficient to comply with the respective requirements of the Russian labor legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 2.2.1</th>
<th>Cases of gender discrimination of workers* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and worker* management activities do not occur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.2</td>
<td>The Organization* does not violate Russian labour legislation as listed in Annex A (Section 3.5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.3</td>
<td>Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.4</td>
<td>Gender discrimination does not occur when planning and implementing training and health and safety programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.5</td>
<td>Gender discrimination does not occur when determining the wage for the same work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.6</td>
<td>Wages (and other payments) are paid directly to workers in an order specified in their work contracts to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages in compliance with national legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.7</td>
<td>The duration of maternity (paternity) leave is in compliance with applicable laws* and is no less than a six-week period after childbirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.8</td>
<td>Maternity (paternity) leave is used fully or partly either by mother or father of a child depending on who in practice takes care about the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.9</td>
<td>Men and women have equal rights regarding their participatoin in meetings, management committees and decision-making forums.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Criterion 2.3.** The Organization* shall* implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

| Indicator 2.3.1 | Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work that embrace all types of activities at all sites where they are performed. |
Indicator 2.3.2. *Workers* know health and safety rules, are able to use their personal protective equipment and know internal health and safety regulations as part of their official duties.

Indicator 2.3.3. *Workers* have personal protective equipment in accordance with the requirements of Table 2 of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (see Annex A) and the effective labor legislation appropriate to their assigned tasks.

Indicator 2.3.4. *Workers* observe health and safety requirements, in particular by using the appropriate safety or personal protective equipment according to Indicator 2.3.3.

Indicator 2.3.5. *Workers* involved in forestry work are provided with accommodation, shelters, clear potable water and meals meeting the requirements under articles 224-231 of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (2001).

Indicator 2.3.6. Records are kept on occupational accidents*.

Indicator 2.3.7. Causes of occupational accidents* are investigated.

Indicator 2.3.8. Corrective actions are implemented in order to prevent occupational accidents* in the future.

Criterion 2.4. *The Organization* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest* industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, *The Organization* shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*.

Indicator 2.4.1. Wages paid to the worker* by *The Organization* meet or exceed minimum living wages* established by state authorities.

Indicator 2.4.2. Wages and contractors services are paid according to the employment contracts and contractors contracts.

Criterion 2.5 *The Organization* demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities.

Indicator 2.5.1. *Workers* have job-specific training consistent with their official duties and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities.

Indicator 2.5.2. Up to date training records are kept for all relevant workers* according to 2.5.1.

Indicator 2.5.3. *Workers* carrying out particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing the service of hazardous facilities within the scope of their responsibility are familiarized with *The Organization’s* relevant internal guidelines and observe them.

Criterion 2.6 *The Organization* through engagement* with workers* shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for *The Organization*.

Indicator 2.6.1. Through engagement* with workers* a dispute* resolution procedure is developed and implemented. *Workers* are familiarized with the procedure’s provisions.
Indicator 2.6.2. Up-to-date records of workers’ grievances related to workers’ loss or damage of property, occupational diseases* or occupational injuries* are maintained including:
- Names, surnames and positions of the persons who raised a grievance;
- Grievance date;
- Grievance description;
- Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- Dispute* settlement status based on the steps undertaken;
- Date of reporting to the workers* about the results of the dispute*;
- Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Indicator 2.6.3. Workers’ grievances, if any, are identified and resolved or are in the process of resolution.

Indicator 2.6.4. Compensation is provided to workers* for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease* or occupational injuries*.

**Directive**: the procedure for damage compensation, including its conditions, types and the amount of coverage, is regulated by the law on insurance against accidents and occupational diseases, see Annex A. The procedure of compensation for property loss or damage is to be defined through talks or negotiations. Judicial procedures are used only if the negotiations bring no result.
# PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ RIGHTS

The Organization shall identify and uphold Indigenous Peoples’ legal and customary rights of ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources affected by management activities.

## Criterion 3.1.

The Organization shall identify the Indigenous Peoples that exist within the Management Unit or those that are affected by management activities. The Organization shall then, through engagement with these Indigenous Peoples, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit. The Organization shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.

## Indicator 3.1.1.

Indigenous Peoples’ Communities that can be affected by The Organization’s management activity are identified and a list of them is compiled.

## Directive:

Hereinafter the engagement of The Organization with Indigenous Peoples means that The Organization engages not with Indigenous Peoples as a whole, but with a particular community (community/"obshchina", settlement, group, etc.) of Indigenous Peoples which is affected or can be affected by The Organization’s management activity.

## Directive:

For the purpose of this standard, Indigenous Peoples’ communities are understood as groups of people that meet all the following criteria:

1. Self-identification at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
2. Historical continuity with communities of this nation that lived in the area before its settlement by other nations and/or during several centuries;
3. Dependence on natural resources of the area as a source of livelihood;
4. A lifestyle that resolves to maintain and reproduce traditional for these peoples environments and distinct way of life based on traditional uses of natural resources; and
5. Form non-dominant groups of society.

## Directive:

if new data become available, the list of Indigenous Peoples’ communities is to be respectively updated.

## Directive:

when identifying Indigenous Peoples’ communities, the following communities are considered, if they:

1. inhabit within or nearby the Management Unit, as well as
2. inhabit at the distance from the Management Unit, but possess legal or customary rights of tenure on land, forest resources and ecosystem services within the Management Unit, and/or
3. are or can be affected by the management activity within the Management Unit.

## Directive:

see the list of Best Available Information in Annex B2.
Indicator 3.1.2. Through engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples* communities identified according to Indicator* 3.1.1, the following issues are documented and/or shown on cartographic material*:

1) Their legal* and customary rights* of tenure*,
2) Their legal* and customary rights* of tenure* on the forest* resources and ecosystem services*;
3) Their legal* and customary rights* and obligations that apply;
4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
5) Areas where rights are contested;
6) The means by which the legal* and customary rights* and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization*;
7) The documentary evidence of intentions and/or plans of communities of Indigenous Peoples* that can* be affected by The Organization's* management activity.

Note: Various written sources, as well as the results of surveys, dialogues and interviews may* be used as an evidence.

Criterion 3.2. The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by Indigenous Peoples of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.

Directive: The Criterion* requires to “uphold* the … rights* of Indigenous Peoples* to maintain control over management activities…”. The Criterion* also requires FPIC* for “Delegation … of control over management activities to third parties”. However, in the Indicators* of this Criterion* and in Annex B4 the phrases “Delegation … of control over management activities” and “third parties” are not used. When implementing the Criterion*, The Organization* complies with the respective Indicators*.

Indicator 3.2.1. Communities of Indigenous Peoples* identified in Indicator* 3.1.1 are informed when, where and how they can* comment on and request modification to The Organization*'s management activities' plans to the extent necessary to protect* their rights, resources, lands and territories*.

Indicator 3.2.2. The legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* are not violated by The Organization*.

Indicator 3.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* have been violated as a result of The Organization*'s management activities, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through engagement* and/or through the dispute* resolution process as required in Indicators* 1.6.1 or 4.6.1.

Note: see also Indicator* 1.6.4.
Indicator 3.2.4. Prior to management activities that affect the legal* and customary rights* as required in Indicator* 3.1.2 that are not governed by the law, however, not conflicting with it, Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is granted by communities of Indigenous Peoples* for such activities according to Annex B4.

**Directive:** Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is not obtained for all the activities of The Organization*, but for particular activities held at the areas affected by the legal* and/or customary rights* as identified according to Indicator* 3.1.2. The process of obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent* includes:

- Informing the communities of Indigenous Peoples* of:
  - the current and future planned management activities of The Organization*;
  - planned timelines of their implementation; potential environmental and social consequences* resulting from management activities;
  - their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
  - their right to reasonably withhold their consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.

- Providing documented evidence of FPIC* (see indicators* 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).

- Making amendments to the management plan* (if necessary).

**Directive:** in a case when customary rights* identified according to Indicator* 3.1.2 are not covered in legislation, but at the same time do not contradict to it, then FPIC* is required as specified in the Indicator*. In cases when such rights contradict to legislation, then such a situation is to be considered on case by case basis, involving certification body (see FSC-STD-20-007 Forest Management Evaluations, Section 8.20).

**Criterion 3.3.** In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement* between The Organization* and the Indigenous Peoples* shall* be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. The agreement shall* define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall* make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of The Organization's* compliance with its terms and conditions.

**Directive:** The Criterion* speaks about “delegation of control over management activities...”. However, in the Indicators* of this Criterion* such a phrase is not used. This is done based on motions of FSC General Assembly 2017. Therefore, when implementing the Criterion*, The Organization* complies with the respective Indicators*.

Indicator 3.3.1. When Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is obtained, documented evidence exists that a binding agreement* is made between the representatives of The Organization* and Indigenous Peoples** community developed through engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples* community according to Annex B4.

**Directive:** FPIC* and/or binding agreement* made in accordance with FPIC* do not stipulate any material compensation from The Organization* to Indigenous Peoples*. The Directive above does not apply to binding agreements* made to implement activities contributing to social benefit and that do not relate to implementation of FPIC*. 
Indicator 3.3.2. The binding agreement* compiled according to Annex B4 contains:

1) The subject of the agreement, including the list of management activities covered by Free, Prior and Informed Consent*,
2) Description of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent* granting process,
3) The duration,
4) Provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination,
5) Provision for monitoring by the Indigenous Peoples* community of The Organization’s* compliance with its terms and conditions,
6) Other terms and conditions.

**Note**: The form of binding agreement* is decided by the parties through engagement*. This can* be cartographic material*, letters, agreements, protocols etc.

Indicator 3.3.3. Agreements between The Organization* and Indigenous Peoples* community made before this standard became effective shall* be analyzed by The Organization* for the compliance with the Indicators* of Criteria* 3.2 and 3.3 of the standard and updated, if needed, through engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples* community.

**Criterion 3.4** The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).

**Note**: While Russian Federation has not ratified the ILO Convention 169, The Organization* still upholds its requirements. This Criterion* refers to the articles of the UN Declaration and ILO Convention that refer specifically to the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples* related to activity of The Organization* and the Management Unit* (the applicable articles are stated in Annex B1). For the purposes of this Criterion* “uphold”* does not imply any unlimited liability of The Organization*. The compliance with this Criterion* exceeds The Organization’s* legal* obligations in the Russian Federation. Where conflicts occur between legal* or customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and other users of the resource, such conflicts are settled separately in each case and, if necessary, with the help of the dispute* settlement mechanism stated in Criteria* 1.6, 3.2 or 4.6. Where this Criterion* is in conflict with the national laws*, separate FSC procedures apply (see FSC-STD-20-007 Forest Management Evaluations, clause 8.20). Such ‘conflicts’ are defined as situations when it is impossible to simultaneously comply with the Principles* and Criteria* and laws at the same time and they are therefore assessed by the certification body individually upon agreement with Interested Stakeholders* or Affected Stakeholders*.

Indicator 3.4.1. The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples* as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization*.
**Indicator 3.4.2.** Where evidence exists that rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples*®, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by *The Organization*®, the situation is documented including steps to *restore*® these rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples*®, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

**Criterion 3.5.** *The Organization*®, through *engagement*® with *Indigenous Peoples*®, shall® *identify sites*® which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these *Indigenous Peoples* hold *legal*® or *customary rights*®. These sites shall® be recognized by *The Organization*® and their management, and/or *protection*® shall® be agreed through *engagement*® with these *Indigenous Peoples*®.

**Note:** *HCV*® 5 and 6, according to Annex D1 (National Interpretation of HCV Types and Subtypes), also includes sites, which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for *Indigenous Peoples*®.

**Indicator 3.5.1.** Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for *Indigenous Peoples*® are identified according to *Indicators*® 9.1.1-9.1.4.

**Indicator 3.5.2.** Measures to *protect*® sites identified in *Indicator*® 3.5.1 are developed according to *Indicators*® 9.2.1 and 9.2.2.

**Indicator 3.5.3.** Measures to *protect*® sites identified in *Indicator*® 3.5.1 are implemented according to *Indicators*® 9.3.1 and 9.3.2.

**Criterion 3.6.** *The Organization*® *shall*® *uphold*® the right of *Indigenous Peoples*® to *protect*® and utilize their traditional *knowledge*® and *shall*® compensate *local communities*® for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property*®. A *binding agreement*® as per *Criterion*® 3.3 *shall*® be concluded between *The Organization*® and the *Indigenous Peoples* for such utilization through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent*® before utilization takes place, and *shall*® be consistent with the *protection*® of *intellectual property*® rights.

**Directive:** the *Criterion*® is applicable only for *The Organizations*® dealing with harvesting and extraction of food or other non-timber forest products® as well as recreational activities. In the Russian Federation, examples of the use of traditional knowledge® of *Indigenous Peoples*® by *The Organizations*® dealing with timber harvesting are unknown. Therefore, if *The Organization*® deals only with timber harvesting and related management activities and the *Indigenous Peoples*® did not submit claims regarding the use of their traditional knowledge®, the *Criterion*® is not applicable. Examples of traditional knowledge® are identification and use of specific flora and fauna species and their products, etc.

**Note:** For the purposes of this *Criterion*® “*uphold*”® means the following:

- *The Organization*® does not compete with *Indigenous Peoples*® with regard to legal® registration of their traditional knowledge® as their intellectual property® by means of patents, for example.
- Respectful treatment, preservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations and
practices of Indigenous Peoples* and contribution to their wider use with the approval and participation of owners of such knowledge, innovations and practices, and joint fair utilization of the benefits related to the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.

- Protection of traditional methods of utilization of biological resources in line with traditional cultural practices.

Indigenous Peoples* intellectual property* rights refer to the knowledge that is not in the public domain. The Criterion* does not apply to the traditional knowledge* that is in the public domain.

Indicator 3.6.1. Traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* of Indigenous Peoples* are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent* formalized through a binding agreement* as stated in 3.3.1.

Indicator 3.6.2. Indigenous Peoples* are compensated according to the binding agreement* reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the use of traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* according to Indicator* 3.3.1.
### PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

*The Organization* shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities.

**Note.** All requirements regarding identification and protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious and spiritual values to local communities and on which these communities have legal or customary rights are covered in Principle 9 and Annex D1 of the Standard (HCV 5 and HCV 6, as well as the Section HCV Mapping).

#### Criterion 4.1. The Organization shall identify the local communities that exist within the Management Unit and those that are affected by management activities. The Organization shall then, through engagement with these local communities, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit.

**Indicator 4.1.1.** Local communities, whose interests can be affected by management activities of The Organization, are identified.

**Indicator 4.1.2.** Legal and customary rights, as well as contested rights of local communities identified according to Indicator 4.1.1 related to Management Unit are identified.

**Indicator 4.1.3.** Through engagement with the local communities identified according to Indicator 4.1.1, the following information is documented and/or shown on cartographic material:

1. evidence of their legal and customary rights.
2. areas where disputes with respect to such rights are identified;
3. summary of the means by which The Organization addresses legal and customary rights, as well as contested rights;
4. the documentary evidence of plans/intentions of local communities that can be affected by The Organization’s management activities.

**Directive:** when engaging with the local communities under Indicators 4.1.2 and 4.1.3, The Organization may implement the respective requirements on a step-by-step basis, not simultaneously throughout the whole Management Unit, but only in those areas and only with regard to the types and rates of forest use that are planned and stated in the annual management plan, including forest management operations and road construction. As an evidence various written sources may be used, as well as the results of polls, negotiations and interviews with members of the local communities.

#### Criterion 4.2. The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

**Directive:** the Criterion requires to “uphold” the … rights of local communities to maintain control over
management activities...". The Criterion* also requires FPIC* for "delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties". However, in the Indicators* of this Criterion* phrases such as "delegation ... of control over management activities" and "third parties" are not used. This is made based on decisions at the FSC General Assembly 2017. When meeting the requirements of the Criterion*, The Organization* is guided by the wording of the respective Indicators*.

Indicator 4.2.1. Information about when, where and how local communities* identified according to Indicator* 4.1.1 can* send their proposals on the management activities of The Organization*, including modifications to the management plan*, to protect their rights, is communicated to the inhabitants of each respective settlement (village).

Directive: it is not mandatory to contact each inhabitant directly to inform the villagers of each settlement (village). The communication can*, for example, be made through representatives of local self-government at the level of rural settlements and bodies of territorial local self-government by making publications in social networks or other internet resources as well as by any other way convinient for local people

Indicator 4.2.2. Legal and customary rights* of local communities* are not violated by The Organization*.

Indicator 4.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal* and customary rights* of local communities* have been violated as a result of The Organization’s* management activities, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through engagement* and/or through the dispute* resolution process as required in Indicators* 1.6.1 or 4.6.1.

Note: see also Indicator* 1.6.4.

Indicator 4.2.4. Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is granted by local communities* to The Organization* according to Annex B4 prior to the management activities that affect the legal and customary rights* of the local communities* identified according to Indicator* 4.1.2.

Directive: FPIC* is granted not on The Organization*’s activities in general, but only on specific activities that affect legal rights* and/or customary rights* of the local communities*.

The process of obtaining FPIC* includes:
- Informing the local communities* of:
  - the current and future planned management activities of The Organization*;
  - planned timelines of their implementation;
  - potential environmental and social consequences* resulting from management activities;
  - their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
  - their right to reasonably withhold their consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.
- Providing documented evidence of FPIC*.
- Making amendments to the management plan* (if necessary).

Directive: in a case when customary rights* identified according to Indicator* 4.1.2 are not covered in
legislation, but at the same time do not contradict to it, then FPIC* is required as specified in the Indicator*. In cases when such rights contradict to legislation, then such a situation is to be considered on case by case basis, involving certification body (see FSC-STD-20-007 Forest Management Evaluations, Section 8.20).

**Directive:** FPIC* and/or binding agreement* made in accordance to FPIC* do not stipulate any material compensation from The Organization* to local communities*. The Directive above does not apply to binding agreements* made to ensure implementation of activities that contribute to social benefit and that do not relate to implementation of FPIC*

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**Criterion 4.3.** The Organization* shall provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities.

**Indicator 4.3.1.** In areas of current activities of The Organization*, reasonable* opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities*, including local contractors and suppliers, for:

1) employment,
2) training and
3) obtaining other services.

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**Criterion 4.4.** The Organization* shall implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities.

**Directive:** The Organization* may* implement the respective requirements on a step-by-step basis, proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities, i.e. not simultaneously throughout the whole Management Unit*, but only in those areas and only with regard to the types and rates of forest use that are planned and stated in the annual management plan*.

**Indicator 4.4.1** Through engagement* with local communities*, The Organization* identified opportunities for additional activities for social and economic development proportionate to the scale* and intensity* and socio-economic consequences of its management activities.

**Directive:** The following thresholds determining the scale* and intensity* of the potential socio-economic impact of The Organization* on local communities* are established:

1. The Organizations* that either in accordance to criteria set by the Ministry of Taxes and Duties of the Russian Federation are referred to as the largest tax payers:
   - The Organization's* annual turnover exceeds 10 billion rubles and/or
   - The Organization* is interdependent with a largest tax payer (in accordance with Article 105.1 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation).

Or The Organizations* that are not tax payers at the location of managed areas*.
2. The rest of The Organizations*

Requirements for The Organizations* that refer to item 1:

The engagement* is done through formalized consultations both with representatives of various branches of authorities and with opinion leaders, public initiative groups and other representatives of local communities*, concluding social partnership agreements or any other binding agreements, and realization of a socio-economic strategy that specifies characteristics of social partnership and the financial planning procedure of its implementation.

Ways of supporting socio-economic development of local communities* may* include the following activities:

1. implementation of social educational projects or participation in such projects,
2. employment programs for local people,
3. financial and non-financial participation in regional and municipal-level social programs,
4. charitable programs,
5. voluntary insurance for employees,
6. activities to improve working conditions, and
7. development and maintenance of road and transport infrastructure.

Requirements for The Organizations* that refer to item 2:

The engagement* is done through consultations, including informal, with representatives of local affected stakeholders*. Possible additional socio-economic development activities are support of local social and cultural initiatives, target financial or nonfinancial assistance, contribution to the maintenance of local infrastructure and supply of the population with fuelwood.

Note: Criteria to refer to as the largest tax payers given in the Directive are as of the date of the Standard approval and can* be changed by the relevant decision of the competent authority.

Indicator 4.4.2. Additional activities on social and economic development are implemented in accordance with Indicator* 4.4.1.

Criterion 4.5. The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of those activities and negative impacts.

Indicator 4.5.1 Through engagement* with local communities* measures are developed and implemented by The Organization* that are aimed to mitigate, repair and prevent significant* negative social, ecological and economic consequences* of current activities of The Organization* for local communities*.

Indicator 4.5.2. Actions are taken to minimize, eliminate and prevent repetition of negative consequences* in the future in accordance with Indicator* 4.5.1.
Indicator 4.5.3. Workers* of The Organization* responsible for engagement* with local communities* affected by management activities have appropriate knowledge on:

1) how to prepare information regarding planned management activities;
2) ways and processes of communicating the information to local communities*;
3) procedures for taking into account opinions of local communities* and communicating the taken decisions to them.

Criterion 4.6. The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation* to local communities* and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of The Organization*.

Indicator 4.6.1 A publicly available* procedure for considering and resolving disputes* and grievances, as well as providing fair compensation* with regard to negative consequences* of management activities of The Organization* is in place, being developed through engagement* with local communities* and other affected stakeholders*.

Indicator 4.6.2. Grievances related to the consequences* of management activities of The Organization* are responded to in a timely manner*, and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process.

Note: see Indicator* 1.6.4 as well.

Indicator 4.6.3. The Organization* keeps record of incoming grievances, including the following information:

1) full name of the addresser;
2) submission date of the grievance;
3) summary of the grievance;
4) description of the grievance resolution process;
5) outcomes of the grievance resolution process;
6) steps taken to resolve the grievance, including fair compensations* if the grievance is found justified;
7) date of informing the addresser about processing of the grievance.

Criterion 4.7 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall* be recognized by The Organization*, and their management and/or protection* shall* be agreed through engagement* with these local communities*.

Note: HCV* 5 and 6, according to Annex D1 (National Interpretation of HCV Types and Subtypes), also includes sites, which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for local communities*.

Indicator 4.7.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for local communities* are identified according to Indicators* 9.1.1-9.1.4.
Indicator 4.7.2. Measures to protect sites identified in Indicator 4.7.1 are developed according to Indicators 9.2.1, 9.2.2.

Indicator 4.7.3. Measures to protect sites identified in Indicator 4.7.1 are implemented according to Indicators 9.3.1 and 9.3.2.

**Criterion 4.8** The Organization shall uphold the right of local communities to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate local communities for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization and the local communities for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights.

**Directive:** The Criterion is applicable only for The Organizations dealing with harvesting and extraction of food or other non-timber forest products as well as recreational activities. In the Russian Federation, examples of the use of traditional knowledge of local communities by The Organizations dealing with timber harvesting are unknown. Therefore, if The Organization deals only with timber harvesting and related management activities and the local communities did not submit claims regarding the use of their traditional knowledge, the Criterion is not applicable. Examples of traditional knowledge are identification and use of specific flora and fauna species and their products, etc.

**Note:** For the purposes of this Criterion “uphold” means the following:
- The Organization does not compete with local communities with regard to legal registration of their traditional knowledge as their intellectual property by means of patents, for example.
- Respectful treatment, preservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities and contribution to their wider use with the approval and participation of owners of such knowledge, innovations and practices, and joint fair utilization of the benefits related to the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.
- Protection of traditional methods of utilization of biological resources in line with traditional cultural practices.

Local communities intellectual property rights refer to the knowledge that is not in the public domain. The Criterion does not apply to the traditional knowledge that is in the public domain.

Indicator 4.8.1. In a case The Organization is going to use traditional knowledge and intellectual property of local communities, such knowledge and intellectual property are identified and protected and are only used when their respective owners have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

Indicator 4.8.2. Local communities are compensated according to the binding agreement (Criterion 3.3) reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.
PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

The Organization* shall* efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit* to maintain or enhance long-term* economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits.

Criterion 5.1. The Organization* shall* identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities.

Note: identification and assessment of various services and products based on resources and ecosystem services* identified in the Management Unit* (Indicator* 5.1.1) may* be made on a step-by-step basis, not simultaneously throughout the whole Management Unit*, but only in those areas and only with regard to the types and rates of forest use that are planned and stated in the annual management plan*. In order to strengthen and diversify the local economy, the production of such services and products would be appropriate in the first place in those sites where The Organization* has such opportunities, taking into account the needs of local communities* in services and products.

Indicator 5.1.1. Within the Management Unit* ecosystem services*, including timber and non-timber forest products*, that can* strengthen or diversify the local economy are identified.

Indicator 5.1.2. Consistent with management objectives*, the identified benefits and products are produced by The Organization* and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Indicator 5.1.3: When The Organization* uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization* shall* comply with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

Criterion 5.2. The Organization* shall* normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.

Indicator 5.2.1. The sustainable timber harvest level* and non-timber forest products* harvest level is calculated based on inventory materials that are less than 15 years old.

Indicator 5.2.2. The following stands are excluded from the calculation of the sustainable timber harvest level* if in total they make up more than 5% of the area covered by forest within the managed area*:

1) lost as a result of natural disturbances (wildfires, windfalls, sources of diseases) and other causes if unreported in materials of the last forest inventory;
2) areas with restricted use, which were not taken into account in the materials of the last forest inventory (HCV* areas, representative sample areas* and other areas where The Organization* voluntarily imposed restrictions on timber harvesting).

Directive: areas whose management regime does not prohibit timber harvesting are excluded from the calculation of the sustainable timber harvesting level* only if The Organization* is not going to harvest
timber in these areas. If intact forest landscapes* are present within the Management Unit*, the sustainability of forest use as a whole and of the coniferous section (khvoine khozyaystvennaya sektsiya) in particular is calculated and maintained, excluding parts of IFL* subject to conservation* in accordance with decisions by government bodies or voluntarily in accordance with the requirements of Principle* 9. In this case, actual timber harvesting levels are adjusted with the sustainable timber harvesting levels* prior to the harvest within IFL*.

Indicator 5.2.3 The calculations of the sustainable timber harvesting level*, accounting for parts of IFLs* subject to conservation* and forest management restrictions specified for parts of IFLs* where forest management is permitted shall* be made publicly available*.

Indicator 5.2.4. The sustainable timber harvesting level* is calculated for each managed area* separately, individually for each species management section (khozyaystvennaya sektsiya) and in total by species groups (khozyaystvo), for protected and commercial forests, for clearcutting and selective cutting for the period not smaller than the felling age.

Directive: if necessary, it is possible to make a separate calculation for shelterwood harvesting (postepennye rubki). For the purpose of the calculation it is permitted to combine several species management sections of the same felling age together. Thinning operations (if thinning is conducted before the maturity age) and salvage clearcuts (if the respective forest losses are taken into account according to Indicator* 5.2.2) are not included in calculation of the sustainable timber harvesting level*.

Indicator 5.2.5. The calculation of the annual sustainable timber harvesting level* does not permit for:

1) in coniferous and noble hardwood species groups, reduction of this level in any particular year within the calculated period for clearcutting and shelterwood felling;
2) for clearcutting and shelterwood felling in softleaf/broadleaf species group, this level to exceed the timber harvest level as specified in the forest concession management plan (proekt osvoeniya lesov);
3) for selective cutting of mature and overmature stands, this level to exceed the annual yield for a particular species management section (group of sections or species group section).

Indicator 5.2.6. A value according to Indicator* 5.2.4 is recalculated for the managed area*(not later than one year after information about changes became available) in the following cases:

1) its boundaries were changed;
2) new forest inventory materials are approved; and
3) changes were identified, including based on monitoring results, due to the forest loss and/or changes in the conservation* measures according to Indicator* 5.2.2.
Indicator 5.2.7. The actual annual timber harvesting level (in cubic meters) in merchantable timber for all types of harvesting in mature and overmature forests shall* not exceed the annual sustainable timber harvesting level* for each species group section (khozyaystvo).

**Directive:** it is permitted to harvest timber at the rate exceeding the sustainable timber harvesting level* under condition that the overall volume of timber harvested over three consecutive years does not exceed the three-year sum of the respective sustainable timber harvesting levels*.

Indicator 5.2.8. Actual extraction level of non-timber forest products* does not result in the reduction of growth or reduction of productivity of other forest* resources of the managed area or areas* considering maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services*.

Indicator 5.2.9. Harvest techniques, seasons and sustainable non-timber forest products* harvesting level are defined for each type of non-timber forest product* on the base of combination of scientific research and/or long-standing local experience.

Indicator 5.2.10. The actual annual non-timber forest products* harvesting level in units of measures, defined by requirements of forest concession management plan, for all non-timber forest products* types does not exceed annual sustainable non-timber forest products* harvesting level for the managed area*.

**Directive:** the planned annual extraction levels of non-timber forest products* are quantitatively calculated only if The Organization* harvest them for commercial purposes. It is permitted to harvest non-timber forest products* at the rate exceeding the annual planned harvesting level under condition that the overall level of non-timber forest products* extracted over three consecutive years does not exceed the three-year sum of the respective planned harvesting levels.

**Criterion 5.3.** The Organization* shall* demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*.

Indicator 5.3.1. Management plan* contains description of positive and negative environmental and social impacts of management activities of The Organization*, including potential benefits and costs related to these impacts.

**Criterion 5.4.** The Organization* shall* use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization* where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*. If these are not locally available, The Organization* shall* make reasonable* attempts to help establish these services.

**Directive:** opportunities for local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization* may* be assessed on a step by step basis, not simultaneously throughout the whole Management Unit*, but only in those areas and only with regard to the types and rates of forest use that are planned and stated in the annual management plan*. The use of these services and production for satisfying the needs of The Organization* would be appropriate in first place in areas where such opportunities exist and considering The Organization*’s needs in local services.
**Criterion 5.5.** *The Organization* shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to *long-term* *economic viability*.

**Indicator 5.5.1.** *The Organization* provides sufficient funding to implement those provisions of the *management plan* that are aimed to meet with the requirements of the Standard and to ensure *long-term* *economic viability*.

**Indicator 5.5.2.** *The Organization* makes all current expenditures and investments specified in the *management plan* aimed to meet with the requirements of the Standard and to ensure *long-term* *economic viability*.
**PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS**

The Organization* shall* maintain, conserve* and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the Management Unit*, and shall* avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.

**Criterion 6.1.** The Organization* shall* assess environmental values* in the Management Unit* and those values outside the Management Unit* potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall* be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation* measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

**Indicator 6.1.1.** Based on Best Available Information*, The Organization* made a list of environmental values*, including those promoting carbon sequestration, which can* be affected by The Organization's* management activities. This list is created for a particular managed area* or a group of such areas, if they have common natural conditions, and whenever it is relevant for the adjacent area.

**Directive:** the list includes:
- Identified HCV* types and subtypes (list according to Criterion* 9.1);
- Rare* and threatened species* and their habitats* (list according to Indicator* 6.4.1);
- Native ecosystems*, whose protection* requires designation of Representative Sample Areas* (list according to Indicator* 6.5.1);
- Types of key habitats (habitat features)*, which are present or likely to occur (list according to Indicator* 6.6.1 and Annex C);
- Types of water bodies* and the characteristics of their water protection zones (list according to Indicator* 6.7.1);

**Directive:** the list of values* may* be made for a particular managed area* or a group of such areas if they occur under the same natural conditions. The Organization* may* add other types of relevant environmental values* to the list that are of significance for its activities (for example, landscape values*, ecosystem functions*, etc.).

The following information may* be used, if necessary:
1. information from other executive or local self-governance authorities;
2. consultations with affected stakeholders*;
3. materials of field and other research conducted within the managed area or areas* by The Organization* or other parties; and
4. topographic maps of any scale.

**Indicator 6.1.2.** The list of environmental values* is updated, if boundaries of Management Unit* are changed, new Best Available Information* becomes available, or, if necessary, it is required by the results of the monitoring.
### Criterion 6.2. Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization* shall* identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk* of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values*.

**Indicator 6.2.1.** Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization* conducted environmental impact assessment*, including identification and evaluation of potential negative consequences* (based on Annex E) of management activities for environmental values* (as listed in the Indicator* 6.1.1), both at the local* (harvest area) and the landscape level*.

### Criterion 6.3. The Organization* shall* identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values*, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of these impacts.

**Indicator 6.3.1.** Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent or mitigate impacts* which can* lead to negative consequences* for environmental values* (based on Annex E).

**Note:** negative impact on environmental values* that promote carbon sequestration is minimized by protecting HCV* areas (according to the Indicator* 9.1.1), designation of other protection areas* (including Representative Sample Areas* according to Indicators* 6.5.3 and 6.5.4), not exceeding the sustainable timber harvest level* (according to Indicator* 5.2.2), as well as by protecting key habitats* (habitat features*) (according to Indicator* 6.6.2).

**Indicator 6.3.2.** Where negative consequences* occur as a result of The Organization*’s* current or previous management activities, reasonable* measures are undertaken to eliminate them, prevent further damage and repair* environmental values*.

**Indicator 6.3.3.** Workers* of The Organization* are familiarized with the materials obtained according to Indicator* 6.2.1 to the extent (in part) related to their job responsibilities and apply them at their work places.

### Criterion 6.4. The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*.

**Indicator 6.4.1.** The Organization*, using Best Available Information*, identifies rare* and threatened species* that occur or likely to occur within the managed area* or areas*, and their habitats*, including CITES species (applicable, if the managed area* is located within the range* of CITES species or if The Organization* harvests CITES species or involved in trading there of).

**Indicator 6.4.2.** Habitats of rare* and threatened species* identified by The Organization* are shown on cartographic material*.
Indicator 6.4.3. Cartographic material* with depicted habitats* of commercially threatened rare* and threatened species* are not made publicly available* and are not used for planning hunting by The Organization*.

Indicator 6.4.4. The rare* and threatened species* and their habitats* are protected, including through:
1) protection* of all identified habitats* of rare and threatened species* taking into account their respective buffer zones according to Indicator* 6.4.1 and Annex C;
2) conservation* of key habitats* according to Indicators* 6.6.1 and 6.6.2 and Annex C;
3) creation of conservation area network* according to Indicator* 6.8.1; and
4) other means providing for the survival and viability of rare* and threatened species*, including ensuring connectivity* of water bodies* (according to Criterion* 6.7) and maintaining and/or restoration* of the whole stand range according to Criterion* 6.8.

Indicator 6.4.5. The Organization* and its workers* are not involved in illegal trapping and collection of rare* and threatened species*, including CITES species, and, if necessary, take all possible measures to prevent and terminate any such activities within the Management Unit* using legal means available for The Organization*.

**Criterion 6.5** The Organization* shall* identify and protect representative sample areas* of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall* restore* a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration, including within plantations, shall* be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.

Indicator 6.5.1. Based on Best Available Information*, the list of types of ecosystems* that refer to native ecosystems*, including non-forest ones (wetlands, meadows, etc.) but only for those, in which The Organization* has management activities, is compiled for the Management Unit*.

**Note:** The Organization* may* choose any typological scheme, including forest types according to inventory materials.

Indicator 6.5.2. Representative sample areas* are identified within each type of forest and non-forest (if applicable) ecosystems*.

**Directive:** The size of representative sample areas* within each type of forest and non-forest ecosystems* is defined based on their conservation status and value*, as well as risks* of negative consequences*.

When choosing Representative Sample Areas* the priority is given to areas in most natural conditions* within each type of native ecosystems*. The preference is also given to larger areas, exception may* be made for rare and non-forest ecosystems*. If the managed area* is small, representative sample areas* of the same type may* be located compactly. If the managed area* is large, it is preferable that the spatial location of representative sample areas* reflects the distribution of native ecosystems* within the managed area*.
Indicator 6.5.3. Where some native ecosystems* identified according to Indicator* 6.5.1 do not exist or are inadequately represented as Representative Sample Areas*, samples of such ecosystems with the highest potential of restoration to their natural condition* are identified and designated as Representative Sample Areas* as specified in Indicator* 6.5.2.

Note: in practice such areas may* be selected from undermature, middle-aged and young stands composed of native species*, including late-successional tree species, considering possible species succession.

Indicator 6.5.4. Representative Sample Areas* of native ecosystems* are preserved in natural conditions*.

Indicator 6.5.5. The total size of Representative Sample Areas* in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* comprise a minimum 10% area of the managed area or areas*.

Criterion 6.6. The Organization* shall* effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species* and genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological diversity*, especially through habitat* management in the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.

Indicator 6.6.1. Based on the Best Available Information*, such as that identified in Annex C, The Organization* made a list of key habitats* (habitat features*) typical for the native ecosystems* of managed areas*, defined their identification characteristics and developed procedures for their identification and conservation* measures.

Note: The key habitats* are mainly identified at the level of harvest area (during timber harvesting both during delineation of harvest area and harvesting operations). Larger sites, such as sub-compartment (lesokhozyaystvenny vydel) and greater, if appropriate, should be identified in the process of HCV* identification. Such sites may* be identified at different stages of management planning. It is The Organization* that takes a decision whether such sites are referred to as HCV* or key habitats*.

Indicator 6.6.2. Key habitats* defined according to Indicator* 6.6.1 are protected.

Indicator 6.6.3. Where past management has eliminated key habitats*, reasonable* measures aimed at their restoration* are taken.

Note: Measures on restoration* of lost habitat features* may* be applied e.g. in secondary forests, in which trees corresponding to habitat features* no.11, 12, and 13 (see Annex C) are almost absent. In such cases individual trees or tree patches should be left in order to ensure that old-growth trees and deadwood at different stages of decomposition as well as species of living organisms depend on them will be present in future in the stand.

Indicator 6.6.4. Measures are in place to control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.

Directive: the indicator* is applicable only if The Organization* conducts such activities within the managed area*.
**Criterion 6.7.** *The Organization* shall protect or restore natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity. *The Organization* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.

**Note:** in the Indicators of the Criterion the term “water bodies” is used, as according to the Water Code of the Russian Federation it also covers natural watercourses, including temporary ones. The Indicators of the Criterion instead of the term riparian zones use the terms “water protection zones” and “near-shore protective belts” in accordance to the Water Code of the Russian Federation.

| Indicator 6.7.1. | The management regime in water protection zones and near-shore protective belts established in accordance to the Water Code of the Russian Federation is observed. |
| Indicator 6.7.2. | Where negative consequences as a result of The Organization’s past or present management activities are identified for water bodies, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate the damage. |

**Criterion 6.8.** *The Organization* shall manage the landscape in the Management Unit to maintain and/or restore a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience.

| Indicator 6.8.1. | The Organization’s workers in charge of management activities planning and performance are provided with the information about the conservation area network and respective management regimes. |
| Indicator 6.8.2. | *The Organization* shall ensure that species occurring in stands prior to harvest are preserved at the harvest area. |
| Directive: | this requirement does not mean that trees of all species occurring prior to harvest are preserved at each harvest area. |
| Indicator 6.8.3. | *The Organization* has identified the tree species that can become rare or extinct from the managed area or areas as a result of the management operations, and took measures to protect them. |
| Note: | It may be implemented by various means: through retention of tree clumps, undergrowth, identification of habitat features and conservation areas, etc. |
| Indicator 6.8.4. | In case of individual clearcuts (as well as after the final cut in the shelterwood system) greater than 15 ha, a mosaic forest landscape represented by wind resistant belts and tree clumps is maintained. The diameter (width) of the belts and tree clumps exceeds at least by one and a half times the average height of the preserved stand. The size of belts and clumps shall comprise minimum 10% area of the harvest area. |
| Directive: | any stand patches being preserved at the harvest area for any reason (seed tree clumps and strips, key habitats, Special Protection Parcels of Forests, etc.) may be counted as the above belts and tree clumps. When calculating the share of retention belts and tree clumps, one may count as such |
forest patches excluded from management operations (*Representative Sample Areas*, *HCV* forests, etc.) and areas where only selective cuts are used. In case when such patches exist within the 50-m strip along the border of the harvest area, the whole zone and such patches may* be also taken into account during the calculation of the proportion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion 6.9.</th>
<th>The Organization* shall* not convert natural forest* to plantations*, nor natural forests* or plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest* land use, except when the conversion:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 6.9.1.</th>
<th>There is no conversion of natural forest* to plantations*, nor conversion of natural forests* to non-forest* land use, nor conversion of plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) Affects a very limited portion* of the Management Unit*, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion 6.10.</th>
<th>Management Units* containing plantations* that were established on areas converted from natural forest* after November 1994 shall* not qualify for certification, except where:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization* was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) The conversion affected a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit* and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 6.10.1.</th>
<th>Based on Best Available Information*, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 6.10.2.</td>
<td>Areas converted from natural forest* to plantation* since November 1994 are not certified, except where:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) The Organization* provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) The total area of plantation* on sites converted from natural forest* since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit*.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

The Organization* shall* have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity and risks* of its management activities. The management plan* shall* be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote adaptive management*. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall* be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* and to justify management decisions.

**Criterion 7.1.** The Organization* shall*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and objectives* for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives* shall* be incorporated into the management plan*, and publicized.

Indicator 7.1.1. Policies that contribute to environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management, while considering meeting the requirements of the Russian legislation and the commitment to FSC Principles* and Criteria*, are developed and documented.

Indicator 7.1.2. Specific, operational management objectives* that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

Indicator 7.1.3. The Organization’s* policies and management objectives* are publicly available*.

*Note:* when meeting this requirement, the stated information may* be included in the publicly available* version of the summary of the management plan*.

**Criterion 7.2.** The Organization* shall* have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives* as established according to Criterion* 7.1. The management plan* shall* describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall* cover forest* management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of the planned activities.

Indicator 7.2.1. The management plan* includes specification of:

1) Natural resources and environmental values* defined in Principles* 6 and 9;
2) Social, economic and cultural resources and conditions according to Principles* 2-5, 6 and 9;
3) Social and environmental risks* relevant for Management Unit* defined in Criterion* 4.4 and Annex E.

Indicator 7.2.2. The management plan* includes documentation (procedures, guidelines, orders, agreements, etc.) with regard to:

1) Engagement* with interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders*, resolution of disputes* and grievances, as identified in Principles* 1, 2 and 7;
2) Planned management activities and timelines, selection of target species for forest regeneration*, silvicultural* methods applied, timber harvesting methods (including logging types) and equipment, as identified in Principle* 10;
3) The rationale for harvesting rates of timber products and their long-term* sustainability, as identified in Criterion* 5.2.
### Indicator 7.2.3. The management plan* includes measures to conserve* and/or restore*:

1. *Rare* and threatened species* and their habitats* according to Criterion* 6.4;
2. *Water bodies* and riparian zones* according to Criterion* 6.7;
3. *Landscapes* according to Criterion* 6.8;
4. *Representative Sample Areas* according to Criterion* 6.5;
5. *HCV* according to Criterion* 9.2.

### Indicator 7.2.4. The management plan* includes measures to assess, prevent and mitigate negative impacts* of management activities on:

1. *Environmental values* according to Criteria* 6.3 and 9.2.
2. *Social values according to Principles* 2-5, and Criterion* 9.2.

### Indicator 7.2.5. The management plan* includes the monitoring program according to Principle* 8, including the assessment of the following:

1. *Growth, yield and forest production harvesting rates according to Principle* 5;
2. *Environmental values* according to Principle* 6;
3. *Management activities consequences* according to Principles* 6 and 10;
4. *High Conservation Values* according to Principle* 9;
5. Monitoring based on engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or affected stakeholders* according to Principles* 2-5;
6. *Ecosystem services* according to Criterion* 5.1.

### Indicator 7.2.6. The management plan* includes cartographic material*, demonstrating:

1. Boundaries of managed areas*;
2. Distribution of forest stands among managed areas* by management designation (tselevoye naznachenie) and forest protection status (kategoriya zaschitnosti);
3. Stand assignment for harvesting within the managed areas*;
4. Planned forest regeneration*, silvicultural*, protection/conservation activities within the managed areas*;
5. Location of populated areas that can* be affected by management activities of The Organization*;
6. Boundaries of sites with customary* and legal rights* of third parties that use the area within or outside the Management Unit* that can* be affected by The Organization's* management activities.
7. *Other cartographic material* according to Indicators* 1.2.2, 3.1.2, 4.1.3, 6.4.2, 6.8.1 and 9.1.4, and "HCV Mapping" section of Annex D 1.

### Indicator 7.2.7. The management plan* is implemented.

### Criterion 7.3. The management plan* shall* include verifiable targets* by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed.
Indicator 7.3.1. *Verifiable targets* are defined to monitor the progress towards each *management objective*.

**Directive**: among them, predicted characteristics of the condition of a forest area (forest land distributions by age class and dominant tree species) by the termination date of a lease agreement, with a breakdown by forest inventory periods, is to be defined (in case when state forest management units (lesnichestvos) are being certified), by the end of validity date of its respective district-level forest management plan (lesokhozyaystvenny reglament).

Indicator 7.3.2. *The Organization* has established the frequency of monitoring of *verifiable targets* to assess the progress towards the *management objectives*.

**Criterion 7.4.** *The Organization* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

Indicator 7.4.1. The *management plan* is revised and updated in general at least once every 10 years.

Indicator 7.4.2. Individual elements of the *management plan* are revised and updated, if necessary:

1) Based on the results of the monitoring conducted considering the requirements of *Principle* 8.
2) Based on the results of audits conducted by a certification body.
3) Based on the results of *engagement* with *interested stakeholders* and *affected stakeholders*.
4) Based on the *Best Available Information*.
5) As a result of changing borders of the *Management Unit*.
6) As a result of changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.

**Criterion 7.5.** *The Organization* shall make publicly available a summary of the *management plan* free of charge. Excluding *confidential information*, other relevant components of the *management plan* shall be made available to *affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.

Indicator 7.5.1. A summary of the *management plan* in a format comprehensible to *interested stakeholders* and *affected stakeholders* including cartographic material and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

Indicator 7.5.2. Components of the *management plan* that are not made publicly available are available to *interested stakeholders* and *affected stakeholders* on request, considering the confidentiality of information. The fee charged by *The Organization* for delivering the information does not exceed the costs of request processing, reproduction and handling.

**Criterion 7.6.** *The Organization*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, proactively and transparently engage *affected stakeholders* in its management planning and monitoring processes, and *shall* engage *interested stakeholders* on request.
**Indicator 7.6.1.** Through *engagement* with *affected stakeholders*:

1. Relevant representatives and contact persons of *affected stakeholders* (including where appropriate, local authorities, institutions and organizations) are determined.
2. Mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions are determined.
3. All points discussed and all agreements reached are documented.
4. *Affected stakeholders* are familiarized with the protocols, in which all points discussed, decisions taken and agreements reached are registered.

**Indicator 7.6.2.** *Affected stakeholders* are provided with an opportunity for *engagement* with *The Organization* in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that *can* affect their interests.

**Indicator 7.6.3.** On request, *interested stakeholders* are provided with an opportunity for *engagement* in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that *can* affect their interests.

**Indicator 7.6.4.** The *engagement* with *affected stakeholders* in the planning processes is performed at least with regard to the areas of *The Organization’s current activity* with the amount, level of details and periodicity of *engagement* activities being greater in areas with:

1. Higher *intensity* of *The Organization’s* management activities (amount and duration of activities);
2. Where *The Organization’s* management activities *can* result in significant negative social, environmental and economic *consequences* for *local communities* and *Indigenous Peoples* according to *Indicator* 4.5.1.
### PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

*The Organization* shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the *management objectives*, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the *Management Unit*, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, in order to implement *adaptive management*.

**Note:** The *Organization* may use the monitoring data collected by executive authorities and research organizations, as well as own procedures for collecting information (internal audit procedure, contractor supervision and other).

**Criterion 8.1.** *The Organization* shall monitor the implementation of its *Management Plan*, including its policies and *management objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its *verifiable targets*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 8.1.1</th>
<th>Monitoring procedures are developed in which <em>verifiable targets</em> are set to assess the implementation of the <em>management plan</em>, including conformity with policies, achievement of <em>management objectives</em> and <em>verifiable targets</em> as specified in <em>Criteria</em> 7.1 and 7.3, as well as the frequency of monitoring.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 8.1.2</td>
<td><em>Verifiable targets</em> are monitored to assess the implementation of the <em>management plan</em> according to <em>Indicator</em> 8.1.1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Criterion 8.2.** *The Organization* shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the *Management Unit*, and changes in its environmental condition.

**Note:** The *Organization* may collect monitoring data in a single document or use the available procedures or documents.

| Indicator 8.2.1 | *The Organization* defines the characteristics to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring according to the *Indicators* 8.2.2-8.2.29 (if applicable). |

#### A) The Environmental Impact of Management Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 8.2.2</th>
<th>Information on the volumes of <em>forest regeneration</em> activities grouped by individual ways and methods is collected and analyzed according to the requirements in <em>Criterion</em> 10.1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 8.2.3</td>
<td>Information on the use of ecologically well-adapted species for <em>forest regeneration</em> is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of <em>Criterion</em> 10.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 8.2.4</td>
<td>Information on negative <em>consequences</em> associated with the use of <em>alien species</em> within the <em>Management Unit</em> is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of <em>Criterion</em> 10.3 (if applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 8.2.5</td>
<td>Information on negative <em>consequences</em> of the application of <em>fertilizers</em> for <em>environmental values</em> is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of <em>Criterion</em> 10.6 (if applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 8.2.6</td>
<td>Information on negative <em>consequences</em> of the use of <em>pesticides</em> for <em>environmental values</em> is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of <em>Criterion</em> 10.7 (if applicable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicator 8.2.7. Information on negative consequences* of the use of biological control agents* for environmental values* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 10.8 (if applicable).

Indicator 8.2.8. Information on negative consequences* of natural hazards* for environmental values* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements in Criterion* 10.9.

Indicator 8.2.9. Information on negative consequences* of construction, maintenance, utilization of forest roads and forest infrastructure*, forest regeneration* and silviculture* activities for environmental values* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 10.10.

Indicator 8.2.10. Information on negative consequences* of harvesting and extraction of timber and/or non-timber forest products* (if applicable) for environmental values* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 10.11.

Indicator 8.2.11. Information on negative consequences* of waste management* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 10.12.

B) Social Aspects of Management Activities

Indicator 8.2.12. Information on illegal activities is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 1.4.

Indicator 8.2.13. Information on compliance with law is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 1.5.

Indicator 8.2.14. Information on resolution of disputes* and grievances is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criteria* 1.6, 2.6 and 4.6.

Indicator 8.2.15. Information on compliance with workers* rights is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 2.1.

Indicator 8.2.16. Information on occupational health and safety is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 2.3.

Indicator 8.2.17. Information on workers* training is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 2.5, as well as of indicators* 1.5.3, 2.1.4, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 4.2.1, 4.5.3.

Indicator 8.2.18. Information on identification of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities* and their legal* and customary rights* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criteria* 3.1 and 4.1.

Indicator 8.2.19. Information on identification and protection* of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples* and local communities* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criteria* 9.1-9.3.

Indicator 8.2.20. Information on support to social and economic development of local communities* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 4.4.

Indicator 8.2.21. Information on actual compared to sustainable timber harvesting level* for all types of harvesting is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 5.2.

Indicator 8.2.22. Information on long-term* economic viability* is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of Criterion* 5.5.
Indicator 8.2.23. Information on maintenance of *High Conservation Values* 5 and 6 is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of *Criterion* 9.4.

**C) Changes in Environmental Conditions**

Indicator 8.2.24. Information on the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* **rare** and **threatened species** and their **habitats** is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of *Criterion* 6.4.

Indicator 8.2.25. Information on the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* **representative sample areas** is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of *Criterion* 6.5.

Indicator 8.2.26. Information on the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore **habitat features** is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of *Indicators* 6.6.1-6.6.3.

Indicator 8.2.27. Information on the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore **water bodies** is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of *Criterion* 6.7.

Indicator 8.2.28. Information on the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore **landscape values** is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of *Criterion* 6.8.

Indicator 8.2.29. Information on the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance **HCV** 1 to 4 is collected and analyzed according to the requirements of *Criterion* 9.4.

**Criterion 8.3** *The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

Indicator 8.3.1. The annual documented monitoring report is developed, which reflects:

1) The extent to which the policies, **management objectives** and **verifiable targets** (see *Criterion* 8.1) were achieved and reasons for the deviations from the set **objectives** and **verifiable targets**.

2) **Impacts** of management activities on the environment and social aspects, which *can* lead to negative **consequences** and causes of such **impacts** (see *Criterion* 8.2 A, B).

3) Changes in environmental conditions, if any, and causes of the identified changes (see *Criterion* 8.2, C).

4) Proposals for corrective actions to be included in the corresponding elements of the **Management Plan** (if necessary).

Indicator 8.3.2. **Adaptive management** is implemented so that monitoring results are considered in *The Organization’s* management planning and the activities aimed at implementation of the **Management Plan**.

Indicator 8.3.3. If monitoring results show non-conformities with the requirements of the FSC Standard, then **objectives**, **verifiable targets** and/or management activities are revised accordingly.

Indicator 8.3.4. The monitoring program is updated as new sources of information, monitoring methods and monitoring results become available.
**Criterion 8.4.** The Organization* shall* make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*.

Indicator 8.4.1. A summary of monitoring results, excluding confidential information*, in a format comprehensible to interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders* is made publicly available* at no cost.

Indicator 8.4.2. Monitoring results, which are not part of the summary, are provided to interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders* upon their request, excluding confidential information*.

**Directive:** The Organization* may* charge a fee for providing monitoring results upon request, but not above the costs of copying and delivery.

**Criterion 8.5.** The Organization* shall* have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit* that are marketed as FSC certified.

Indicator 8.5.1. A system is implemented to track and trace the flow of all forest products that are marketed as FSC certified.

Indicator 8.5.2. Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

1) Common/local and scientific species name;
2) Product name or description;
3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging site;
5) Logging date/period;
6) If processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Indicator 8.5.3. Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

1) Name and address of purchaser;
2) The date of sale;
3) Common/local and scientific species name;
4) Product description;
5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
6) Certificate code; and
7) FSC claim “FSC 100%” identifying products as FSC certified.
**PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES**

*The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*.

**Criterion 9.1.** *The Organization*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources, shall* assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit*, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values*:

- **HCV 1** – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered species, that are significant* at global, regional or national levels.
- **HCV 2** – Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape*-level ecosystems* and ecosystem* mosaics that are significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- **HCV 3** – Ecosystems* and habitats*. Rare*, threatened*, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.
- **HCV 4** – Critical* ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- **HCV 5** – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement* with these communities or Indigenous Peoples*.
- **HCV 6** – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*.

**Indicator 9.1.1.** Within the managed area* or areas*, HCVs* Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion* 9.1, are identified and their condition determined using Best Available Information* in accordance with Annex D1 (High Conservation Values).

**Note:** *The Organization* may*, if necessary, identify additional (not mentioned in the Annex D1) HCV* types and subtypes, if they are important from the standpoint of achieving the management objectives*.

**Indicator 9.1.2.** HCV* identification is made through engagement* with interested* and affected stakeholders* in accordance with Annex D1 (“Engagement with affected and interested stakeholders and involvement of experts”).

**Indicator 9.1.3.** *The Organization* identified all HCVs* prior to implementing any management activities (According to Annex D1, Section on HCV identification).

**Indicator 9.1.4.** The boundaries of sites containing HCV* are shown on cartographic materials* according to Annex D1 (Section HCV* Mapping) included in the management plan*. 
**Criterion 9.2.** The Organization* shall* develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.

Indicator 9.2.1. The Organization*, taking into account threats to HCVs* and the precautionary approach*, developed measures to maintain and/or enhance HCVs* within the Management Unit* and included them in the management plan*.

**Note:** the precautionary approach* in relation to HCV* management is described in the Annex D1 (Precautionary approach).

Indicator 9.2.2. HCV* conservation* measures are developed through engagement* with affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts in accordance with Annex D1 (“Engagement with affected and interested stakeholders, involvement of experts”).

**Directive:** once “strict conservation” management regime is set as conservation* measures for the identified HCV* (see “HCV Protection Measures in the Strategy for Maintaining HCVs”), The Organization* is not obliged to engage* with affected* and interested stakeholders* and experts to develop conservation* measures for such areas.

Indicator 9.2.3. The Organization* has excluded from management activities no less than 80% of the area of intact forest landscapes* within the Management Unit* or has undertaken special measures to maintain their values* as indicated in Annex D1 (Section 2.1. Intact Forest Landscapes). In the latter case, the share of the area of intact forest landscapes* excluded from management activities within the Management Unit* can* be further decreased, but not less than 30%.

**Criterion 9.3.** The Organization* shall* implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall* implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.

Indicator 9.3.1. HCV* management activities included in the management plan are implemented and prevent damage to HCV*.

Indicator 9.3.2. If the affected*, interested stakeholders* or experts provide substantiated information proving that The Organization’s* management activities threaten HCV* or the threat* for HCV* is identified by The Organization* based on the analysis of the monitoring results or other information sources, such activities cease immediately until HCV* conservation* measures are developed according to Indicators* 9.2.2 and 9.2.3 (including measures on HCV* restoration, if necessary).

Indicator 9.3.3. The Organization* observes the legally binding special protection* regime for Protected Nature Areas* located within the managed area or areas* as well as also ensures the conservation* of the values* for which this PNA* was established.
**Indicator 9.3.4.** *The Organization*, through *engagement* with *interested stakeholders* (first of all with the government bodies in charge of environmental protection and development of *PNA*; and with necessary involvement of experts and other *interested* and *affected stakeholders*) identified and implements activities that ensure *protection* of the *values* of candidate *PNA* in accordance with the proposed boundaries and *conservation* regimes, aimed to protect those *values*, which were the reason why it was proposed to establish these *PNAs*.

**Criterion 9.4.** *The Organization* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of *High Conservation Values*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective *protection*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and shall include *engagement* with *affected stakeholders*, *interested stakeholders* and experts.

**Indicator 9.4.1.** *The Organization* monitors the condition of the identified *HCVs*, effectiveness of the measures the *protection*, assesses the impact of management activities of *The Organization* and third parties, as well as the appearance of new information on *HCV* in accordance with the Annex D1 (Sources of information for identifying HCVs).

**Indicator 9.4.2.** The results of *HCV* monitoring are used to assess the effectiveness of *HCV conservation* measures and to correct them if necessary.

**Indicator 9.4.3.** If some *HCV* were lost or damaged as a result of the *Organization's* activities, *The Organization* implements actions aimed to *restore* *HCV*, or compensates the damage to them by applying stricter *conservation* measures in areas with other *HCV* of the appropriate size. These compensatory measures are developed through *engagement* with *affected stakeholders*, *interested stakeholders* and experts.

**Indicator 9.4.4.** *The Organization* provides opportunity of *engagement* in the *HCV* monitoring program to *affected* and *interested stakeholders* and experts upon request.
# Principle 10: Implementation of Management Activities

Management activities conducted by or for The Organization* for the Management Unit* shall* be selected and implemented consistent with The Organization’s* economic, environmental and social policies and objectives* and in compliance with the Principles* and Criteria* collectively.

### Criterion 10.1.

After harvest or in accordance with the management plan*, The Organization* shall*, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions*.

#### Indicator 10.1.1.

The Organization* implements forest regeneration* activities using target species in consistence with the management plan* and within the time periods specified by the law (Forest Regeneration Rules).

#### Indicator 10.1.2.

Thinning of young stands is done in the volume sufficient to achieve management objectives* of timely regeneration of target species including not only implementation of plans on forest regeneration* and thinning of young stands, but also the quality of these works.

#### Indicator 10.1.3.

Forest regeneration* activities ensure regeneration of tree species corresponding to local conditions (regeneration of vegetation to pre-harvest* conditions).

**Directive:** low-quality stands of natural origin may* be replaced by stands consisting of target species corresponding to local conditions.

#### Indicator 10.1.4.

When implementing forest regeneration* activities, environmental values*, including habitat features* according to Criteria* 6.4 and 6.6, are protected.

### Criterion 10.2.

The Organization* shall* use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the management objectives*. The Organization* shall* use native species* and local genotypes* for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

#### Indicator 10.2.1.

To ensure forest regeneration*, native species* and local genotypes*, as well as species ecologically adapted to a specific site and in accordance with management objectives* are used.

### Criterion 10.3.

The Organization* shall* only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

#### Indicator 10.3.1.

The Organization* does not use alien species* for reforestation, except in city forests with the purpose of urban beautification, for protective afforestation, in plantations of decorative or New Year trees in specially designated nurseries, as well as in cases when there is clear and convincing justification of the need of their use.

#### Indicator 10.3.2.

Alien species* are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can* be controlled. (See also Indicator* 10.2.1).

#### Indicator 10.3.3.

Measures implemented to control alien species* used by The Organization*, do not allow their spread outside the area in which they are established.

**Directive:** this requirement refers only to control over tree species.
Criterion 10.4 The Organization* shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*.

Indicator 10.4.1. Genetically modified organisms* are not used.

Criterion 10.5 The Organization* shall* use silvicultural* practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.

Indicator 10.5.1. When implementing silvicultural* practices, environmental values* are protected according to Criteria* 6.3, 6.4, 6.6–6.8.

Criterion 10.6. The Organization* shall* minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers*. When fertilizers* are used, The Organization* shall* demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural* systems that do not require fertilizers*, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*, including soils.

Indicator 10.6.1. The use of fertilizers* is permitted only in forest nurseries, as well as for rehabilitation of degraded forest and non-forest lands (quarries and other objects of forest and non-forest infrastructure*).

Indicator 10.6.2. Types, rates, frequencies and sites of application of fertilizers* are documented.

Indicator 10.6.3. When fertilizers* are used, damage caused by their application to environmental values* is prevented or mitigated.

Criterion 10.7 The Organization* shall* use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organization* shall* not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values* and human health.

Indicator 10.7.1. Integrated pest management (including silvicultural* methods) is used resulting in non-use or minimization in application of pesticides*.

Directive: if application of pesticides* is unavoidable, objective evidence is to be presented to demonstrate that pesticides* application is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

Indicator 10.7.2. The use of pesticides complies with FSC Pesticide Policy FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0.

Indicator 10.7.3. Records of pesticide* usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location of use and reason for use.

Indicator 10.7.4. The use of pesticides* complies with ILO requirements regarding the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.


Indicator 10.7.5. Application methods for pesticides* minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding territories.

Note: it implies that the use of pesticides* ensures appropriate pest control while using the least quantity of pesticides* and safe application methods.

Indicator 10.7.6. The Organization* prevents, mitigates and/or repairs damage to environmental values* and human health from pesticide* use where damage occurs, including by selecting compounds, method, time and pattern of use, which pose the least risk* of harm to humans and non-target species.

Criterion 10.8. The Organization* shall* minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of biological control agents* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols*. When biological control agents* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*.

Indicator 10.8.1. The use of biological control agents* is minimized and controlled.

Indicator 10.8.2. Use of biological control agents* complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols*.

Note: See FAO Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control.

Indicator 10.8.3. The use of biological control agents* is recorded, including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.

Indicator 10.8.4. Damage to environmental values* caused by the use of biological control agents* is prevented, mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Criterion 10.9 The Organization* shall* assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.

Indicator 10.9.1. Risks* of possible negative consequences* of natural hazards* (at least such as forest fires, large-scale windfall, mass outbreaks of pests and deseases) on infrastructure*, forest* resources and local communities* in the Management Unit* are assessed.

Note: The Organization* may* add assessment of the risks* of other natural hazards* typical for the Management Unit*.

Indicator 10.9.2. The risk* for management activities within the Management Unit* to increase the frequency, distribution and severity of negative consequences* of natural hazards* is identified.

Indicator 10.9.3. Measures to reduce the risks* of negative consequences* according to the Indicators* 10.9.1 and 10.9.2 proportionate to scale* of management activities are developed and implemented.
**Criterion 10.10** The Organization* shall manage infrastructural development*, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.

Indicator 10.10.1. During construction, maintenance and utilization of forest roads and forest infrastructure*, implementation of forest regeneration* and other management practices (lesokhozyaystvennye raboty), The Organization* complies with the requirements on protection* of water resources, soils, habitats* of rare* and threatened species* and other environmental values* in part which is not covered by the measures to meet the requirements of the indicators* of Criteria* 6.3–6.8.

**Directive:** here management practices include forest tending, fire safety and sanitary activities.

Indicator 10.10.2. When damage to water bodies*, soils, rare* and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and other environmental values* associated with The Organization’s* management activities was identified, measures are implemented in timely manner* to minimize or mitigate the damage by modifying management activities according to adaptive management* principles.

Indicator 10.10.3. The Organization* controls the water quality in the following cases:

1) if pesticides* are applied for treatment of managed area or areas*;
2) if maintenance of the water quality is one of the management objectives*;
3) if there are clear signs of worsening of water quality caused by management activities.

**Directive:** The Organization* identifies which water bodies* require control of water quality based on the material safety data sheet. If pollution of water bodies* nearby the sites of pesticides* application was detected, The Organization* identifies the polluted area and implements measures to remove pollutants.

**Criterion 10.11.** The Organization* shall* manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* so that environmental values* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.

Indicator 10.11.1. Instructions to protect* environmental values* when harvesting and extracting timber and/or non-timber forest products* are developed and introduced according to the requirements of Criteria* 6.3, 6.4, 6.6–6.8.

Indicator 10.11.2. Loss of merchantable timber and non-timber forest products* during harvesting (extraction) is minimized consistent with adaptive management*.

**Note:** regarding retention of residual trees to protect* environmental values* see Indicator* 10.11.3.

Indicator 10.11.3. After all types of logging habitat features* are protected at harvest areas according to Indicators* 6.6.1 and 6.6.2, including wind resistant habitat features* under condition that their retention does not threaten workers* safety, does not prevent forest regeneration* and does not negatively affect forest sanitary condition.
Indicator 10.11.4. If damage to *environmental values* occurs during timber harvesting and/or harvesting and extraction of *non-timber forest products*, actions are undertaken to exclude the possibility of such a damage in future.

Indicator 10.11.5. When harvesting timber and extraction of *non-timber forest products*, damage to conserved *habitat features* as well as other *environmental values* is not permitted.

**Criterion 10.12.** *The Organization* shall* dispose of *waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.

Indicator 10.12.1. Disposal of *waste materials* is done in an environmentally appropriate way.

Indicator 10.12.2. Instructions for disposal of industrial and domestic *waste materials* are developed and introduced.

Indicator 10.12.3. Industrial and domestic *waste materials* are disposed in line with instructions developed in accordance with *Indicator* 10.12.2.
14. Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard

Annex A. Minimum list of applicable laws: Russian Internationally-ratified treaties, conventions and agreements and Federation regulations

Applicable laws* include the Constitution of the Russian Federation; statutory regulations (approved by the federal legislative body) – federal laws including codes; by-laws (presidential decrees, government orders, regulations by federal executive bodies, etc.), laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, international treaties, conventions and agreements ratified by the Russian Federation. Officially, a precedent does not serve as a source of law in the Russian Federation; that is why the precedent law (judicial legislation) is not included in the applicable laws*. The certification assessment does not require full checking of compliance with the regulations stated in the annex, but with the key elements only, which are relevant to meet the requirements under the FSC Principles* and Criteria*, indicators* of this standard and management objectives* of The Organization*.

For assessment all statutory regulations shall* be applied in their latest valid version.

Table 1. Minimum list of applicable laws* and regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Statutory regulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Legal* rights to harvest</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1. Land tenure* and management rights</td>
<td>Forest Code of the Russian Federation No.200-FZ as of December 04 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation covering land tenure* rights, including customary rights* as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal* methods to obtain tenure* rights and management rights. It also covers legal* registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses</td>
<td>Federal Law No.129-FZ as of August 08 2001 On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tax Code of the Russian Federation No.146-FZ (part one) as of July 31 1998</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.218-FZ as of July 13 2015 On State Registration of Immovable Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2. Concession licenses</td>
<td>Forest Code of the Russian Federation No.200-FZ as of December 04 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest* concession licenses, including the use of legal* methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses</td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.445-FZ as of October 28 2015 On Approval of the Order of Development and Conclusion of the Concession Agreement of a Forest Area Owned by State or Municipality</td>
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<td>Any national or sub-national legal* requirements for</td>
<td>Forest Plans of Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Category</td>
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<td>management planning, including conducting forest* inventories, having a forest* management plan* and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent* authorities</td>
<td>District-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvennye reglamenty lesnichestv i lesoparkov)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Federal Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation (Rosleskhoz) No.69 as of February 29 2012 On Approval of the Content of a Forest Development Project and the Procedure for its Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.122 as of March 29 2018 On Approval of Forest Management Instruction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.17 as of January 16 2015 On Approval of the Form of the Forest Declaration, Its Filling and Submission Procedure, and Requirements to the Digital Format of the Forest Declaration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Federal Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation (Rosleskhoz) No.318 as of July 26 2011 On Approval of the Procedure for Development and Conclusion of Forest Stand Sale Agreements for Forests Located on Lands in State or Municipal Ownership and a Sample Form for a Forest Stand Sale Agreement³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</td>
<td>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No.310 as of May 22 2007 On Payment Rates for a Forest Resource Volume Unit and Payment Rates for an Area Unit of a Forest Stand in the Federal Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest* harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest* products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification</td>
<td>³ For certification of lesnichestvos only. ⁴ For certification of lesnichestvos only.</td>
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<td>2.2. Value added taxes and other sales taxes</td>
<td>Tax Code of the Russian Federation No.117-FZ (part two) as of August 05 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest* (standing stock sales)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3. Income and profit taxes</td>
<td>Tax Code of the Russian Federation No.117-FZ (part two) as of August 05 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest* products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Timber harvesting activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1. Timber harvesting regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any legal* requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall* be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall* also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall* be considered</td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment No.474 as of September 13 2016 On Approval of Wood Harvesting Rules and Peculiarities of Wood Harvesting in Lesnichestvos and Lesoparks Stated in Article 23 of the Forest Code of the Russian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment No.375 as of 29.06.2016 On Approval of Forest Regeneration Rules</td>
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<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.375 as of 29.06.2016 On Approval of Forest Regeneration Rules</td>
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<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.367 as of June 2 2016 On Approval of Types of Timber Harvesting Works, Order and Subsequence of their Implementation, Template of Technological Map of Harvesting Operations, Template of Harvest Area Surveillance Report and Order of Harvest Area Surveillance</td>
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<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation No.181 as of July 16 2007 On Approval of Peculiarities of Use, Tending, Protection, Reforestation for Forests Located in Water Protection Zones, Forests Performing Protection Functions for Natural and Other Objects, Valuable Forests as well as Forests Located in Specially Protected Forest Areas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>District-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvennye reglamenty) of lesnichestvos and lesoparks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.283 as of June 8 2017 On Approval of Peculiarities of Implementation of Prophylactic and Rehabilitative Activities in Zones of Forests subject to Radioactive Pollution</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Federal Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation (Rosleskhoz) No.513 as of December 05 2011 On Approval of the List of Tree and Shrub Species for which Timber Harvesting is Not Permitted</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lists of rare* and threatened species* included in the Red Data Books of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation approved by relevant executive bodies</td>
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<td>District-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvennye reglamenty) of lesnichestvos and lesoparks</td>
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<td>Forest Code of the Russian Federation No.200-FZ as of December 04 2006</td>
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<td>Federal Law No.33-FZ as of March 14 1995 On Protected Nature Areas</td>
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<td>Water Code of the Russian Federation as of June 03 2006 No.74-FZ</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation No.181 as of July 16 2007 On Approval of Peculiarities of Use, Tending, Protection and Reforestation for Forests Located in Protected Nature Areas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.52-FZ as of April 24 1995 On Wildlife</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.264 as of May 29 2017 On Approval of Peculiarities of Protection in Forest of Rare and Endangered Trees, Shrubs, Lianas and Other Forest Plants Listed in the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation or Red Data Books of Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Convention on Biological Diversity (adopted in Rio de Janeiro as of May 22 1992)</td>
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<td>Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Wildlife Habitat (adopted in Ramsar as of February 02 1971) (The Protocol signed in Paris as of December 03 1982)</td>
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<td>Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (adopted in Paris as of November 16 1972)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3. Environmental requirements</td>
<td>Federal Law No.7-FZ as of January 10 2002 On Environmental Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection*</td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.474 as of September 13 2016 On Approval of the Rules for Timber Harvesting and Peculiarities of Timber Harvesting in</td>
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<td>of environmental values* including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest* machineries, use of pesticides* and other chemicals*, biodiversity conservation*, air quality, protection* and restoration* of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure*, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.</td>
<td>Lesnichestvos and Lesoparks stated in Article 23 of the Forest Code of the Russian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.367 as of May 27 2016 On Approval of Types of Timber Harvesting Works, Order and Subsequence of their Implementation, Template of Technological Map of Harvesting Operations, Template of Harvest Area Surveillance Report and Order of Harvest Area Surveillance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.96-FZ as of May 04 1999 On Atmospheric Air Protection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.89-FZ as of June 24 1998 On Production and Consumption Waste</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.375 as of June 29 2016 On Approval of Reforestation Rules</td>
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<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation No.185 as of July 16 2007 On Approval of Forest Tending Rules</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.109-FZ as of July 19 1997 On Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.283 as of June 8 2017 On Approval of Peculiarities of Implementation of Prophylactic and Rehabilitative Activities in Zones of Forests subject to Radioactive Pollution</td>
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<td>District-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvenny reglamenty) of lesnichestvos and lesoparks</td>
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<td>Order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation No.835n as of November 02 2015</td>
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<td>Category</td>
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<td>persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations)</td>
<td>On Approval of Labor Protection Rules in Timber Harvesting, Woodworking and Forestry Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order of Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleskhoz) of the Russian Federation No. 213 as of December 23 1998 On Adopting Standard Instructions for Workplace Safety for Main Professions and Job Types in Forest Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (Table 1 from the Code of Practice is given in Table 2 of the Annex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5. Legal employment</td>
<td>Labor Code of the Russian Federation No. 197-FZ as of December 30 2001 (articles 3-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association</td>
<td>Federal Law No.212-FZ as of July 24 2009 On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation and to the Federal Fund for the Obligatory Medical Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Sector Agreement of the Russian Federation for 2018-2020 (approved by the All-Russia Industrial Union of Employers &quot;Russian Union of Timber Industrialists and Timber Exporters&quot; and Public Organization Forest Industries Workers’ Professional Union of the Russian Federation)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forest Sector Organizations Agreement for 2018-2020 (approved by the Public Organization Forest Industries Workers’ Professional Union of the Russian Federation and All-Russia Industrial Union of Pulp and Paper Companies and All-Russia Industrial Union of Furniture Manufacturers and Wood Processing Companies on December 27 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.62 as of May 31 2002 On the Citizenship of the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6. ILO Conventions</td>
<td>ILO 29: Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (1930) (USSR was a member since 1956);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ILO 87: Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (1948) (member since 1956);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ILO 98: Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively (1949) (member since 1956);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Statutory regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Third parties’ rights

4.1. Customary rights*
Legislation covering customary rights* relevant to forest* harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights

4.2. Free Prior and Informed Consent*
Legislation covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with the transfer of forest* management rights and customary rights* to The Organization* in charge of the harvesting operation

4.3. Indigenous Peoples*’ rights
Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous Peoples* as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure*, and rights to use certain forest* related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest* lands

ILO 169: The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (1989) (not ratified)
Federal Law No. 82-FZ as of April 30 1999 On Guarantees of Indigenous small-numbered Nations Rights in the Russian Federation
Federal Law No.49-FZ as of May 07 2001 On Territories of Traditional Nature Use by Indigenous small-numbered Nations of the Russian North, Siberia and the Russian Far East

5. Trade and transport

5.1. Classification of species, quantities, qualities
Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested

Forest Code of the Russian Federation No.200-FZ as of December 04 2006
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Statutory regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally</td>
<td>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (OKVED2) OK 029-2014 (NACE ver. 2) and Russian National Classification of Products (OKPD2) OK 034-2014 (CPC 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescribed taxes and fees</td>
<td>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No.1161 as of November 04 2014 On Approval of Procedure for Labeling Valuable Wood Species (Oak, Beech, Ash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5.2. Trade and transport</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All required trading and transport permits <em>shall</em> exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest* operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Code of the Russian Federation No.200-FZ as of December 04 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No.272 as of April 15 2011 On Approval of Automobile Transportation Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Merchant Shipping Code of the Russian Federation No.81-FZ as of April 30 1999</td>
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<td>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No.1161 On Approval of Procedure for Labeling Valuable Wood Species (Oak, Beech, Ash) as of November 04 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No.11 On Approval of Rules for Submission of Declarations on Transactions with timber as of January 06 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5.3. Offshore trading and transfer pricing</strong> Legislation regulating offshore trading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution of the Customs Union Committee No.257 as of May 20 2010 On the Procedure for Filling the Customs Declarations and Customs Declaration Forms (jointly with the Guidelines on for Filling the Declarations for the Goods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.311-FZ as of November 27 2010 On Customs Regulation in the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution of the Eurasian Economic Commission Council No.54 as of July 16 2012 On Approval of the Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union and the Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5.4. Custom regulations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution of the Customs Union Committee No.257 as of May 20 2010 On the Procedure for Filling the Customs Declarations and Customs Declaration Forms (jointly with the Guidelines on for Filling the Declarations for the Goods)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal Law No.311-FZ as of November 27 2010 On Customs Regulation in the Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Resolution of the Eurasian Economic Commission Council No.54 as of July 16 2012 On Approval of the Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union and the Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Statutory regulation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (jointly with the List of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates, and plants whose export, re-export, and import ...) (adopted in Washington as of March 03 1973)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of animal and plant species under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (approved by Rosprirodnadzor) effective since June 12 2013</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.297 as of June 30 2015 On Approval of the Administrative Procedure for the Federal Service for Supervision in Area of the Use of Natural Resources to Provide the State Service on Issuance of Permits for Export from the Russian Federation and Import to the Russian Federation of Threatened Wild Species of Flora and Fauna , their Parts and Derivates subject to CITES Convention as of March 31973, except for sturgeon species of fish and their products, including caviar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of the Federal Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation No.512 as of December 05 2011 Rules for Harvesting and Collection of Non-Timber Forest Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Statutory regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefits and management rights related to ecosystem services*. National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for ecosystem services*. Also includes legal business registration* and tax registration, including relevant legal* required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to ecosystem services* (including tourism)</td>
<td>Federal Law No.166-FZ as of December 20 2004 On Fishing and Conservation of Aquatic Biological Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Code of the Russian Federation No.200-FZ as of December 04 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Personal protective equipment (PPE) required when implementing forest* operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts of the body to be protected:</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Trunk, arms, legs</th>
<th>Hands</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Eyes/face</th>
<th>Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPE normally appropriate:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety boots or shoes¹</td>
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<td>Safety trouser s²</td>
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<td>Close-fitting clothing</td>
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<td>Glove s¹</td>
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<td>Safety helmet</td>
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<td>Goggles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visor (mesh)</td>
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<td>ear muffs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planting¹</td>
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<tr>
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<td>✓ ⁵</td>
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<tr>
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<td>✓ ⁶</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weeding/cleaning</td>
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<td>Smooth-edged tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain-saw</td>
<td>✓ ⁷</td>
<td>✓ ⁵</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brush saw</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- with metal blade</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
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<tr>
<td>- with nylon filament</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotating knife/flail</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ ⁶</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pesticide application</td>
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<td>To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique</td>
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<td>Hand tools</td>
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<td>✓ ¹⁰</td>
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<td>Felling¹¹</td>
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<td>✓ ¹²</td>
<td>✓ ¹²</td>
<td>✓ ¹²</td>
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<td>✓ ⁵</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
<td>✓ ⁸</td>
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<td>Debarking</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of the body to be protected:</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>Trunk, arms, legs</td>
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<td>Hearing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE normally appropriate:</td>
<td>Safety boots or shoes&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Safety trousers&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Close-fitting clothing</td>
<td>Gloves</td>
<td>Safety helmet</td>
<td>Goggles</td>
<td>Visor (mesh)</td>
<td>Ear muffs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanized</th>
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<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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**Splitting**

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**Extraction**

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<th>✓&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chute</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Animal</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</tbody>
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<th>Mechanized - skidder</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
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<th>✓&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- forewarder</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cable crane</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;14&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- helicopter</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;14&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>✓&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Stacking/loading</th>
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<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
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**Chipping**

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<th>✓</th>
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</thead>
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**Tree climbing<sup>17</sup>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Using a chainsaw</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>✓&lt;sup&gt;18&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<th>✓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not using a chainsaw</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used.

<sup>2</sup>With integrated steel toe for medium or heavy loads.

<sup>3</sup>Safety trousers incorporating clogging material, in hot climates/weather chain-saw leggings or chaps maybe used. Safety trousers and chap contain fibres that are inflammable and melt, and should not be worn during fire-fighting.

<sup>4</sup>Ear plugs and ear valves not generally suitable for forestry because of risk of infection.
4. For planting of chemically treated plants and for dipping of plants in chemicals see relevant section of Chapter 13 of the Code ILO.

5. When planting spiny seedlings or chemically treated plants.

6. When noise level at work position exceeds 85dB (A).

7. Chain-saw boots with protective guarding at front vamp and instep.

8. Cut-resistant material incorporated in the back of the left hand.

9. When falling branches are likely to cause injury.

10. When pruning to a height exceeding 2.5 m.

11. Felling includes debranching and crosscutting.

12. When using a handsaw.

13. When extracting near unstable trees or branchwood.

14. Only if manipulating logs; gloves with heavy-duty palm if handling wire choker rope or tether line.

15. Highly visible colours.

16. With chin strap.

17. For required treeclimbing equipment see Chapter 15 of the Code ILO.

18. Climbing helmets are preferable; if they are not available, safety helmets with chin straps may be used.


Article 1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law.

Article 2: Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3. Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4: Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 7: (1) Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. (2) Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8: (1) Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

Article 9: Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10: Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

Article 12: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.

Article 17: 1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law. 3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.

Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.
Article 20: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. 2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

Article 23: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

Article 25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Article 26: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. 2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

Article 28: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent. 2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

Article 31: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

Article 32: 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.

Article 34: Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Article 40: Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such
a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Applicable articles of ILO Convention 169 (1989)

Article 1: 1. This Convention applies to:

a) tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations;

b) peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.

2. Self-identification as indigenous or tribal shall be regarded as a fundamental criterion for determining the groups to which the provisions of this Convention apply.

Article 3: 1. Indigenous and tribal peoples shall enjoy the full measure of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. The provisions of the Convention shall be applied without discrimination to male and female members of these peoples.

2. No form of force or coercion shall be used in violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the peoples concerned, including the rights contained in this Convention.

Article 4: 1. Special measures shall be adopted as appropriate for safeguarding the persons, institutions, property, labour, cultures and environment of the peoples concerned.

2. Such special measures shall not be contrary to the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

Article 5: In applying the provisions of this Convention:

a) the social, cultural, religious and spiritual values and practices of these peoples shall be recognised and protected, and due account shall be taken of the nature of the problems which face them both as groups and as individuals;

b) the integrity of the values, practices and institutions of these peoples shall be respected;

c) policies aimed at mitigating the difficulties experienced by these peoples in facing new conditions of life and work shall be adopted, with the participation and co-operation of the peoples affected.

Article 7: 1. The peoples concerned shall have the right to decide their own priorities for the process of development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use, and to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development. In addition, they shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans and programmes for national and regional development which can affect them directly.

Article 8: 1. In applying national laws and regulations to the peoples concerned, due regard shall be had to their customs or customary law.

Article 14: 1. The rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognised. In addition, measures shall be taken in appropriate cases to safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities. Particular attention shall be paid to the situation of nomadic peoples and shifting cultivators in this respect.

Article 15: 1. The rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specially safeguarded. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources.

Article 16: 1. Subject to the following paragraphs of this Article, the peoples concerned shall not be removed from the lands which they occupy.
2. Where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary as an exceptional measure, such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent. Where their consent cannot be obtained, such relocation shall take place only following appropriate procedures established by national laws and regulations, including public inquiries where appropriate, which provide the opportunity for effective representation of the peoples concerned.

3. Whenever possible, these peoples shall have the right to return to their traditional lands, as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist.

4. When such return is not possible, as determined by agreement or, in the absence of such agreement, through appropriate procedures, these peoples shall be provided in all possible cases with lands of quality and legal status at least equal to that of the lands previously occupied by them, suitable to provide for their present needs and future development. Where the peoples concerned express a preference for compensation in money or in kind, they shall be so compensated under appropriate guarantees.

5. Persons thus relocated shall be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury.

**Article 17:**
1. Procedures established by the peoples concerned for the transmission of land rights among members of these peoples shall be respected.

2. The peoples concerned shall be consulted whenever consideration is being given to their capacity to alienate their lands or otherwise transmit their rights outside their own community.

3. Persons not belonging to these peoples shall be prevented from taking advantage of their customs or of lack of understanding of the laws on the part of their members to secure the ownership, possession or use of land belonging to them.

**Article 20:**
2. Governments shall do everything possible to prevent any discrimination between workers* belonging to the peoples concerned and other workers*, in particular as regards:

   a) admission to employment, including skilled employment, as well as measures for promotion and advancement;
   b) equal remuneration for work of equal value;
   c) medical and social assistance, occupational safety and health, all social security benefits and any other occupationally related benefits, and housing;
   d) the right of association and freedom for all lawful trade union activities, and the right to conclude collective agreements with employers or employers’ organisations.

3. The measures taken shall include measures to ensure:

   a) that workers belonging to the peoples concerned, including seasonal, casual and migrant workers in agricultural and other employment, as well as those employed by labour contractors, enjoy the protection afforded by national law and practice to other such workers in the same sectors, and that they are fully informed of their rights under labour legislation and of the means of redress available to them;
   b) that workers belonging to these peoples are not subjected to working conditions hazardous to their health, in particular through exposure to pesticides or other toxic substances;
   c) that workers belonging to these peoples are not subjected to coercive recruitment systems, including bonded labour and other forms of debt servitude;
   d) that workers belonging to these peoples enjoy equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment for men and women, and protection from sexual harassment.

**Article 21:** Members of the peoples concerned shall enjoy opportunities at least equal to those of other citizens in respect of vocational training measures.

**Article 23:**
1. Handicrafts, rural and community-based industries, and subsistence economy and traditional activities of the peoples concerned, such as hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, shall be recognised as important factors in the maintenance of their cultures and in their economic self-reliance and development. Governments shall, with the participation of these people and whenever appropriate, ensure that these activities are strengthened and promoted.

In Russian Federation, for the purpose of this standard, communities of people from the following list may* refer to Indigenous Peoples*:

1) Indigenous Peoples* according to the law of the Russian Federation. In legislation there is only the notion of indigenous small-numbered peoples. According to Federal Law No. 82-FZ of April 30 1999 ‘On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small-numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation’, indigenous small-numbered peoples of Russia are peoples living in territories of traditional ancestral settlements, preserving traditional livelihoods, activities and crafts, having a population of less than 50 thousand people and self-recognizing themselves as individual ethnic communities. Russian Government Decree No. 255 of March 24 2000 approved the Common List of Small-numbered Indigenous Peoples of Russia. In several subjects of the Russian Federation there are regional lists of Indigenous Peoples*.

2) Indigenous Peoples* whose population is more than 50 thousand, such as Buryats, Karelians, Komi, Yakuts, Tuvans and other titular nations of republics and autonomous districts of the Russian Federation, many communities of whom practice traditional ways of the use of natural resources.

3) Minor ethnic groups identifying themselves as Indigenous Peoples*, for example, Izhma Komi and Pomors.

4) Special ethnic and cultural groups, for example, groups of old inhabitants (Old Believers) that possess a distinctive culture and self-identification.

The complexity of the ethnic composition and socio-cultural diversity of local communes of Russia does not permit giving a full description of all ethnic and cultural groups; therefore, provisions of Principle* 3 shall* apply to any group that satisfies the Directive to indicator* 3.1.1 of this standard.

The Organization* interacts not with Indigenous Peoples* as a whole, but with a particular community (obschina, settlement, group, etc.) of Indigenous Peoples* which is affected or can* be affected by The Organization’s* management activities. To identify communities of Indigenous Peoples* that can* be impacted by The Organization’s* management activities, Best Available Information* may* be used:

- the Common List of small-numbered Indigenous Peoples of Russian Federation approved by the government of the Russian Federation;
- the List of Areas of Traditional Residence and Traditional Activities of small-numbered Indigenous Peoples of Russian Federation approved by the government of the Russian Federation;
- letters of inquiry to local self-government bodies;
- letters of inquiry to the Russian national or regional associations of small-numbered indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation and/or to non-government organizations that are the members of the Association;
- consultations with interested stakeholders* and/or experts.

The traditional character of the use of natural resources by Indigenous Peoples* communities should* be assessed, for example, using the following criteria:

- the area of traditional use of natural resources is divided into land parcels, the boundaries of which are recognized by the members of the community (obschina);
- traditional use of natural resource is practiced for several generations of the community members or their descendants seek to restore them;
- traditional use of natural resources is a substantial source of income or a source of resources for the community members;
- members of the Indigenous Peoples* community have customary (including traditional) rights* and/or legally* registered rights to land parcels of traditional use of natural resources (concession, free of charge use) or undertake relevant efforts to receive legal* recognition of their lands (if this is required by law);
- according to the opinion of experts and members of the local population, traditional use of natural resources by the community does not lead to depletion of the resources used.
Annex B3 (new). Customary Rights (Reference Materials)

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 (public consent to them), acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Therefore, customary rights* are understood as a system of norms and rules of conduct based not on the officially adopted laws and regulations, but on traditions and customs developed over a long period of time within a specific area.

A customary right* can* be recognized as legal provision to the extent not contrary to the law. In many cases customary right's* norms are not documented on paper.

Customary rights* can* be either individual or collective

The customary rights* holder (subject) can* be either a single individual or a collective body (a community within which each member is a holder of customary rights* attributed to the group).

Customary rights* can* be expressed not only through action, but also through inaction towards the object of customary rights*.

Criteria of customary rights*

1) duration: actions must represent a long-established practice repeated over a long term;
2) consistency: actions must represent consistent habitual practices, which include both action and inaction (inaction, for example, can* be understood as a ban on visiting or using a particular forest site);
3) distribution: they are present in the area of a particular geographical or sociological unit;
4) the holders of customary rights* can* be people living (permanently or periodically) in proximity to the area where customary rights* apply;
5) the holder of customary rights* must maintain a lifestyle which makes them dependent (economically or culturally) on the use of a site, resource or object for which they claim their rights;
6) individual customary rights* must be recognized by the group of customary rights* holders.

Examples of customary rights* (providing the criteria for customary rights* are met):

− The right to use non-timber forest resources: collecting mushrooms, berries, medicinal and edible plants, etc. in a particular area;
− The right to hunting, amateur fishing, beekeeping (forest beekeeping), using related infrastructure (facilities, trails) in a particular area;
− The right to use hunting grounds, trails (traps) and hunting cabins;
− The right to engage in worship practices or maintain cultural traditions in a particular area;
− The right to make hay in a particular area;
− The right to use resources for traditional handcrafts.

This list of examples is not exhaustive.
Annex B4 (new). FPIC

1. According to the Glossary, *Free, Prior and Informed Consent* (FPIC) is a juridical condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. FPIC includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval.

The right for *indigenous Peoples* and *local communities* for FPIC is defined by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 (The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention). Following the respective provisions of these international documents, FSC extends its scope of application to *The Organizations* being certified to obtain FPIC from *Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities* in cases specified in Criteria 3.2 and 4.2.

The right for FPIC is primarily aimed at protection of traditional lifestyles of *Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities* and sources of their livelihoods in case of both are really threatened. The FPIC is to be used in cases when other mechanisms, such as dispute resolution or damage reparation procedures, or mapping of social HCVs, etc., are not sufficient to protect the rights of *Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities*. FPIC shall not be used as a substitute for such mechanisms.

2. The FPIC concept is about fairly and rightfully set customary and legal rights based on long-established use of a specific area and/or natural resources on this area associated with traditional management activity, traditional fishing, hunting and handicrafts, or special religious, sacred or spiritual significance of the area associated with the traditional lifestyles.

The necessity to obtain FPIC is stated in Criteria 3.2, 3.3, 3.6, 4.2, and 4.8. Thus, FPIC must be obtained from *Indigenous Peoples* or *local communities* in two cases:

   a) according to Criteria 3.2, 3.3 and 4.2, to determine if *Indigenous Peoples* or *local communities* whose legal or customary rights for a particular area and its resources located within or nearby the *Management Unit* and associated with their traditional activity can be affected by The Organization’s* planned management activities agree with such activities and the way they are planned;

   b) according to Criteria 3.6 and 4.8, to obtain a consent from *Indigenous Peoples* or *local communities*, if The Organization* being certified is intended to use their traditional knowledge.

There were no cases of the use of traditional knowledge of *Indigenous Peoples* or *local communities* by harvesting companies in the Russian Federation so far, so the b) case is not taken into account.

3. FPIC has no veto power. FPIC aims at reaching an agreement between a community and The Organization with regard to the character, scope and restrictions of management activities within a certain part of the *managed area*, for which or resources of which the community possesses legal or customary rights associated with their traditional management activity, traditional fishing, hunting and handicrafts, or special religious, sacred or spiritual significance of the area associated with their traditional lifestyles that can be affected by the management activity of The Organization. The consent is obtained through engagement and considering the interests of both parties.

The process for obtaining FPIC can be lengthy. It is acceptable if The Organization and right holders take part in the mutually agreed process of obtaining FPIC that satisfies the community, is marked by a progress and is arranged in a good faith.
Good faith implies that the parties do everything possible in order to reach an agreement and conduct meaningful and constructive negotiations avoiding delays in negotiations and adhering to the agreements reached; sufficient time is provided to discuss and settle any debatable issues. In this case, if the community whose rights can* be affected by the management activity has no objections, and there are no evidence of violation of such rights, The Organization* may* carry out management activities in parallel with the process of obtaining FPIC*.

If the consent is not granted by the identified right holders for whatever reasons, The Organization* shall* avoid activity that affects respective rights. In this regard, right holders can* refuse to grant FPIC* for the planned management activities if The Organization* does not act in a good faith during the FPIC* process or if there is objective evidence that the abstaining from the planned management activities is the only way to avoid damage for legal* or customary rights* of the community stated in clause 4 of this Annex.

In cases listed below The Organization* could be forced to refuse from obtaining FPIC* and to use other ways of engagement* with right holders in order to protect them:

1) When the requirement to obtain FPIC* from Indigenous Peoples”* communities and local communities* is in a conflict with other requirements of this standard. For example, if the community’s refusal to grant FPIC* for certain types of The Organization’s* management activities will lead to significant* cuts of job, or to failure to fulfill other social liabilities – in other words, to significant* adverse social consequences* that The Organization* is required to mitigate. Provided that The Organization* identified the rights and raised the awareness among the communities in a good faith, The Organization can* use that as a ground for refusal from FPIC* and for application of other ways of engagement* with right holders.

2) When obtaining FPIC* from a community having a right for FPIC* leads to a conflict between The Organization* and other FPIC* right holders, or between different FPIC* right holders. Provided that The Organization* identified the rights and raised the awareness among communities in a good faith, The Organization’s* can* also use that as a ground for refusal from FPIC* and for application of other ways of engagement* with right holders.

The certification body shall* be informed about such a situation and shall* evaluate it on a case by case basis in coordination with interested* or affected stakeholders*.

4. The subject of FPIC* is legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples”* communities and local communities* for a particular area and/or resources of this area connected to their traditional lifestyles and traditional activities that can* be affected by the management activity. These activities have to be an important source of their livelihoods. This refers to the following activities: traditional (as stated in the Law On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small-numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation) cattle raising, fur farming, beekeeping, fishing, hunting and gathering (of mushrooms, berries, wild-growing plants, and other non-timber forest products*), extraction of widespread mineral resources for own needs, folk art crafts, and construction of traditional houses.

Sites can* be also regarded as related to traditional lifestyles if relevant evidences are available proving their special religious, sacred or spiritual significance for Indigenous Peoples”* communities and local communities* across many generations and their significance for the community at present. The communities’ rights for use of such sites can* also be subject to FPIC*.

If recognition of the community’s customary rights* that require FPIC* is in conflict with the requirement for The Organization* to follow all applicable laws*, this shall* be reported to the certification body, which shall* evaluate the situation on a case by case basis, through engagement* with interested* or affected stakeholders*.

If different right holders (representing Indigenous Peoples”* communities and local communities*) claim rights for the same territory or resource and therefore are in conflict with each other, such rights are not subject to FPIC* before the conflict is resolved by the communities. Meanwhile, it is not required from The Organization* to participate in resolution of the conflict, if it is not a party of the conflict. In addition, if activities of communities’
representatives' are considered the direct violation of laws that came into effect by decisions of government authorities (for example, facts of poaching), *customary rights* related to such activities can not be subject to *FPIC* until the conflict between the community and respective authorities is resolved.

*Customary rights* shall be exercised directly by their holders. If the *customary rights* were transferred to third parties, such rights cease to be subject to *FPIC*.

The subject of *FPIC* are only *legal* and *customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples’ communities and local communities* for a particular area and resources of this area related to their traditional management activities. Right to a healthy environment, right of free access to the forest, everyone’s right to collect mushrooms, berries and other non-timber forest resources and to hunt in forests in general, not within a particular area, are not subject to *FPIC*. For example, common rights of Russian citizens stipulated in the national laws, in particular, rights of citizens “to visit forests freely and free of charge, to harvest and extract wild-growing fruits, berries, nuts, mushrooms and other resources for their own needs” (Forest Code of the Russian Federation, art. 11, p. 1) are not subject to *FPIC*.

Sites in the forest that are important for holders of hunting rights (such as salt licks, capercaillie lekking grounds, etc.) may be protected as *HCV* areas. In this case they have to be identified through engagement with interested or affected stakeholders*. However, it is not required to obtain *FPIC* from holders of hunting rights.

If a group consisting of Indigenous Peoples* or representatives of local communities* received a legal permission for harvesting of some minor forest products within the managed area* through a legally prescribed procedure, *legal* rights for the relevant activity are subject to *FPIC* under the following conditions only:

- a legally prescribed procedure to receive a legal permission for harvesting of minor forest products was used in order to legalize *customary rights* of the community or its part with regard to a particular area or its resources related to traditional management activities,
- minor forest products are harvested in line with long-established traditional management practices, and
- the legal permission is received to legally perform traditional management activities but not to gain profit.

In other cases such rights are not subject to *FPIC* and a respective economic entity has equal rights with other entities. Issues related to meeting the interests of various economic entities are regulated by other indicators of the standard.

The main example of *legal* rights that require from *The Organization* to obtain *FPIC* is its activity within the territories of traditional natural resource use (TTNRU).


Information about management restrictions in such areas can be not reflected at all or in full in forest planning documents (forest plans, district-level forest management plans, forest concession management plans). However, if such TTNRU were established by decisions of legitimate authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, rights of Indigenous Peoples* for traditional activities stipulated in the TTNRU are fairly considered by them as *legal*. Therefore, in this case it is required to obtain *FPIC* from Indigenous Peoples* for harvesting activities in the TTNRU.

5. The scope of *FPIC* is management activity on a particular area with regard to which and/or with regard to resources of which the community possesses *legal* or *customary rights* associated with their traditional management activity, traditional fishing, hunting and handicrafts, or special religious, sacred or spiritual significance of the area.
According to *Indicators* 3.1.2 and 4.1.2, *The Organization* *shall* identify all areas with regard to which or with regard to resources of which communities have rights that *can* be affected by its management activities. For this purpose, representatives of the communities are required to provide information with due diligence and through open and meaningful discussion that will permit *The Organization*:

- to identify rights (rights *shall* be inextricably linked with traditional activities or religious, sacred or spiritual significance of the area) which *can* be affected, map of the area (at least, description of the borders of this area *shall* be provided to allow showing it in *cartographic material*) for which the rights are applicable;
- to collect evidence supporting the rights; and
- to identify disputes or conflicts with regard to these rights.

Where reliable evidence exists that *The Organization* has taken reasonable efforts to meet the requirements of *Indicator* 3.1.2 or 4.1.2, but actions or inaction of *Indigenous Peoples* communities or *local communities* do not permit the identification of their rights and/or to *engage* them in order to coordinate the management activity, the *FPIC* mechanism is not applied with regard to such communities.

In other words, when communities of *Indigenous Peoples* or *local communities* are likely to possess rights for *FPIC*, while these communities provide no possibility to acknowledge them or to define measures required for their protection (for example, they abstain from *engagement* for no reason), rights for *FPIC* are assumed to be nonexistent.

Except for some rare cases, the *managed area* as a whole *can* not be the area which the community has rights for. Where *customary rights* of *Indigenous Peoples* communities and *local communities* cover large areas, zoning is required. It is possible to set zones where management activity *can* be conducted without any restrictions. No *FPIC* is required for such areas, provided that their mapping was implemented through *engagement* with right holders.

**Examples of large (ten and more compartments (kvartals)) areas subject to *customary rights***:

1) Areas with the long-established system of tribal hunting grounds.
2) Reindeer grazing areas of *Indigenous Peoples*.

In such cases, a total ban of management activity within the whole area is unwanted, impossible or inappropriate, in particular, due to its large area.

3) Areas considered as “owned” for many generations by *Indigenous Peoples* communities and *local communities*, where the community used to control preservation of forests, where several types of use of resources were practiced, and the area can be distributed between different families.

The following order of actions is recommended in such cases:

1) To define borders of the area subject to *customary rights* through *engagement* with right holders.
2) To obtain consent for harvesting operations in this area or part of it in principle from right holders.
3) To define and document a mechanism and procedure for coordination of management activity operation through *engagement* with right holders.
4) To include these items in *FPIC* documents.

**6. The subject of *FPIC*** is *Indigenous Peoples* communities and *local communities* having *legal* or *customary rights* with regard to the area or resources on the area stated in Clause 4 of this Annex, which *can* be affected by the management activity of *The Organization*.

*Legal* or *customary rights* *can* be collective or the set of individual rights. Nevertheless, the subject of *FPIC* is the community. Coordination of the planned management activity and restrictions for it is arranged by *The Organization* in agreement with the community as a whole...
(through decision made at common meetings, community meetings or other similar events, or through interviewing in social networks or other means of electronic communication, or through written or email surveys based on the simple majority of participants), or its representatives, which express the opinion of the community members holding respective rights (for example, community chiefs, heads of rural settlements, deputies of settlement councils, chairpersons of territorial self-government bodies, etc.), but not with each individual member of the community. The decision on the most acceptable place, time and format of FPIC* arrangement is made through engagement* with the community.

As a rule, communities which are holders of such rights, reside in historic populated localities, “traditional” villages, over many generations. As a rule, residents of forest settlements founded as temporary loggers camps or created in the past for persons displaced forcibly or voluntarily are not considered as FPIC* entities.

The process of obtaining FPIC*

Obtainment of FPIC* is a variant of engagement* with Indigenous Peoples* communities and local communities* possessing legal* or customary rights* with regard to the area or resources of such an area associated with traditional management activities, which are affected or can* be affected by The Organization’s* management activities. FPIC* shall* result in a documented consent of communities with the planned management activities of The Organization*. This documented consent with regard to Indigenous Peoples* communities shall* also meet the requirements of Indicator* 3.3.2. Moreover, it may* be documented as a written agreement, or as a set of documents (maps, letters, contracts, minutes, etc.) containing evidence of meeting the requirements of the aforementioned indicator*. The Organization* shall* identify the scope of persons representing the community’s interests, which on behalf of the communities confirm that the consent with regard to planned management activities subject to FPIC* was granted through engagement* with Indigenous Peoples* communities or local communities*.

After The Organization* harmonized the planned management activity (FPIC*) with the community, its outcomes may* be expressed through conservation* of some areas as HCV* or other protected areas, where it was agreed not to perform any management activities, or measures on its protection* are agreed with the community.

Through engagement* with the community, The Organization* determines for which management operation the FPIC* is granted and the time period of its validity. The Organization* and community shall* follow the agreed arrangements under FPIC*. It is possible for the community to withhold or modify the arrangements under FPIC* before it expires only in case if the agreement is violated by The Organization*. 
Annex C (new). Types of habitat features* being identified at harvest areas during timber harvesting operations and measures for their protection*

The table below provides a list of potential types of habitat features* (key habitats*) that should* be preserved at harvest areas during timber harvesting operations (including harvest area delineation, logging and hauling operations). The list of habitat features* should* be compiled considering local conditions (it may* be similar for all managed areas*). If necessary, local types may* be added to the list, while their characteristics and conservation* measures may* be refined. The list may* also include types of rare* and threatened species* habitats*, if they are identified at the harvest area level according to Criterion* 6.4.

Habitat features* are preserved to meet the requirements of Criteria* 6.4 and 6.6-6.8 related to biodiversity conservation and maintenance. Identification of small areas having attributes of HCV* 1 and 3-6 within harvest areas and choice of conservation* measures for them shall* be done in accordance to Criteria* 9.1-9.3 and Annex D1. Such areas are not listed in this Annex. To create the list and criteria (characteristics) of habitat features*, and to choose conservation* measures, the results of assessment of environmental values* (Criterion* 6.1) shall* be considered, as well as risks* of negative consequences* of management activities (Criterion* 6.2) for each managed area*. In particular, the managed area* can* lack some of the habitat features* or can* require conservation of the types absent in the list.

Conservation* measures may* include:

1. prohibition or restriction of cutting;
2. prohibition of road construction or equipment transportation;
3. establishment of buffer zones with identical or other conservation* status (for example, only selective cutting can be permitted) around habitat features*;
4. other measures required for conservation* of habitat features*.

Conservation* measures shall* be selected based on specific characteristics of habitat features* (biology of species, etc.). The minimal size of the buffer zone for habitat features* (where applicable) should* be not less than the average height of the stand in mature and overmature forests.

Table 3. List of habitat features* being proposed for identification at harvest areas during timber harvesting operations, their characteristics and proposed conservation* measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of habitat features*</th>
<th>Characteristics of habitat features*</th>
<th>Identification details and conservation* measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Habitats* of rare* and threatened species* of plants and fungi</td>
<td>Forest and non-forest sites being the habitats* of plants and fungi listed in the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation and/or red data books of the subjects of the Russian Federation. The aforementioned species can* be represented by individuals, groups or populations</td>
<td>Habitats* are identified according to Indicator* 6.4.1. Conservation* measures, including the size of the buffer zone, are established based on the biology of each species according to Indicator* 6.4.3 and shall* be developed through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator* 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Habitats* of rare* and threatened</td>
<td>Forest and non-forest sites being the habitats* of species listed in the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation and/or red data books of the</td>
<td>Habitats* are identified in accordance with Indicator* 6.4.1. Conservation* measures, including the size of the buffer zone, are established based on the biology of each species in accordance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of habitat features*</td>
<td>Characteristics of habitat features*</td>
<td>Identification details and conservation* measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>species* of animals</td>
<td>subjects of the Russian Federation</td>
<td>with Indicator 6.4.3 and shall* be developed through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swamps and wet forest sites located in closed or poorly drained depressions</td>
<td>Forest sites on poorly drained and permanently wet soils, including the transition zone to drained parts of water catchments</td>
<td>Conservation* measures are established based on the conservation* value of such sites (not all such sites may* be subject to protection), and shall* be developed through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Forest sites at bog edges, minor forested islands on bogs</td>
<td>Forest sites at bog edges, wetlands with sparse forest, minor forested islands on bogs</td>
<td>Conservation* measures are established based on the environmental value of such sites and the hydrological regime of the site and shall* be developed through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Forest sites near water bodies* and temporary watercourses*</td>
<td>Forest sites along permanent watercourses*, including floodplains, as well as seasonal watercourses* (gullies, flat-bottom gullies (balkas), hollows, holes) where water movement takes place in the lesser part of the year; near natural discharges of subsurface water (springs, wells, groundwater discharge sites)</td>
<td>Sites that were not specified as HCV* 4, as well as sites of HCV* 4 that require additional conservation* measures to protect the values are identified. Conservation* measures may* include restrictions on harvesting and equipment access within the identified sites. If crossing of the watercourse* is unavoidable, temporary crossings shall* be installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Large boulders and rock fragments</td>
<td>Forest sites near isolated large boulders and rock fragments covered with lichens and plants, as well as concentrations of such objects</td>
<td>Only sites of environmental value are identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of habitat features*</td>
<td>Characteristics of habitat features*</td>
<td>Identification details and conservation* measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karst manifestations</td>
<td>Cracks, sinkholes, ephemeral streams and ponds, upland bogs in areas where rocks containing relatively highly soluble materials (carbonates, gypsum, etc.) occur close to the soil surface</td>
<td>Conservation* measures are established based on environmental value of such sites (<em>may</em> be preserved not all such sites), and <em>shall</em> be developed through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator* 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Natural salt licks</td>
<td>Forest sites near rock outcrops or discharge areas of water sources having high content of nutrients and elements (primarily sodium) needed for hoofed animals</td>
<td>Sites that were not specified as HCV* 4 or HCV* 1.7 are identified. The size of buffer zones <em>shall</em> be defined through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator* 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Forest gaps with concentration of deadwood and windfall microsites</td>
<td>Forest sites with concentrations of large fallen deadwood (diameter over 20 cm) at various stages of decomposition and windfall microsites formed as a result of the fall of large trees. When selecting objects for conservation*, the priority is necessary given to sites located on slopes as well as those having groups of reliable undergrowth</td>
<td>Conservation* measures <em>may</em> provide for protection* of such sites as part of other valuable objects (<em>may</em> be protected not all such sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Snags, high stumps, single large fallen deadwood</td>
<td>Large snags and large 2-5-m high natural stumps of various species (with a diameter over 20 cm), large fallen deadwood (with a diameter over 20 cm) at various stages of decomposition</td>
<td>Conservation* measures <em>may</em> provide for protection* of such objects as individual trees and their groups, as well as part of other valuable objects (<em>may</em> be preserved not all such objects). The criteria which kinds of such objects and how many of them are to be preserved <em>shall</em> be defined through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator* 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Trees with holes</td>
<td>Single live or dead standing trees with holes</td>
<td>Conservation* measures <em>may</em> provide for preservation of all such objects as individual trees or their groups to ensure wind resistance, as well as their protection* as part of other valuable objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Old-growth trees and their groups</td>
<td>Large old-growth coniferous and deciduous trees and their groups. These are</td>
<td>Conservation* measures <em>may</em> provide for protection* of individual trees or their groups to ensure wind resistance, as well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of habitat features*</td>
<td>Characteristics of habitat features*</td>
<td>Identification details and conservation* measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>typically trees with the most developed canopy, trees with multiple tops, and trees with multiple fires scars</td>
<td>as their protection* as part of other valuable objects (may* be preserved not all such objects at the harvest area, unless harvesting of such trees and shrubs is prohibited by the legislation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Trees and shrubs of rare species* and their groups</td>
<td>Tree and shrub species that are prohibited to harvest, other species rare in the area or located at the edge of native range*</td>
<td>Conservation* measures may* provide for preservation of such objects either as individual trees or their groups together with associated species, as well as part of other valuable objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bear hibernation sites</td>
<td>Sites of brown bear and black bear dens</td>
<td>Sites that were not specified as HCV* 1.7 are identified. The size of buffer zones shall* be defined through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator* 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Long-term dens and refugia for large carnivores</td>
<td>Sites with long-term dens and other refuges for badger, fox, tiger, leopard, wolverine, lynx and other large carnivores</td>
<td>Sites that were not specified as HCV* 1.7 are identified. The size of buffer zones shall* be defined through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator* 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lekking grounds</td>
<td>Lekking grounds of birds, including capercaillie, black grouse, crane and great snipe</td>
<td>Sites that were not specified as HCV* 1.7 are identified. If necessary, a buffer zone may* be established around the identified sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Trees with large nests</td>
<td>Trees with large nests are preserved, nests with a diameter over 1 m and sites with concentration of large nests are of special value*</td>
<td>Conservation* measures shall* ensure conservation of all such objects and provide for a buffer zone around the identified nests. Conservation* measures may* include restrictions for harvesting and equipment transportation, including seasonal ones. The size of buffer zones and conservation* measures shall* be defined through engagement* with interested stakeholders* and/or with the use of Best Available Information* according to Indicator* 6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Other habitat features* of animals, plants and fungi</td>
<td>Other types of habitat features* of animals, plants and fungi, conservation* of which is recognized desirable under the conditions of the managed area*</td>
<td>The Organization*, if necessary, develops the list of such objects using the Best Available Information* and based on the requirements of lesokhozyaystvenny reglament and recommendations of interested stakeholders*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex D1. High Conservation Values

**HCV IDENTIFICATION**

Identification of HCV* is a process of search for HCV* and/or attributes of their presence within the managed area* or areas* and, if necessary, at the adjacent areas, and determination of their significance. HCV* identification shall* include:

- implementing activities for each HCV* type/subtype indicated in this Annex;
- conducting consultations with affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders*;
- providing justification of statements about the absence of any HCV* type/subtype within the managed area or areas*;
- interpreting the results of HCV* identification consistent with the precautionary approach*; and
- inclusion of the HCV* data in the management plan*;

As a result of HCV* identification, the following information shall* be obtained and recorded in the management plan*:

- the list and description of identified HCV*;
- map/cartographic materials* of identified HCV*;
- justification of the absence of any HCV* types/subtypes;
- possible threats* of loss of and/or damage to the identified HCV* as a result of The Organization*’s management activities, as well as other factors;
- the list of required measures for maintaining and/or enhancing HCV*, including the set management regime for each HCV* type/subtype;
- the list of the sources of information used; and
- the list and description of consultations conducted with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.

The management plan* shall* also contain among other items a procedure how to act when HCV* were identified outside the routine process of HCV* identification (for example, during delineation of harvest areas and appearance of new data on HCV*).

**Gradualness in the context of HCV* identification**

HCV* of all types/subtypes shall* be identified prior to any management activities within the whole managed area or areas*. However, for some types/subtypes of small-size HCV*, which demand significant time, field work and/or involvement of external experts for their appropriate identification, and whose area knowingly does not exceed 5% of the managed area or areas*, their presence may* be assessed only preliminary, with a possibility to subsequently refine their location and borders. In any case, the management activities within a specific part of the managed area* shall not* begin until location and borders of such HCV* will be refined for this part of the managed area*.

The following HCV* refer to these types/subtypes:

- HCV 1.5. Ecosystems* with high concentrations of biological diversity*;
- HCV 1.6. Other sites of concentration of endemic species, and rare*, threatened or endangered species*;
- HCV 1.7. Key (including seasonal) habitats* of animals;
- HCV 3. Rare ecosystems* and habitats*;
- HCV 5. Community needs; and
- HCV 6. Cultural values*.

In this case The Organization* shall* develop and include in the management plan* a step-by-step plan of refining location and borders of the respective HCV* types/subtypes, including the list of areas and the work timeline aligned with plans of management activities.

**Sources of Information for HCV Identification**

HCV* shall* be identified using Best Available Information* for all HCV* types/subtypes. This also means that The Organization* shall* engage the most relevant data on HCV*. As minimum, the following data shall* be used (if available):
 publications devoted to the HCV* identification, assessment of biodiversity* and valuable natural areas, regarding the managed area or areas* for which HCV* are being identified;
- cartographic materials*, including topographic maps of all available scales, forest plans (maps);
- territorial planning schemes of a subject of the Russian Federation;
- forest management plans (lesnoy plan) of a subject of the Russian Federation and respective district-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvenny reglament lesnichestva) relevant for the managed area or areas*;
- schemes (projects, plans) for the development of the federal and regional-level systems of Protected Nature Areas*;
- Information provided by the affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts;
- harvest area allocation materials.

The Organization* shall* use data on the presence of HCV* and their identification methods, which are available at FSC Russia website (https://ru.fsc.org/) and HCVF website (http://www.hcvf.ru/). The majority of the mentioned data on HCV* are present on these websites as publications and maps.

If several methodological recommendations for HCV* identification and conservation* are available for the same area, all of them shall* be used to identify HCV*. When selecting HCV* conservation* measures for similar HCV* types/subtypes indicated in various publications, the strictest of the proposed measures shall* be used or they shall* be selected based on the consultations with relevant interested stakeholders* and/or affected stakeholders*.

If The Organization* has doubts with regard to the credibility and/or relevance of the HCV* data published or provided by the affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts or disagrees about the proposed HCV* identification methods or HCV* conservation* measures, the issue shall* be settled in consultations with affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders*, involving relevant experts.

Candidate PNA* in the managed area or areas* borders can* indicate the presence of HCV*. Therefore, information about the candidate PNA* (publications, descriptions, justifications and cartographic material*) shall* be assessed for the presence of HCV* during identification, involving interested stakeholders* who proposed to establish the PNA* (if possible).

The Organization* shall* analyze any new information regarding HCV* within the managed area or areas*, including publications and cartographic material* displayed on the aforementioned websites, data provided by affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. New information on the presence of HCV* can* be also obtained during the planning of harvest areas, harvest area allocation and logging operations. If such new information is obtained, The Organization* shall* assess the data and, if necessary, make relevant amendments to HCV* identification materials and HCV* management plans.

Correspondence between HCV Types/Subtypes and Accounting Areas with HCVs

One and the same forest area can* belong to a number of HCV* types/subtypes at once. If areas with different identified HCV* types/subtypes overlap (coincide), they shall* be described separately, indicating the area of each site. When calculating the total area of HCV*, the overlapping areas shall* be counted only once.

In The Organization’s* public summaries, the areas of HCV* sites are recorded separately for each type/subtype, including assigned conservation* measures. The total area shall* be given with account for the overlapping of different HCV* types (if such overlapping exists). The accuracy of calculation of HCV* areas shall* be not less than a hectare.

Possible HCV Status in the Russian Legislation and its Consideration when Identifying HCVs

All existing and candidate PNA*, as well as their protection zones, shall* be recognized by The Organization* as one of the HCV* subtypes (depending on their types and/or main objects of protection*), or based on the consultations with interested stakeholders*, a judgment can* be made about the absence of HCV* within the PNA* as a whole or in its part. In the latter case,
such areas *may* be not accounted for when calculating the total area of HCV*. However, the legal management regime of the PNA* *shall* *be observed anyway.

The Organization* *shall* attribute all territories of traditional natural resource use (TTNRU) established by the decisions of authorities or local self-governments as HCV* subtype 5.12.

The Organization* *shall* attribute protective forests (PF) and special protection forest habitats (SPFH) within the managed area or areas* to one of HCV* types indicated in Table 4, except for the types that are marked in the table as “not HCV”. If necessary, The Organization* may* refer particular PF and SPFH categories to other HCV* types based on consultations with interested stakeholders*, affected stakeholders* and/or experts.

Table 4. Correspondence between categories of protective forests and special protection forest habitats (SPFH) and HCV* types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of category</th>
<th>HCV* type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protective Forests</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) forests located within protected nature areas</td>
<td>Depending on PNA specifics, to the relevant HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) forests located in water protection zones</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) forests fulfilling protective functions for natural objects and other sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) forests located in the first and second belts of sanitary protection zones</td>
<td>HCV* 4, <em>can</em> be referred to HCV* 5 if used by local people for satisfaction of their needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) forest buffer belts along railways of general use, federal motor roads</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) green zones</td>
<td>HCV* 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.1) park forests</td>
<td>HCV* 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) urban forests</td>
<td>HCV* 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) forests located in the first, second and third zones of sanitary protection</td>
<td>HCV* 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) parks located within protected nature areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) anti-erosion forests</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) forests located in desert, semi-desert, forest-steppe, forest-tundra zones,</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steppe, forest-tundra zones, steppes and mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) forests of scientific or historical significance</td>
<td><em>Can</em> be referred to HCV* 5 or HCV* 6, <em>can</em> be regarded as non-HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) nut harvesting zones</td>
<td>HCV* 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) fruit and berry plants in forests</td>
<td>HCV* 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) ribbon-like pine forests</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) strict protection forest belts along water bodies</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) protective forest strips for spawning grounds of fish</td>
<td>HCV* 1, <em>can</em> be referred to HCV* 5 if used by local people for satisfaction of their needs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In accordance with the Russian Forest Code, Federal Law No 200-FZ as of December 04 2006 (version as of August 03 2018).*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of category</th>
<th>HCV* type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPFH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a. Riverbank protection forests</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b. Soil protective forest areas located on slopes of ravines</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Edges of forests bordering treeless areas</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Seed growing sites:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elite forest stands (plyusovye lesnye nasazhdienia)</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed plantations</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanent seed plantations</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother plantations</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archives of elite tree clones</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial plantations</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecological population trial plantations</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provenance trial plantations</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest stands with elite trees</td>
<td>Not HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Strict protection forest areas</td>
<td>Depends on the site specifics – can* be referred to HCV* 1, HCV* 2, HCV* 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Forest areas with relic and endemic plants</td>
<td>Depends on the site specifics – can* be referred to HCV* 3, HCV* 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Habitats of rare* and threatened species* of wildlife</td>
<td>Depending on the site specifics – can* be referred to HCV* 3, HCV* 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other special protection sites:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest strips in mountains along the upper forest border with treeless areas</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small forest sites located in treeless areas</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protective forest strip along dividing crests and watershed lines</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest areas on steep mountain slopes</td>
<td>HCV* 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special protection sites of state nature reserves (gosudarstvennye prirodyne zakazniki)</td>
<td>Depending on PNA specifics, relevant HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forests in protection zones of state nature reserves, national parks and other special protection nature areas</td>
<td>Depending on PNA specifics, relevant HCV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objects of national forest heritage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest sites around wood grouse lekking grounds</td>
<td>HCV* 1, can* be referred to HCV* 5 if used by local people for satisfaction of their needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest sites around natural salt leaks</td>
<td>HCV* 1, can* be referred to HCV* 5 if used by local people for satisfaction of their needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest strips along beaver-populated riverbanks or other water bodies</td>
<td>HCV* 1, can* be referred to HCV* 5 if used by local people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In accordance with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology (Minpriroda), Order No. 122 as of March 29, 2018 On Approval of Forest Inventory Instruction.
Name of category | HCV* type
--- | ---
honey-yielding forest sites | people for satisfaction of their needs
permanent sample plots | Not HCV*
forest areas around health resorts, children summer camps, holiday centers, boarding holiday houses, tourist camps and other recreational and health facilities | HCV* 5
forest areas around mineral sources used for care and treatment purpose or having perspectives as such | HCV* 5
forest strips along tourist trails | HCV* 5, HCV* 6
forest sites around rural populated areas and gardeners' partnerships | HCV* 5

Other SPFH categories stipulated in forest inventory materials shall* refer to a certain HCV* type/subtype depending on the conservation* value*, except for categories that do not belong to HCV* (for example, stands with small growing stock, sparse stands, shrub vegetation, reference stands and others).

The Russian legislation also allows establishment of various management restrictions (zones with special land use conditions) to other sites. Information on such sites shall* be taken into account during identification of HCV*. Some of them, if meeting the criteria for HCV* identification, may* also refer to HCV*.

HCV Monitoring

The goal of HCV* monitoring is to define the effectiveness of measures implemented for HCV* management and towards the achievement of management objectives*. The monitoring results shall* be used by The Organization* to refine measures implemented to maintain and/or enhance HCV* if necessary. Based on the monitoring results the Management plan*, if necessary, may* be adjusted in order to ensure HCV* maintenance and/or enhancement.

All changes with respect to HCV* that occurred during the revision period (as defined by The Organization* according to Indicators* 8.1.1 and 8.2.1, but not more than one year), including identification of new HCV*, changes in protection* measures, loss of HCV* etc. shall* be described in the monitoring report according to Indicator* 8.3.1, as well as respective changes to the table depicting HCV* areas shall* be made.

If monitoring results demonstrate reduction/loss of HCV*, The Organization* shall* conduct consultations with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts to develop measures aimed to minimize/halt the reduction of HCV*. In case when HCV* were reduced or lost as a result of The Organization's* activity, The Organization* shall* with engagement* of interested stakeholders*, affected stakeholders* and experts develop and implement measures to restore* this value* or to compensate the damage according to the Indicator* 9.4.3.

HCV Mapping

All identified HCV* shall* be marked on the map/cartographic material*, which are included in the management plan*. For clear and unambiguous identification of the location of each HCV* area on the map/cartographic material* at least the following information shall* be presented:

- main water bodies*;
- main roads;
- populated areas;
- boundaries of the managed area or areas*; and
- forest blocks (kvartals).
When Indigenous Peoples* or local communities* determine that placing information about some of identified HCV* 5 or HCV* 6 in documentation or on cartographic material* would threaten the value or protection* of the sites, then other means shall* be used to store information on their location.

Access of third parties to cartographic material* concerning some of HCV* 5 or HCV* 6 shall* be restricted as well, if Indigenous Peoples* communities or local communities* determine that disclosure of the information would threaten the value* or protection* of the sites specified in Indicator* 3.5.1. In such cases The Organization* shall* provide confidentiality* of information obtained.

The scale of map or cartographic material* shall* be enough to identify unambiguously the boundaries of all HCV* sites. It is acceptable to mark smaller HCV* sites, with an area less than 100 ha, with non-scale symbols. Every map shall* provide for map symbols, indicating each HCV* type/subtype, which is marked on the map, as well as protection* measures specified for it. The Organization* shall* make the HCV* map or cartographic material* publicly available* for interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders*, including remotely, except for confidential information*.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIONS AIMED TO MAINTAIN AND/OR ENHANCE HCV**

The main objective of HCV* management is long-term* HCV* maintenance or enhancement. Maintenance is a minimal obligatory condition, while enhancement is an additional one realized to the extent possible.

Based on the results of HCV* identification, The Organization* shall* develop actions for HCV* maintenance and/or enhancement, including conservation* measures for each area with identified HCV*, and include them in the management plan*.

The Organization* shall* undertake reasonable* efforts to prevent any possible damage to HCV* within the managed area or areas*, both resulting from own activities and activities of third parties.

**HCV Conservation Measures**

The Organization* shall* develop such HCV* conservation* measures that will ensure maintenance of all identified HCV*. If contradicting measures are required for maintenance of different HCV*, it is essential to select conservation* measures with engagement* of affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts, considering the vulnerability and occurrence of the identified HCV*, as well as their significance for affected stakeholders* (for HCV* 4-6). Conservation* measures shall* be based on the national HCV* interpretation (see below). Modification of the measures (in case The Organization* decides to amend earlier identified measures) shall* be made through engagement* with relevant affected stakeholders* and/or interested stakeholders*.

If the legal forest management regime of a particular area (if there is any, for example, for PNA*, SPFH, PF and others) is not sufficient for maintenance of the identified HCV*, The Organization* shall* establish additional conservation* measures ensuring HCV* maintenance.

Conservation* measures in HCV* areas shall* be determined considering that any activities within them:

- shall* always be carried out in accordance with the precautionary approach* to minimize the risk* of HCV* damage;
- shall* be carried out considering the results of monitoring; if necessary, based on the results of monitoring, appropriate corrections are made to the management plan*; and
- shall* consider potential consequences* of management activities, both direct and indirect, (for example, increased accessibility and higher risk* of forest fires as a result of infrastructure* development).

Major options for conservation* measures are given in Table 5.
In all HCV* areas, the activities listed below are permitted if they are not prohibited by the acting regulatory documents and also unless alternatives are proposed by interested stakeholders*, affected stakeholders* and/or experts with whom consultations are held:

- recreational visits by local people (without setting up camps or making a fire);
- hunting and fishing in accordance with the current legislation;
- harvesting of non-timber forest products* (mushrooms, berries, medicinal plants, cones and others); and
- arrangement of firebreaks and fire barriers along the perimeter of the identified HCV* and installation of local information boards.

Table 5. Major options for conservation* measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation* measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>For which HCV* is applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strict conservation*</td>
<td>Timber harvesting and infrastructure* development are prohibited. In some</td>
<td>HCV* 1, 2, 3, in some individual cases for HCV* 4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cases based on consultations with relevant interested stakeholders*,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>affected stakeholders* and experts, it is possible to set up fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prevention infrastructure*. If necessary, other activities, which can*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reduce the value* of natural sites, are controlled (for example, hunting,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fishing and others). Based on the precautionary approach* strict</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conservation* measures should* be also applied when there is no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scientifically-grounded set of measures to ensure maintenance of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>environmental value* of the identified HCV*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction/modification of some forest</td>
<td>Some forest management activities are</td>
<td>Primarily for HCV* 4-6, in some cases for HCV* 1 and HCV* 3,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management activities</td>
<td>prohibited, for example, clearcutting, the felling intensity is restricted,</td>
<td>mainly applicable for various categories of PF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seasonal limitations are imposed, the choice of the size and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orientation of felling areas, a ban on felling of some species,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conservation* of particular habitats*, special rotation periods etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regeneration activities</td>
<td>Forest regeneration* on harvested areas or burnt areas, strengthening</td>
<td>Primarily HCV* 4-6, in some cases for HCV* 1 and HCV* 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of slopes, removal of alien species etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all HCV*, The Organization* shall not* carry out the following activities unless alternatives are proposed by interested stakeholders*, affected stakeholders* and/or experts who are involved in consultations:

- vegetation burning inside and along the perimeter of the identified HCV*;
- major construction of any facilities;
- disturbance to the hydrological regime of the site (blocking of watercourses, building drainage systems and other);
- holding of mass events;
- use of chemical methods and ways for forest protection;
- artificial regeneration with alien species*; and
- other types of managements activities, which can* lead to the HCV* loss or degradation.

Besides that, The Organization* shall* inform other organizations and persons that conduct their activities within the managed area or areas* about the HCV* presence and required
conservation* measures. Whenever possible, The Organization* shall* undertake measures to prevent any actions of external persons and organizations which can* damage HCV*.

When describing each HCV* type/subtype below, conservation* measures corresponding to each type/subtype are given. By the results of consultations with interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders*, The Organization* may* also undertake other conservation* measures. The conservation* measures may* be the same for the entire HCV* area or may* vary depending on the territory zoning according to the value* and functional designation.

Precautionary Approach
In the context of HCV* management the precautionary approach* means:

- the managed area* or its part shall* not be engaged in any forest management activities or considered when calculating the allowable cut levels* prior to HCV* identification and determination of the required conservation* measures (see Gradualness in the context of HCV* identification);
- if there are evidence of the HCV* presence or data on the HCV* presence are given by affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* or experts and available in sources of literature, it shall* be accepted that these HCV* truly exist, prior to verifying the information;
- in case of doubts regarding the credibility or relevance of the data on the existing HCV*, The Organization* may* conduct additional assessment of HCV* in order to refine the available data and based on the results decide on the presence of HCV*, their boundaries and required conservation* measures;
- prior to the required verification The Organization* shall* exclude management activities in areas of potential HCV* presence or establish conservation* measures agreed with interested stakeholders*, thus eliminating any possibility of the loss of HCV* or damage to their values*;
- if any HCV*, including candidate PNA*, lacks developed management actions (including forest use regime), The Organization* shall* exclude planning and implementation of any management activities in these areas until conservation* measures for HCV* are developed; and
- during the consultation process with interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders* regarding the updated status of some HCV* areas or HCV* types/subtypes and their appropriate conservation* measures, management activities in these sites shall not* be carried out until consultations are completed and a decision on the status and conservation* measures for these areas is made. In individual cases, based on the agreement with interested stakeholders* and/or affected stakeholders*, candidate HCV* areas could be partially involved in management operations for the period of assessment and consultations. In this case, precise deadlines for the finalization of the process shall* be specified.

ENGAGEMENT WITH AFFECTED AND INTERESTED STAKEHOLDERS, INVOLVEMENT OF EXPERTS
Engagement* of The Organization* with interested stakeholders*, affected stakeholders* and experts on HCV* is organized primarily through consultations during which The Organization* shall* enable participation and ensure due consideration of the opinion and data provided by interested stakeholders*, affected stakeholders* and experts.

Prior to consultations on HCV*, The Organization* shall* identify interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders*. As a rule, the list of affected stakeholders* related to HCV* includes (but is not restricted to) individuals, groups or entities located/residing in the neighborhood of the Management Unit*. The list of declared interested stakeholders* related to HCV* is continuously updated and published at FSC Russia website (https://ru.fsc.org/index.htm). Affected stakeholders* and key interested stakeholders* (at least those who declared themselves as interested stakeholders* for the assessed area or HCV* type/subtype) shall* be notified about conduction of consultations related to HCV* and possibilities of taking part in them.

Consultations shall* be conducted both at the stage of HCV* identification and during the development of actions for HCV* maintenance and/or enhancement (including conservation* measures).
Also, *The Organization*, *interested stakeholders* and *affected stakeholders* may engage experts when conducting consultations on particular issues of HCV management.

To conduct the consultations, *The Organization* shall provide *interested stakeholders*, *affected stakeholders* and experts for all the required data on HCV, including information on the location and boundaries of the identified HCV, HCV conservation measures, borders of the managed area or areas and other data.

Consultations shall continue until common ground is achieved on the issue of HCV identification and maintenance measures with an agreement explicitly expressed by *interested stakeholders* and/or *affected stakeholders*, or if a response from *interested stakeholders* and/or *affected stakeholders* was not received within a reasonable period of time.

NATIONAL INTERPRETATION OF HCV TYPES AND SUBTYPES

This section provides for a description of each HCV type/subtype, including:

− international definition of HCV type;
− national interpretation, including identified HCV subtypes and their characteristic attributes;
− required or recommended conservation measures; and
− a list of sources of information indicating regions and/or research works in which this HCV type was already identified or described.

This list is not exhaustive; *The Organization* may identify supplementary HCV subtypes in addition to the ones listed below.

HCV 1. Species diversity

Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels

It includes the following subtypes:

HCV 1.1. Wetlands (WL) of Global, National or Regional Importance

*Identification methods*

The governmental Decree No. 1050 as of September 13 1994 approved the list of 35 wetland sites (Ramsar sites) with a total area of 10 million ha. The information on WL of international importance (including required conservation measures) is given in the publication *Wetlands of International Importance in Russia* (2012). Besides, there is a list of areas with perspectives of being designated as Ramsar wetland sites (perspective (“shadow”) list of Ramsar sites). In Russia, the list of 166 sites was developed by the All-Russian Research Institute for Nature Protection (*Vodno-bolotnye ugody…*, 2000). In a number of regions, WL of national and regional levels have been identified (*Vodno-bolotnye ugody…*, 2001, 2005, 2006), as well as valuable wetlands, including those meeting the criteria of the international Convention on Wetlands (*Valuable Wetlands*, 1999). In addition to the aforementioned publications, the information on location and recommended conservation measures for WL are also available at [http://www.fesk.ru/](http://www.fesk.ru/) and HCVF.ru ([http://hcvf.ru/](http://hcvf.ru/)).

*Conservation measures*

As a rule, required general conservation measures for WL are given in the description of a specific WL, in publications and at the website. Whether conservation measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or if *The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other conservation measures, consultations with *interested stakeholders* shall be held to address conservation measures and the use of WL.

HCV 1.2. Important Bird Areas of Russia (IBAR)

*Identification method*
The identification method of important bird areas was developed by Birdlife International; in Russia their identification is made under the program of the Russian Bird Conservation Union. The methodology of identification, information on location and description of all IBAR are provided at the site of Birdlife International at [http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitemap and at the site of the Russian Bird Conservation Union at [http://www.rbcu.ru/programs/54/], as well as in a number of publications (Kluychevye ornitologicheskie..., 2000, 2006, 2009). Information on the IBAR boundaries is also available at the HCVF.ru ([http://hcvf.ru/]).

*Conservation* measures

As a rule, required general *conservation* measures for IBAR are given in the descriptions of the specific IBARs in aforementioned publications and at the website. Whether the *conservation* measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or *The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other *conservation* measures, consultations with *interested stakeholders* shall be held.

**HCV 1.3. Important Plant Areas (IPA)**

Identification method

IPA are natural sites having special importance for *conservation* of the diversity of flora and vegetation. The identification of these territories is based on international principles developed by Plantlife ([http://www.plantlife.org.uk/international/wild_plants/IPA/ipa_criteria_and_methodology/]). In Russia KBT are identified for some regions, namely Murmansk Oblast, Altai-Sayan Ecoregion, namely Altai Kray, Kemerovo Oblast, the Republic of Altai, Khakassia and Tuva. In total 82 IPA were identified in Altai-Sayan Ecoregion, with the majority of them containing forested areas. The information of IPA location is also available at the HCVF website ([http://hcvf.ru/]).

*Conservation* measures

The list of the identified IPA, lists of species and their habitats* and required *conservation* measures for IPA in the aforementioned regions can be found in publications (Kluchevye botanicheskie territorii..., 2009; Konstantinova and others, 2008). Whether the *conservation* measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or *The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other *conservation* measures, consultations with *interested stakeholders* shall be held.

**HCV 1.4. Areas of Special Conservation Interest (Emerald Network)**

Identification method

The general methodology of ASCI identification was approved by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention. In Russia, the sites recommended to be included in the Emerald Network were identified for some subjects of the Russian Federation in European Russia ([Izumrudnaya kniga..., 2011-2013; http://www.xidi.ru/]; HCVF web site, [http://hcvf.ru/]).

*Conservation* measures

Most ASCIs coincide with the existing PNA*; however, some areas do not have an official conservation status yet. In ASCI descriptions, the aforementioned publication and website provide information on location of these areas, data on habitats* and rare species*, as well as recommended *conservation* measures. When determining *conservation* measures in the existing PNA*, *The Organization* shall be guided by the management regime specified for this PNA*. Whether the *conservation* measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or *The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other *conservation* measures, consultations with *interested stakeholders* shall be held.

**HCV 1.5. Ecosystems* with High Biodiversity**

Identification method

This *HCV* type includes forest areas and forest natural communities that are not listed in the aforementioned types, for which high biodiversity was identified based on field studies and other
data. Most HCV* of this type have specific regional characteristics. Examples of such communities are Tertiary relic Colchian forests in the Western Caucasus, Key bogs (Bolotnye ekosystemy..., 2006) and others. In many regions, this HCV* type can* include Siberian pine and Korean pine forests, multi-species forests (forest sites, roughly equal to the size of a subcompartment (vydel), where the tree species diversity is considerably above the average for the district-level forest management unit (lesnichestvo) and/or region). To obtain data on forest areas and forest natural communities with high biodiversity, The Organization* shall* send requests to research institutions and nature conservation organizations conducting studies (or possessing data) in this region (see also the HCVF website, http://hcvf.ru/).

Conservation* measures
As a rule, all types of logging and forest infrastructure* development shall* be prohibited. In other cases, conservation* measures shall* be determined through engagement* with interested stakeholders*.

HCV 1.6. Other Sites of Concentration of Endemic, Rare*, Threatened or Endangered Species*

Identification method
This HCV* type represents areas with high concentration of rare species* (including temporary and/or seasonal) and/or separate locations of rare species* habitats*, when their survival crucially depends on the considered site, also including:

- 1 and more species having CR status (Critically Endangered) or EN status (Endangered) in the IUCN classification (http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria), included in IUCN Red Books of Russia or a subject of the Russian Federation, or
- 5 and more rare species* having VU status (Vulnerable), or
- 10 and mores species with other statuses.

Other rare species* and their habitats shall* be identified and conserved in accordance with Criterion* 6.4.

To obtain data on habitats* of rare species* and their concentration, The Organization* shall* send a request to the government authority in charge of the Red Book of a particular region, as well as to research institutions and nature conservation organizations conducting studies (or possessing data) in the region. Links to the information regarding Red Books of the subjects of the Russian Federation are available at FSC Russia website (https://ru.fsc.org/ru-ru/for_zs/lvpc/sistema_zashity_redkih_vidov). Also, data on the habitats* of plants listed in the Russian Red Book are available in the publication Rare Forest Plants of Russia (Titova, Kobyakov, 2014). In addition, see the HCVF website, http://hcvf.ru/.

Conservation* measures
For the majority of forest-dwelling rare species* of vascular plants, mosses, lichens, fungi and small animals, it is essential to prohibit any types of logging and infrastructure* development in the identified habitats*. For some species it is necessary to prohibit the above activity in key sites and modify management regime at adjacent areas (for example, in order to eliminate disturbance factors, changes of microclimate etc.). In some cases recommendations on conservation* measures can* be available in articles about relevant species in the Russian Red Data Books of the Russian Federation and/or Red Data Books of the subjects of the Russian Federation. Also, recommendations on conservation* measures are given in the publication Rare Forest Plants of Russia (Titova, Kobyakov, 2014). Whether the conservation* measures in the aforementioned sources are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other conservation* measures, consultations with interested stakeholders* shall* be held.

HCV 1.7. Wildlife habitat features* (including seasonal)
This type refers to areas, which are important for maintaining populations* of animals, including rare and game animals, during breeding and raising of offspring, for compensating the lack of
mineral food, for winter preparations, for winter hibernation and survival during the period of deep snow and shortage of food, for escaping from enemies and during other critically important periods. Such areas can be HCV*. 5.

Wildlife habitats* (including seasonal), alongside those mentioned above, can* include capercaillie leks, areas along watercourses inhabited by beavers, which are identified based on the forest inventory materials and field surveys, including those referring to relevant SPFH, as well as other specific regional habitats*, for example, dwarf pine shrub, horsetail forest, rock outcrops, wintering and nesting grounds and others. *The Organization* shall* request data on habitat features* from the governmental bodies in charge of protection and use of wildlife and water biological resources of a region, as well as from research institutions and nature conservation organizations that conduct research (or possess data) related to habitat features* in the region.

Table 6. Wildlife habitat features* belonging to this subtype of HCV*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of wildlife habitat features*</th>
<th>Identification method</th>
<th>Conservation* measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spawning grounds of valuable fish species</td>
<td>Areas bordering the rivers for which there are data regarding spawning of rare or valuable fish species*. The actual status is to be clarified on the basis of official sources and other available materials, including scientific publications. This HCV* shall* include officially identified protective forest strips of spawning grounds, fish conservation zones, fishery reserve zones, as well as at least 200 meter-wide forest strips along spawning rivers identified on the basis of other sources.</td>
<td>Timber harvest is banned, with the exception of thinning of young stands and sanitary cuts. Conservation* measures may* be amended based on the results of consultations with interested stakeholders*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural leaks</td>
<td>Exposed rock deposits (lithomorphic leaks) or streams (hydromorphic leaks) with high content of substances and elements needed for hoofed mammals used by animals. The actual presence is validated by the data or field surveys, interviews with hunters, official sources, publications etc.</td>
<td>HCV* area includes the nearby forest stand within a 200-500-m radius where clearcutting is not done. Selective cutting with intensity up to 30% is permissible only when the snow cover is present. Upper load sites and timber hauling roads are built not closer than 250 m from HCV*; forest roads are located not closer than 1 km from HCV*. Conservation* measures may* be amended according to the results of consultations with interested stakeholders*.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of wildlife
habitat features*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of wildlife habitat features*</th>
<th>Identification method</th>
<th>Conservation* measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Places of seasonal concentration of hoofed mammals</td>
<td>Such sites have regional specifics. &lt;br&gt; HCV* is identified based on inquiries to legally competent* government bodies, research institutions and hunters’ data. The actual presence is validated according to hunters’ data and official sources.</td>
<td>For some regions regional lists and conservation* measures are developed. In other cases conservation* measures are determined depending on specific regional characteristics based on consultations with interested stakeholders*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For some regions regional methods for identifying wildlife habitat features* are developed (Metodicheskie ukazaniya…, 2010 and others). If a regional method for identifying HCV* 1.7 is available, it shall* be used by The Organization* when identifying HCV*. See also the HCVF website, http://hcvf.ru/.

HCV 2. Landscape* -level ecosystems* and mosaics

Intact forest landscapes* and large landscape* -level ecosystems* and ecosystem* mosaics that are significant at global, national or regional levels, and that contain viable populations* of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 2.1. Intact Forest Landscapes* (IFL)

Identification method

IFL* are landscapes* in the current forest zone that are whole and natural almost entirely unaffected by human activities. These are territories with an area greater than 50 thousand hectares and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle entirely inscribed within the territory’s boundaries). The size and condition of such territories* enable to support viable populations* of most typical for those territories species and keep most of the territory free of edge effects. Such landscapes* can* consist of a mosaic of diverse ecosystems* (including treeless) and characterized by a natural fire regime.

The method of IFL* identification is described in a number of publications (Yaroshenko et al., 2001; Aksenov et al., 2003). The mapping of IFL* for entire Russia was first completed in 2000 (Aksenov et al., 2003). Since then the information was periodically updated for a number of regions. The full update for the all territory of Russia was done in 2013 (Malonarushennye lesnye territorii…, 2015). The IFL* boundaries as of 2013 (and 2000) are available at the Russian HCVF website (http://hcvf.ru/maps), as well as some later updates of IFL* boundaries for a certain areas; the information is updated on a regular basis.

Conservation* measures

With regard to IFL* The Organization* shall* comply with all the requirements listed below:

− Throughout an IFL* located within the managed area or areas* all types of logging and infrastructure* development are prohibited before conservation* measures for IFL* are identified and agreed with interested stakeholders* and the sustainable timber harvest level* is recalculated according to Indicator* 5.2.2.
− It is prohibited to reduce the IFL* below 50 000 ha threshold as a result of management activities. This means in all cases, irrespective of the total area of a particular IFL*, the total area of parts where management activities are prohibited shall not* be less than 50 000 ha.
When making calculation in such a case, the whole IFL* is taken into account, regardless of which portion of the IFL* is located within the managed area or areas*.

- IFL* fragmentation as a result of The Organization*’s activities is unacceptable, i.e. the splitting IFL* into two and more parts if the area of the remaining fragments constitute more than 5% of the original IFL*.

The Organization* shall* choose one of the three options given in Table 7, while ensuring that all the following conditions shall* be met at the same time:

- If the IFL* is assessed for The Organization* that is already certified under the Russian FSC Standard, then the IFL*’s conservation* threshold is calculated relatively to the area of IFL* that existed as of the date of issue of the FM certificate (FM/COC).
- In case a new managed area or areas* containing IFL* is/are added to the Management Unit*, the assessment of IFL*’s conservation* threshold according to Table 7 shall* be repeated. By the choice of The Organization*, this assessment may* be made only for the new managed area or areas* added to the Management Unit* or for the entire Management Unit* within the new boundaries.
- The Organization* may* apply IFL* conservation* thresholds step by step, i.e. after having undertaken additional efforts for IFL* conservation*, it may* at any time change “minimum 80%” threshold to “minimum 50%” threshold and further down to “minimum 30%”.

Table 7. The Organization’s* options for IFL* conservation*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undertaken actions</th>
<th>Conservation* threshold for IFL* (the IFL*’s part where management activities are prohibited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>The Organization</em>, through engagement</em> with interested stakeholders*, made the zoning of IFL* based on the principles of zoning described below and identified those IFL*’s parts where management activities may* be carried out and those for which “strict conservation” is set as a conservation* measure (see Table 5).**</td>
<td>IFL* conservation* threshold is minimum 80% of the total IFL* within the managed area* or areas*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>The Organization</em>, through engagement</em> with interested stakeholders*, made the zoning of IFL* based on the principles of zoning defined below and identified those IFL*’s parts where management activities may* be carried out and those for which “strict conservation” is set as a conservation* measure (see Table 5).**</td>
<td>IFL* conservation* threshold is minimum 50% of the total IFL* within the managed area or areas*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>The Organization</em>, through engagement</em> with interested stakeholders*, made IFL* zoning based on the principles of zoning defined below, has identified those IFL*’s parts where management activities may* be carried out and those for which “strict conservation” is set as a conservation* measures (see Table 5).**</td>
<td>IFL* conservation* threshold is minimum 30% of the total IFL* within the managed area or areas*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>This rule may</em> apply only if the issue of assigning a long-term</em> conservation* status was already settled (PNA* was established, PF status was assigned and so on) or if the area was**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identification of IFL*’s parts to be excluded from management activities (for which conservation* measures “strict conservation” is set, see Table 5) shall* be done by zoning based on conservation* values*. The zoning shall* be done as special research to identify IFL*’s parts having the greatest importance from the biodiversity* conservation* standpoint, migration corridors, environmental protection and others, namely:

- The data shall* be applied, which include data on PF, SPFH, IBAR, WL*, spawning grounds for valuable fish species, valley ecosystems complexes (see below), existing and candidate PNA*, KBT, TTNRU or plans of their establishment, location of river basins, as well as the data (including maps) from publications on other identified types of HCV*, if they are available for the area under consideration.
- Identification of IFL*’s parts to be excluded from management activities shall* be based on conservation* of environmental and social values* and consider potential social consequences*, but not based on the convenience of conducting forestry operations.

For the Far Eastern Federal District (FEFD) and Siberian Federal District (SFD) of the Russian Federation regional methods for IFL* zoning according to environmental values* are developed (see short summaries in Annex D2 and D3). The former method of the regional IFL* zoning shall* be used for the area of the FEFD, while the latter one is recommended to be used for the SFD.

In IFL*’s parts where management activities are permitted, only best available technologies shall* be applied ensuring maximum preservation of the physical environment in forests, biological diversity and mimicking the natural forest dynamics. Such timber harvesting technologies may* be integrated step-by-step, depending on the applicable legislation and capabilities of an individual enterprise, but The Organization* shall* approve and follow the program for introducing such practices and technologies for a period of maximum 5 years.

Most preferable logging methods are group selection cuts and group shelterwood cut (gap felling).

For clearcuts and shelterwood cuts within the IFL* the following restrictions shall* be observed:

- Either maximum width of a clearcut shall not* exceed 200 m or part of the forest stand shall* be retained in the form of strips or patches, making up at least 20% of the total harvest area and more or less evenly distributed over the harvest area.
- If any landscape* borders are present nearby the harvest areas, the cutting shape shall* follow these border.
- Clearcut and shelterwood areas of any age shall not* directly border each other, but shall* be separated by at least 150-meter wide forest buffer strips or other natural vegetation.

Otherwise, through engagement* with interested stakeholders* other conservation* measures shall* be developed that ensure partial maintenance of the environmental value* of IFL*, which may* include guidelines on logging operations, infrastructure* development, as well as planning and maintaining the ecological network for all managed parts of IFL*.

Forest regeneration* in harvested areas within the managed parts of IFL* shall* be based on natural regeneration. Planting of forest species is permissible only when natural regeneration for some reasons is difficult or impossible.

However, the possibility of the zoning of IFL* and identification of IFL* parts where management activities are permissible is available only until January 01 2022. After this date newly certified IFL* shall* be completely excluded from management activities (i.e. “strict conservation” will be established for 100% of the area).

Agreements between The Organizations* and interested stakeholders*, as well as public declarations of The Organizations* transparently agreed to with interested stakeholders*, made before the standard becomes effective, remain effective during the whole period stipulated in them, even if the relevant thresholds and timelines for IFL* conservation* do not match with those indicated in this section.
In individual cases, upon consent given by interested stakeholders*, it is possible to depart from activities, characteristics and/or timelines indicated in this section of the Annex. All such departures shall* be either fixed in a public agreement between The Organization* and interested stakeholders* or in The Organization’s* public declaration explicitly agreed with interested stakeholders*.

**HCV 2.2. Intact Forest Tracts (IFT)**

**Identification method**

Tracts of natural forests (with an area less than 50,000 ha, but greater than 100 ha; the minimal size can* vary depending on the region and IFT type) that avoided significant human impact and that changed over the course of many generations of major tree species primarily under the effect of natural processes. The minimal size and the identification method of IFT can* vary among the regions depending on local specifics. The IFT may* be formed by both forest* and treeless ecosystems*, if the latter are also intact (forest* ecosystems* shall* prevail). It is allowable to include some disturbed patches into IFT (not more than 5% of the total area) if this significantly reduces the identness of the IFT’s boundary. Due to natural features, IFT in river valleys can* have a stretched, twisted shape.

Presently regional methods of IFT identification are developed for northwestern regions of Russia: Murmansk Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Arkhangelsk Oblast, Leningrad Oblast and the Republic of Karelia (Sokhranenie tsennykh..., 2011; Vyделение i sokhranenie ..., 2010); Primorsky Kray, Jewish Autonomous Oblast and south of Khabarovsk Kray (Vyделenie lesov..., 2006; Vyделение lesov..., 2011; Devstvennye lesa..., 2000; Metodicheske posobie..., 2012); Kostroma Oblast (Landshafty I ekologicheskaya set’, 2013); Angara region – the areas in Irkutsk Oblast and Krasnoyarsk Kray along the Angara River (Dополнения k prakticheskomu rukovodstvu..., 2011; http://new.transparentworld.ru/f/hcvf/angara/hcvf_angara.zip); the Republic of Komi (Porydok provedeniya..., 2001; Devstvennye lesa ..., 2004; Lesa vysoyok..., 2008); and Perm Kray (Slashchev, Sannikov, 2011).

IFT shall* be identified by The Organization* only if a regional identification method is developed and available at Russia HCV website (http://hcvf.ru) and/or FSC Russia (https://ru.fsc.org/ru-ru). The list of methods is regularly updated and enlarged.

For the Far Eastern Federal District The Organization* shall* identify IFTs excluded from management activities (conservation* measure “strict conservation”) in accordance with Methodological Approaches and Recommendations on Zoning of Intact Forest Landscapes and Tracts in the South of the Far East. The process of identification is similar to the identification of IFL* with conservation* measure “strict conservation” (see Annex D2).

Conservation* measures for IFT shall* normally ensure that all types of logging and forest infrastructure* development are excluded. Other conservation* measures for IFT can* be given in relevant publications (see above). Whether conservation* measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or if The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other conservation* measures, consultations with interested stakeholders* shall* be held.

**HCV 2.3. Valley complexes in river basins unaffected by human activity**

**Identification method**

Stretched areas (minimum 30 km from the source of a river measured along the watercourse) without man-made infrastructure* or signs of industrial logging within the basins. Within the such basins or their large upper parts there shall* be no populated areas, roads, including timber hauling roads and disturbed sites unambiguously interpreted as the consequences* of harvesting. The wildfire disturbance of the area, if this did not affect vegetation in the floodplains and slope terraces, may* be ignored. The valley complex is being identified for comparatively wide floodplains (from 200 meters in the major part of the site; some narrowing is locally permitted). Regional identification methods have been developed for the southern part of the Russian Far East (Vyделение lesov..., 2006; Vyделение lesov..., 2011).
This HCV* subtype shall* be identified by *The Organization* only if a regional identification method is in a place and available at HCVF Russia website (http://hcvf.ru/) and/or FSC Russia (https://ru.fsc.org/ru-ru).

Conservation measures

Conservation* measures for this HCV* subtype shall* normally ensure that all types of logging and forest infrastructure* development are excluded. Other conservation* measures can* be provided in relevant publications. Whether conservation* measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or *The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other conservation* measures, *The Organization* shall* hold consultations with interested stakeholders*.

HCV 2.4. Intact wetland tracts (IWT)

Identification method

This HCV* subtype refers to natural wetland complexes that avoided significant human impact and develop under the effect of natural processes. IWT include wetlands and other ecosystems* if they also appear intact (wetland ecosystems* shall* prevail). The minimal area of identified IWA can* significantly vary among the regions and depends on the occurrence and degree of preservation of wetlands in a particular area. Regional identification methods are developed for Murmansk, Vologda, Arkhangelsk, Leningrad Oblasts and the Republic of Karelia (Sokhranenie tsennykh..., 2011; Vyavlenie i sokhranenie..., 2010).

This HCV* subtype shall* be identified by *The Organization* only if a regional identification method is developed and available at HCVF Russia website (http://hcvf.ru/) and/or FSC Russia (https://ru.fsc.org/ru-ru).

Conservation measures

Conservation* measures for this HCV* subtype shall* normally ensure that all types of logging and forest infrastructure* development are excluded. Other conservation* measures can* be indicated in relevant publications. Whether conservation* measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or *The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other conservation* measures, *The Organization* shall* conduct consultations with interested stakeholders*.

HCV 3. Rare ecosystems* and habitats*

Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.

Identification method

Rare and threatened ecosystems* are ecosystems*, which are rare (i.e. occupy an insignificant portion of a particular landscape*, region, natural zone or on the global scale) due to various reasons (for example, unique natural and historical processes or as a result of human impact). Owing to this, rare ecosystems* are normally vulnerable, i.e. can* be completely extinct (are under threat*) as a result of a wide range of destructive factors and even insignificant disturbances. As HCV* rare forest* ecosystems* (communities) shall* be identified and preserved, as well as other rare ecosystems* outside forested areas, which can* be disturbed by management activities (for example, rare bog and steppe communities).

Small-size rare habitats* shall* be conserved as part of habitat* management (Criterion* 6.6), for example, through identifying habitat features (key habitats)*.

There is no a unified list of rare ecosystems* applicable to all of Russia. When evaluating the managed area or areas* with regard to this type of HCV*, *The Organization* shall* identify at least rare forest* ecosystems* specified in Table 8. *The Organization* may* also identify other HCV* 3.
For some regions regional methods for identification of HCV* 3 were developed: Murmansk, Vologda, Arkhangelsk, Leningrad Oblasts and the Republic of Karelia (Sokhranenie tsennykh..., 2011; Vyavlenie i sokhranenie..., 2010); Primorsky Kray, Jewish Autonomous Oblast and south of Khabarovsk Kray (Vydelelenie lesov..., 2006; Vydelelenie lesov ..., 2011; Metodicheskie ukazaniya, 2010; Krestov, Verkholat, 2003; Metodicheskoe posobie..., 2012); Kostroma Oblast (Landshafty i ekologicheskaya set’, 2013); Perm Kray (Slaschev, Sannikov, 2011); Kirov Oblast (http://www.transparentworld.ru/ru/environment/hcvf/kirov/); the Republic of Karelia, Leningrad, Pskov and Novgorod Oblasts (Vyavlenie i obsledovanie..., 2009); Siberia (Zelenaya kniga Sibiri, 1996; http://www.sbras.ru/win/elbib/bio/green/); the Republic of Bashkortostan (Ekologicheskaya set’, 2005). When identifying HCV* in these regions, The Organization* shall* consider the findings of these studies (see also the HCVF website, http://hcvf.ru/).

To obtain additional data on rare forest* ecosystems*, The Organization* shall* send requests to research institutions and nature conservation organizations that make research (or possess data) for this region.

**Conservation* measures**

For all types of rare communities, conservation* measures shall* ensure normally that all types of logging and forest* infrastructure* development are excluded. Other conservation* measures can* be specified in relevant publications. If conservation* measures are not described, described not in sufficient detail and not clearly enough, or The Organization* considers it expedient to apply other conservation* measures, The Organization* shall* conduct consultations with interested stakeholders*.

Table 8. Rare forest* communities belonging to this type of HCV*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of rare community</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
<th>Known examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 3.1. Forest* communities with rare trees species*</td>
<td>The tree canopy contains rare tree species* included in the Red Books of the Russian Federation and/or the subject of Russian Federation</td>
<td>– forests with Japanese yew (Taxus cuspidata, southern Russian Far East); – forests with Pinus sylvestris var. cretacea (Voronezh and Belgorod Oblast); – forests with Crimean pine (Pinus nigra subsp. pallasiana) (Krasnodar Kray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 3.2. Forest* communities where structural elements are formed by rare species*</td>
<td>Forest* communities, in which rare species* form the sublayer of the forest stand or dominate in shrub, grass or moss and lichen layers</td>
<td>– spruce (dark coniferous) forest with Bergenia (Primorsky Kray); – forests with Ruscus colchicus (Krasnodar Kray); – forests with Sibiraea altaiensis (Altai Kray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 3.3. Forest* communities where the tree canopy is represented by ecologically contrasting species</td>
<td>Forest* communities formed by ecologically contrasting species growing, as a rule, outside of their native range</td>
<td>– spruce forest with hornbeam (Carpinus, Primorsky Kray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 3.4. Communities that are typical for the region, but having a reduced native range under the</td>
<td>Forest* communities that had originally a wider range of occurrence and currently rare primarily as a result of management activities. Within the core of the</td>
<td>– larch forests (the stand composition consists of 5 and more larch trees per each 10 trees on the average) in Arkhangelsk Oblast; – forests with Manchurian fir (Abies holophylla) (Primorsky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Note:** The text above is a sample of the content that would be extracted from a document. It is not a complete representation of the document's content.
**Type of rare community** | **Brief description** | **Known examples**
--- | --- | ---
impact of destructive factors | native range they have declined or become completely extinct and are preserved in their *natural condition* only in isolated places | Kray); natural floodplain forests; noble hardwood and coniferous-noble hardwood forests (Central European Russia)

HCV 3.5. *Forest* communities associated with rare types of *habitats* | Forests associated with rare *habitats* (limestone and chalk outcrops, rocky outcrops, dunes, floodplain *ecosystems* and valley complexes, sea coasts and others) | dune, rock and other dry pine forests (Vologda and Leningrad Oblasts)

HCV 3.6. *Extrazonal (located outside the native range of occurrence)* communities | Communities located at the extreme periphery of their native range of occurrence or isolated from the main part of it | mountain tundra in the forest zone (northern part of the Republic of Karelia, Murmansk Oblast); fragments of noble hardwood and coniferous-noble hardwood forests in the boreal zone (Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Leningrad and Kostroma Oblasts)

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**HCV* 4. Critical ecosystem services***

*Basic ecosystem services* in *critical* situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

**Identification method**

This *HCV* type is well covered by the Russian legislation as certain categories of protective forests (PF) and SPFH (see Table 4). Identification of additional *HCV* 4 sites is not required.

**HCV* 4.1. Forests of high water protection value**

This *HCV* subtype includes the following categories of PF:
- forests located in water protection zones;
- forests located in the first and second belts of sanitary protection zones of drinking water and industrial and domestic water supply;
- prohibited forest belts along the *water bodies*;
- ribbon-like pine forests;
  as well as the following types of SPFH:
- protective forest belts along and dividing crests and watershed lines.

**HCV* 4.2. Forests of high erosion control value**

This *HCV* subtype includes the following categories of PF:
- state protective forest strips;
- erosion control forests;
- forests located in deserts, semi-deserts, forest-steppe, forest-tundra, steppe and mountains;
as well as the following types of SPFH:

- riverbank protection, soil protective forest areas along water bodies, slopes of gullies;
- forest edges bordered by treeless areas;
- forest strips in the mountains along the upper forest range bordered by treeless areas;
- small forest patches located in treeless areas; and
- forests on steep mountain slopes.

Additional SPFH categories, which are not mentioned in the current version of the Forest Inventory Instruction, but included in the forest inventory materials may be also classified as these HCV* subtypes.

The main source of information for HCV* 4 are forest planning documents (district-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvenny reglament lesnichestva), forest plans (lesnoy plan) of the subjects of the Russian Federation, forest concession management plans (proyekt osvoeniya lesov), forest inventory materials). Some of these documents may be found at websites of regional authorities in charge of forest management. In addition, the HCVF Russia website has a regularly updated section with a selection of these materials (http://hcvf.ru/dataBase).

**Conservation measures**

In general, conservation* measures for HCV* 4 coincide with those required for PF and SPFH and specified in relevant normative documents. In some cases, it is important to oversee whether thinning, forest sanitary activities and other measures are prescribed appropriately. Consultations with interested stakeholders* regarding conservation* measures for HCV* 4 are not mandatory.

**HCV* 5. Community needs**

Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* or indigenous peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water etc.), identified through engagement* with these communities and Indigenous Peoples*.

**Identification method**

Information for HCV* 5 identification shall* be mainly sourced through engagement* with affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* for identification of sites and resources, which are of special (see in criteria* 3.5 and 4.7) and/or fundamental ecological, economic value* for local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*. Experts may* be also engaged in HCV* 5 identification. Partly the information can* be available in documents on forest and territorial planning and land use (forest plan (lesnoy plan), district-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvenny reglament), forest stand maps and detailed forest (planshet) maps, forest taxation records, territorial planning schemes etc.), and topographic and thematic maps. Also, the information can* be received from specialized government, non-government and research organizations, local self-governments.

The list of HCV* 5 subtypes, given in Table 9, shall* be viewed as preliminary: in the course of HCV* 5 identification, the list may* be extended or shortened (for example, if a particular HCV* subtype is not present within the managed area or areas*). Most of HCV* 5 subtypes occur everywhere in Russia. Some of the objects have limited occurrence.

Some items listed as HCV* 5 can* have the status of PF or SPFH (see Table 5). When identifying HCV* 5, the presence of at least the subtypes listed in Table 9 shall* be assessed.

A more detailed procedure for identification of HCV* 5, including the identification method, the list of required information and the list of affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* is provided in publications: Metodicheskie rekomendatsii po vydeleniyu lesov, imeyushchikh vazhnoe sotsial'noe i kul'turnoe znachenie (2014) and Rekomendatsii po sotsial'nym aspektam sertifikatsii po scheme Lesnogo popechitel'skogo soveta FSC (2009).

**Conservation measures**
Conservation* measures for different HCV* 5 subtypes are given in Table 9. Affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders* can* propose other conservation* measures. If particular sites had the status of PNA*, TTNRU, SPFH, PF or other categories with legally regulated land use, the conservation* measures established by The Organization* for these sites shall* be at least as strict as those stipulated by law. Conservation* measures shall* consider specific features of each type of the utilized resources and guarantee that productivity of the resource will not decline as a result of management activities. Also The Organization* shall* ensure preservation of access ways to the identified HCV* 5 and other related social infrastructure (cabins, wild bees nests etc.).

Table 9. HCV* 5 Subtypes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCV* 5 Subtype</th>
<th>Conservation* measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 5.1. Areas of collecting berries, mushrooms and other wild-growing plants</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PF (nut-harvesting zones, forest fruit plants), SPFH (Siberian pine and Korean pine forests). Destruction of medicinal and edible plants and mushrooms as a result of logging or forest infrastructure* development is minimized or avoided, the damage to fruit trees and shrubs, trees supporting lianas, etc. is also avoided. With a few exceptions (bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus), raspberry (Rubus idaeus) forest types, etc.), clearcutting shall not* be performed, while selective cutting is preferably made in winter time. Affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* can* propose other conservation* measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 5.2. Hunting areas</td>
<td>Conservation* measures shall* contribute to protection<em>restoration</em> of the population* of game animals and preservation of the hunting infrastructure (as an example, a logging ban within a 500-m distance from a hunting cabin, a logging ban within a 100-m distance from hunting trails). Conservation* measures may* include harvesting restrictions in forest types that could be of critical significance for particular game species (for example, old-growth fir forests for musk deer) or seasonal ban on forest operations in order to exclude the disturbance factor in critical periods of animal life. Affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* can* propose other conservation* measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 5.3. Fishing grounds</td>
<td>In most cases, fishing grounds and their protection zones coincide with water protection zones or other categories of PF or SPFH identified along water bodies*, as well as areas identified in accordance with the applicable water legislation and/or fishing regulations. If the status of the site (for example, water protection zone, fishery reserves, sites prohibited for extraction/fishing of aquatic biological resources as prescribed by laws On Fishing and Conservation of Aquatic Biological Resources, Fishing Rules for Fishery Basins) does not regulate management activities, conservation* measures are established based on consultations with affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders*. Conservation* measures shall* ensure preservation of both, resources and fishing infrastructure (as an example, a logging ban within a 200-m distance from a fisher cabin; a logging ban in the proximity of traditional fishing places)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5 Subtype</td>
<td><strong>Conservation</strong> measures</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.4. Pastures, haymaking and plough land</td>
<td>A ban on some logging types (for example, clearcutting and high intensive selective cutting) and timber harvest during a particular season in forests used for cattle grazing. Also a ban may be introduced on arrangement of timber storage sites and other elements of <em>infrastructure</em> in forest areas designated for haymaking, grazing and arable lands. Affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* can propose other conservation* measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.5. Honey plants, apiaries, wild bee nests</td>
<td>They can have the status of SPFH (honey-yielding forest sites). Besides, in beekeeping regions it is recommended to introduce a ban on logging honey plants and, in case of their large share in the tree stand (30% and greater), a ban on any logging in the corresponding sub-compartments (vydels), a ban or harvest restriction around forest apiaries, a ban on placement of timber storage sites and construction of temporary cabins on forest meadows. Affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* can propose other conservation* measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.6. Sites for harvesting of firewood and construction materials for local people needs</td>
<td>If forests that are free of lease and/or accessible (not too remote) are not available, upon agreement with affected stakeholders*, it is recommended either to designate sites that are used by local people to harvest firewood or construction wood, where industrial harvesting will be limited in proximity of the populated areas (preferably within a 1-km distance), or to make an agreement with the local authorities to supply firewood and construction materials to local people on preferential terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.7. Sites for extraction of materials for traditional handcrafts (birch bark, materials for cooperage, basket osier, etc.)</td>
<td>Usually additional conservation* measures are not required if they are not proposed by affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*. As an example, interested stakeholders* or affected stakeholders* can ask for permission to harvest some materials (for example, extraction of birch bark at harvest areas allocated for timber harvest in birch forests) under condition if such activities are agreed with The Organization*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.8. Sources of drinking water (springs wells and rivers), and mineral wells</td>
<td>In most cases, these sites are identified as PF or SPFH. The regime set for PF or SPFH, if such exist, is usually sufficient. It is possible to expand the established protective zones and/or determine stricter conservation* measures if proposed so by affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.9. Green and park forests zones, urban forests, forests nearby settlements</td>
<td>In most cases, these sites are identified as PF or SPFH. However, for a number of populated areas they can be not designated as such (new settlements and those having no status of populated areas, but used for temporary or permanent residence, etc.). In these cases, to define the <strong>HCV</strong> areas upon the proposal from affected stakeholders*, The Organization* may use the same normatives as for other populated areas (protection zone at least within a 1-km distance from the borders of the populated area). It is possible to change conservation* measures (introduce additional restrictions) for the entire area or its particular parts upon the initiative from affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*. For example, all types of harvesting may be banned,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5 Subtype</td>
<td><strong>Conservation</strong> measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>apart from the removal of fallen and dangerous trees along permanent paths and skiing trails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.10. Traditional leisure areas, tourist and recreation areas, natural sightseeing sites, ecological trails and routes</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PNA*, PF or SPFH; in this case, conservation* measures are determined by relevant regulations. Also, conservation* measures can* be proposed by affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*. For example, management activities may* be banned within a 100-m distance on the both sides of the trails, routes, and at a distance of 300 m from permanent camping grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.11. Forests of scientific significance (plantations, historical planting)</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PNA*, PF or SPFH. It is possible to change conservation* measures (introduce additional restrictions) for the entire area or its parts upon the proposal from affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCV</strong> 5.12. Territories of traditional natural resource use by Indigenous Peoples*</td>
<td>They can* have the status of TTNRU established by the decision of governments or local self-governments. Representatives of Indigenous Peoples* may* propose other (stricter) conservation* measures for particular parts or the whole TTNRU. Conservation* measures for TTNRU are determined through engagement* with representatives of Indigenous Peoples*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HCV** 6. Cultural values

Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples* identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*.

**Identification method**

Information on **HCV** 6 identification shall* be primarily sourced through the engagement* with affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* for identification of sites and resources, which have special (see in criteria* 3.5 and 4.7) and/or critical* cultural, religious or spiritual significance for local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*. Experts may* be also used for **HCV** identification. Partly the information can* be available in documents of forest and territorial and land use planning (forest plans (lesnoy plan), district-level forest management plans (lesokhozvastvenny reglament), forest stand maps and detailed forest (planshet) maps, forest taxation records, territorial planning schemes, etc.), on topographic and thematic maps and others. Also, the information can* be obtained from specialized government, non-government and research organizations, local self-governments, Indigenous Peoples* communities, etc.

The list of **HCV** 6 subtypes given in Table 10, is not exhaustive; it shall* be viewed as preliminary: in the process of **HCV** 6 identification it may* be extended or shortened (for example, if any of **HCV** subtypes is not present within the managed area or areas*). Most **HCV** 6 subtypes occur everywhere in Russia. Some of the objects have limited occurrence.

Some **HCV** 6 subtypes can* have the status of PF or SPFH (see Table 5). When identifying **HCV** 6, the presence of at least the subtypes listed in Table 10 shall* be assessed.

A more detailed procedure for **HCV** 6 identification, including the identification method, the list of required information, the list of affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders*, is provided in publications: Metodicheskie rekomendatsii po vydelenyiu lesov, imeyushchikh vazhnou sotsial'noe i kul'turnoe znachenie (2014) and Rekomendatsii po sotsial'nym aspektam sertifikatsii po scheme Lesnogo popechitel'skogo soveta FSC (2009).
Conservation* measures

Conservation* measures for different HCV* 6 subtypes are given in Table 10. Affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders* can* propose other conservation* measures. If particular sites have the status of PNA*, SPFH, PF, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, objects of cultural and historical heritage or other categories with legally regulated land use, conservation* measures defined by The Organization* for these sites shall* be at least as strict as those stipulated by law.

Table 10. HCV* 6 Subtypes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCV* 6 Subtype</th>
<th>Conservation* measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 6.1. Buildings and man-made objects of worship (churches and other objects specially designated for religious service, chapels, memorial crosses, rock drawings, dolmens, northern labyrinths, other megaliths, etc.)</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PNA*, PF or UNESCO World Heritage Sites, objects of cultural and historical heritage. Management activities in close proximity to such objects shall not* damage the integrity of the natural and cultural complex and perception of such objects in the surrounding landscape*. Conservation* measures can* be also proposed by affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*, for example, a logging ban on within a 200-500-m distance from the HCV* object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 6.2. Sacred natural objects* (trees, groves, caves, rocks, springs and others)</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PNA*, PF or SPFH. Conservation* measures may* be also established based on the proposals from affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*; for example, a ban on any management activities within a 100-500-m distance from the object; a total ban on harvesting and infrastructure* development within the territory of the sacred grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 6.3. Vegetation objects (trees, groves and forest patches) with negative sacred connotations</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PNA*. Conservation* measures may* be also established based on the proposals from affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*; for example, a ban on any management activities within a 100-500-m distance from the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 6.4. Archeological monuments (early man sites, ancient settlements, etc.)</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PF, objects of cultural and historical heritage. Conservation* measures may* be also established based on the proposals from affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*; for example, a ban on any management activities within a 100-500-m distance from the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 6.5. Architectural monuments and garden and park art monuments</td>
<td>They can* have the status PNA*, PF, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, objects of cultural and historical heritage. Management activities in close proximity to such objects shall not* damage the integrity of the natural and cultural complex and perception of such objects in the surrounding landscape*. Conservation* measures may* be also established based on the proposals from affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*, for example, a ban on any management activities within a 100-500-m distance from the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV* 6.6. Burial grounds, tombs, kurgans, zhalkins (burial mounds)</td>
<td>They can* have the status of PNA*, PF, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, objects of cultural and historical heritage. Conservation* measures may* be also established based on the proposals from affected stakeholders* or interested stakeholders*; for example, a ban on any management activities within a 100-500-m distance from the object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HCV* 6 Subtype

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Conservation</strong> measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>HCV</em> 6.7. Trails of ancient roads, paths, borders</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>stakeholders</em>, for example, a ban on any management activities within a 100-500 m distance from the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>HCV</em> 6.8. Places of military glory, war memorials and obelisks</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Conservation</em> measures <em>can</em> be proposed by <em>affected stakeholders</em> or <em>interested stakeholders</em>, for example, a ban on any management activities within a 50-m distance from the path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>HCV</em> 6.9. Military burials and mass killing sites during the political repressions</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>They can</em> have the status of <em>PNA</em>, <em>PF</em>, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, objects of cultural and historical heritage. <em>Conservation</em> measures <em>may</em> be also established based on the proposals from <em>affected stakeholders</em> or <em>interested stakeholders</em>, for example, a ban on any management activities within a 100-500 m distance from the object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REFERENCES

7. The Emerald Book of the Russian Federation. Areas of Special Conservation Significance in European Russia. Proposals on Identification [*Izumrudnaya kniga Rossiyskoy Federatsii*].


All the references given in this list can be downloaded at the HCVF Russia website in the Publications section (http://hcvf.ru/publications). The section is regularly updated to include new publications.
Annex D2. Methodological Approaches and Recommendations for Zoning Intact Forest Landscapes and Tracts in the Southern Russian Far East


IFL* zoning in the Southern Russian Far East (includes Khabarovsk and Primorskiy kray, Amur Oblast and Jewish Autonomous Oblast) in order to identify IFL* sites, which are excluded from management activities (sites for which strict conservation* measures are established) shall* be executed in accordance with Zoning of Intact Forest Landscapes and Tracts in the South of the Russian Far East: Methodological Approaches and Recommendations. This document was developed by the Commission of the Technical Committee of the NWG Association on the Russian Far East Certification Issues.

In view of specific regional features of the Southern Russian Far East, IFLs*, which are excluded from management activities (sites for which strict conservation* measures are established) within the managed area or areas*, include the following:

2.1. Intact floodplain and valley forest* complexes: forests and treeless ecosystems in floodplains and in low and middle terraces within IFL*, as well as valley complexes.

2.2. Subalpine coniferous complexes and stone birch forests, including fragments of elfin wood, meadow, forest-tundra, and mountain-tundra communities: patches of dark coniferous, stone birch and larch forest complexes and mountain communities within IFL*.

2.3. Pristine forests: patches of native forest communities long developed under the effect of natural disturbances that do not completely destroy the previous generations of the forest stand, i.e. do not change the overall forest development process.

2.4. Complexes of dark coniferous forests and wet meadows on the watershed plateaus: poorly drained patches of dark coniferous forests and wet meadows on the mountainous plateau and sometimes on gently sloping plateau-like watersheds within IFL*.

2.5. Reference basins or groups of basins of intact forests; patches of basins or their groups of second- and third-order tributaries within IFL*, which possess high diversity on the regional level, being more than twice as higher as the mean value for the physiographic region.

IFL* zoning within the managed area or areas* in the Southern Russian Far East shall* be conducted in two stages as indicated in Table 11.

Table 11. Steps of IFL* zoning in the Southern Russian Far East according to Section 6 of Zoning Intact Forest Landscapes and Tracts in the Southern Russian Far East: Methodological Approaches and Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification stages</th>
<th>Stage description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Site selection based on desktop study</td>
<td>Site selection based on a desktop study is used to identify candidate areas where management activities will be excluded (for which it is planned to establish strict conservation* measures). It shall* be conducted based on best available information*, including forest inventory data, satellite images, topographic maps, relief maps, etc. The selected sites shall* meet the criteria for HCV* given in Section 6 Zoning Intact Forest Landscapes and Tracts in the Southern Russian Far East: Methodological Approaches and Recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Verification of the selected sites

The Organization shall determine the relevance of the data, which served as a basis for site selection during the desktop study, and conduct a field verification of the selected sites accordingly. During the field verification, The Organization shall assess whether a selected site complies with the permissible disturbance criteria specified for each category of HCV in the item Disturbance features and their value in Section 6 of Zoning Intact Forest Landscapes and Tracts in the Southern Russian Far East: Methodological Approaches and Recommendations.

If the field verification confirms that the site meets all identification criteria, then strict conservation measures shall be established for such a site (this shall be reflected in the management plan); also, other requirements regarding Principle 9 shall be met. The minimal IFL's area with strict conservation measures within the managed area or areas shall be not less that indicated in Table 7. If results of the field verification show that the site does not meet with all the identification criteria, conservation measures shall be established in accordance with Table 12.

The Organization shall identify IFT to be excluded from management activities (for which strict conservation measures are established) in consistence with Zoning Intact Forest Landscapes and Tracts in the Southern Russian Far East: Methodological Approaches and Recommendations. The process of their identification is similar to the process of identifying IFL with strict conservation measures (see the item above).

The text below represents a summary of the Methodological Approaches and Recommendations for Zoning Intact Forest Landscapes in the Siberian Federal District. In order to meet the standard’s requirements, The Organization* should* use the complete text of Methodological Approaches available at the link: http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/metodicheskie-podhody-i-rekomendacii-po-zonirovaniyu-malonarushennyh-lesnyh-territoriy.

IFL* zoning in the Siberian Federal District (SFD), including the republics of Altay, Buryatia, Tuva and Khakassia, Altay, Zabaykalsky and Krasnoyarsk krays and Irkutsk, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk and Tomsk oblasts aimed at identification of IFL* to be excluded from management activities (for which strict conservation* measures are established) should* be conducted according to Methodological Approaches and Recommendations for Zoning IFL* in the Siberian Federal District (hereinafter Methodological Approaches and Recommendations). This document is developed by the Commission of the Technical Committee of the NWG Association on the Siberian Federal District Certification Issues.

IFL* zoning within the managed area or areas* in the Siberian Federal District should* be implemented according to the steps given in Table 12.

Table 12. Steps of IFL* zoning in the Siberian Federal District (recommended)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zoning steps</th>
<th>Step description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Analyzing and processing forest inventory data</td>
<td>This step has two sub-steps (see 6.1 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A) Analysis of forest inventory data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When analyzing the forest inventory data, the timing of the data collection should* be determined. If the data are more than 10 years old, firstly, it is necessary to update the inventory results using the best available information*, such as the results of interpretation of space images, field surveys etc. If the forest inventory data have valid timing of compilation, for further work it is necessary to use forest stand plans and forest taxation (inventory) materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B) Processing of forest inventory data using geographical information systems (GIS), including forest taxation materials, spatial localization of data and digitizing of forest stand plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At this stage it is recommended to engage relevant specialists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: forest inventory data available as a vector layer of a network of sub-compartments (vydels) where each sub-compartment contains attributive information consistent with the forest taxation records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Modeling the network of catchment areas</td>
<td>Modeling the network of catchment areas is performed in GIS in the automatic mode (see 6.2 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations). A digital elevation model and elements of the hydrographic network are recommended as initial input data. It is recommended to engage relevant specialists in modelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: the digital layer of the network of third-order catchment areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Identifying criteria for most valuable parts of IFL*

The proposed criteria (see 6.3 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations) are:

1. Patches of natural mature and overmature coniferous forest stands among young and middle-aged forest stands.
2. Rare forest types (rare ecosystems*).
3. Forest sites along wetlands and watercourses.
4. Multi-species forests (with five or more tree species in the forest stand).
5. Forests on slopes more than 30°, on cliffs, benches, near rifts, on stone runs (kurums), in gorges, hollows, gullies.

The Organization* may* extend the list of criteria if necessary.

Result: the list of criteria for identification of most valuable parts of IFL* and their description.

### 4. Identifying criteria for catchment areas and their ranking

Each third-order catchment area is assessed for compliance with five criteria for identification of the most valuable parts of IFL* given in 6.3 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations. After that ranking of third-order catchment areas is performed taking into account the weighting factor for each criterion as indicated in 6.4 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations. This step should* be performed in GIS program in the manual or automatic mode.

Result: graphic visualization of the network of third-order catchment areas having the highest value.

### 5. Assessing third-order catchment areas with regard to fire resistance

The network of third-order catchment areas is assessed in order to identify the basins with the highest forest fire resistance by using one of the algorithms:

- algorithm based on records of registered fires (see 6.5.1 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations);

- algorithm based on ground-based assessments, which includes the analysis of forest vegetation characteristics, topographic data and information on border areas (see 6.5.2 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations).

Result: graphic visualization of the network of third-order catchment areas having the highest value and the greatest fire resistance.

### 6. Assessing third-order catchment areas with regard to potential pest reservations

The network of third-order catchment areas is assessed in order to identify potential pest reservations and select basins with minimal probability of the presence of such reservations (see 6.6 of Methodological Approaches and Recommendations). During the assessment the following should* be done:

- identify the pest outbreak sites (the area of study) in the SFD;

- select possible forest pest insects for the managed area or areas*;

- determine most probable conditions for development of a primary reservation of a specific forest insect based on the main species and

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*Organization*

*IFL*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Identifying IFL* parts to be excluded from management activities and calculation of the allowable area</th>
<th>forest type (group of types) according to the forest taxation records; and consider potential environmental and economic loss caused by forest insects. Result: graphic visualization of the network of third-order catchment areas having the highest value, the greatest fire resistance, and the lowest probability of the presence of potential pest reservations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The choice of IFL* part or parts to be excluded from management activities (for which strict conservation* measures are established) through engagement* with interested stakeholders* based on the findings of the previous stages. It is recommended to involve qualified specialists. The minimal size of IFL* parts within the managed area or areas* within The Organization’s* concession shall* be no less than specified in Table 7. Result: IFL* part or parts excluded from management activities (for which strict conservation* measures are established)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex E. Application of the concept of scale, intensity and risk (SIR) in Criteria* 6.2 and 6.3

The Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity (FSC-GUI-60-002 V1-0 D1-3 EN) offers an approach to classify The Organizations* by measurable characteristics of their management activity and by differentiating standard's indicators* with SIR* requirements based on measurable thresholds.

In the context of the Russian Federation, all certificate holders perform management activities in natural forests*, while plantations* are currently absent. Certified smallholders (with Management Units* less than 1000 ha) and certificate holders that perform only low intensity* harvesting also do not occur. Therefore, in accordance to the Guideline, all Russian certificate holders refer to the medium group with respect to their impact*. Therefore, for goals of this Standard, it was decided in general case not to classify certificate holders by scale* and intensity*.

The SIR* concept is mentioned in almost all FSC Principles*. Clear requirements to consider SIR* are found in the following criteria*: 1.7, 2.3, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.1, 5.4, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2, 7.6, 8.2, 8.5, 9.1, 9.3, 9.4, and 10.9. Further on, these criteria* are referred to as SIR* criteria*. Following the requirement of The Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity, SIR* concept is reflected by standard developers directly in standard's indicators* that were identified as high risk* areas. In some specific cases, to take into account scale* and intensity*, additional indicators* were included or IGI indicators* were strengthened by respective requirements.

Criterion* 6.2 is the only one that directly requires from The Organization* to conduct a special assessment of scale*, intensity* and risk* of potential negative impact of management activity on identified environmental value*.

According to The Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity, the notions of scale*, intensity* and risk* in Criteria* 6.2 and 6.3 directly refer to the potential negative impact of management activity but not to The Organization* itself.

Accordingly, this Annex contains requirements on assessing scale*, intensity* and risk* to fulfill requirements of Criteria* 6.2 and 6.3 (while Criterion* 6.3 does not require risk* assessment, it requires to elaborate measures to address risks* identified in accordance with 6.2; therefore, a required procedure for elaboration of such measures has been included here).

Assessing scale*, intensity* and risk* of potential negative impact of management activity on identified environmental values* according to Criterion* 6.2

The Organization* shall* consider those negative impacts of their management activity on environmental values* that are most serious, exerting significant* damage, and most probable.

When conducting a risk assessment* of negative impact of management on identified environmental values* at least the following potential areas of high risk* shall* be assessed:

1. Habitats* of rare* and threatened species*;
2. Sites with high probability of fire occurrence;
3. Forest sites with poor sanitary conditions;
4. Sites with vulnerable soils (steep slopes, poorly drained sites, sites with poorly developed soils);
5. Forests nearby water objects (especially nearby water objects important for fisheries);
6. Sites nearby infrastructural objects, including bridge crossings and other crossings over water objects;
7. Sites where operations associated with the use and utilization of fuels, lubricants, chemicals* and conservants are conducted;
8. Sites where fertilizers are applied;
9. HCV* areas and Representative Sample Areas*.
It must be taken into account that risk* areas can* extend beyond the aforementioned issues. At the same time, the aforementioned risk* areas can* be missing within the Management Unit*. Therefore, when conducting a risk assessment* of negative impact on environmental values*, the context of The Organization’s* own management activity* shall* be considered. Depending on the size and location of the Management Unit*, peculiarities of forest and managed area*, presence or absence of environmental values*, applied management practices and forest management methods, and other specifics, risk* of negative impact can* vary within each Management Unit*.

Risk assessment* of negative impact shall* be conducted for all high risk* areas designated by The Organization*. Depending on risk assessment* of negative impact, corrective measures are developed and implemented to reduce risk* to a low level.

Risk assessment* shall* be integrated in planning and consider the monitoring outcomes of management activity. Monitoring objects are also listed (but may not be limited to them) in Criterion* 8.2. The level of documentation, frequency as well as the method of risk assessment* of negative impact on environmental values* are determined and justified by The Organization*, while taking into account the requirements of the Annex. When doing this, all types of The Organization’s* activity shall* be considered.

Given the decision not to classify The Organization’s* activity by scale* and intensity* of potential negative impact (in general) and considering it roughly equal for all the companies, it is also not required to make assessment of scale* and intensity* of potential negative impact when fulfilling the requirements of Criteria 6.2 and 6.3. However, The Organization* may*, if it deems appropriate, make assessment of the scale* and intensity* of its impact and include it in risk assessment* based on provisions described below.

When assessing the scale* and intensity* of impact, the list of affected environmental values* and assessment’s geographical scope (spatial borders) shall* be determined.

It is necessary to take into account that the scale* of potential negative impact, depending on surrounding conditions and management systems and methods, can* extend beyond the limits of Management Unit*.

When assessing the scale* and intensity* of impact, the following shall* be evaluated:

- Planned impact – the impact that occurs due to planned management activity,
- Unplanned impact – the impact that occurs due to unplanned events (e.g. fuels and lubricants spill, disturbance of water stream bed, destruction of HCV**).

The assessment of the scale* and intensity* of impact takes into account the nature of impact, its type and reversibility and the vulnerability of a environmental value* to determine the overall significance of the impact. Measures aimed at mitigation of the planned impact are developed in line with the general assessment of the significance of the impact that determines the level of risk. Mitigation measures of the unplanned impact are aimed at decreasing the likelihood of its occurrence. Later on, in the course of implementation, the efficiency of the measures is evaluated based on monitoring outcomes in accordance with the requirements of Criterion* 8.2.

Since the scale* and intensity* determine the level of risk*, their criteria are important.

By its scale* the impact can be classified into local and landscape-level.

The local-level impact is restricted to the area of immediate impact on environmental values*, e.g. a harvest area or location of the object of infrastructure.

The landscape-level impact affects environmental values* across the landscape, managed area* or significant part of the latter.

The intensity* of impact can be classified into low and high.

The low intensity* means that the impact does not lead to any permanent adverse changes of environmental values* and its duration is short-lived.
The high intensity* means that the impact leads or can* lead to permanent adverse changes of environmental values*, until it is entirely lost and its duration is long-lived.

In case of a combination of low intensity* and local or landscape level, the risk* of negative impact is also low. For the rest of combinations, it is high.

Measures to reduce the risk* of negative impact of management activity on identified environmental values*

For each high risk* area designated by The Organization*, risk* mitigation measures shall* be developed and implemented. Risk* mitigation measures shall* encompass at least all parts of Management Unit* where The Organization’s* current activities* are performed, in first turn in high risk* areas within the Management Unit*.

Of all ways, methods, technologies and management practices available, those are selected that prevent and/or minimize potential negative consequences*. Management methods and decisions that lead to most serious consequences* shall* be excluded.

The gradual approach

Assessment of scale*, intensity* and risk* of negative impact of management activity on identified environmental values* and when developing risk* mitigation measures the Organization* may* do this gradually proportionate to the scale* of The Organization’s* current activity. This approach means that the Organization* may* implement them not simultaneously throughout the whole Management Unit*, but only in those areas where The Organization’s* current activities* are carried out and/or environmental values* are affected. Measures and actions assigned according to this approach shall* be first implemented in those parts of the Management Unit*, where activities of the highest intensity* are carried out at present: e.g. clearcutting, construction and utilization of roads and bridge crossings, development of other facilities of forest and timber processing infrastructure*, tree planting or establishment of forest plantations; application of fertilizers*; use of chemicals* to eliminate pests, etc.

If The Organization* decides to apply the approach, it shall* develop and include into the management plan* a step-by-step plan for including new sites and facilities with the list of such objects and the dates of putting them into operation, aligned with the plans of operational developments. The order of priority for putting new managed sites and facilities into operation is determined by The Organization*, depending on the degree they could be affected by the activities, taking into account the results of monitoring and risk assessment*.

Steps for conducting risk assessment* of negative impact* of management activity on identified environmental values* and for development of risk* mitigation measures

1. To document information about planned management and other activities.
2. To document information on environmental values* that can* be affected by The Organization’s* management and other activities.
3. To identify high risk areas regarding environmental values* based on the context of The Organization’s* management activity*.
4. To assess the severity of risk* with respect to environmental values*.
5. Based on risk assessment* to develop and implement risk* mitigation measures:
   - Measures to mitigate risk* of negative impact (engagement of experts, choice of basic harvesting systems, harvesting season, harvesting techniques, size and shape of harvest sites, method and timing of contiguity and spatial placement of harvest sites, harvest area development technologies, construction methods for bridge crossings and by-road drainage systems, methods for clearing harvest sites, forest regeneration*, forest tending, forest protection, organization of additional training of workers* etc.);
   - mitigation measures to lower the likelihood of occurrence of unplanned negative impacts;
   - internal control measures for implementing planned measures (procedures and instructions, frequency and timing of inspections, persons in charge, way of action etc.); and
• whenever necessary, to determine additional monitoring characteristics;

6. Based on the results of implementation of risk mitigation measures, following the monitoring procedure, the risk assessment is repeated with the frequency determined by The Organization according to 8.1.1 to ensure that the risk of negative impact be reduced. Otherwise new measures to mitigate the risk shall be developed and implemented.
15. Glossary of terms

The glossary includes IGI terms and other internationally accepted definitions (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and others). The term “based on” means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source and/or IGI. Definitions marked with “Introduced” are for the terms entered in the standard by the Standard Development Group.

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website)

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit*. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the Management Unit*. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities*
- Indigenous Peoples*
- Workers*
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure* and use* rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders*, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Note: In Russia the following groups are also referred to as affected stakeholders*:

- Resource use rights* holders, for example, hunting providers, users of water resources, edible, medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products*;
- Holders of rights for growing woody planting materials, farming, research, educational, recreational and religious activities;
- Organizations engaged in construction and operation of linear infrastructure, man-made water bodies* and/or hydrotechnical facilities;
- Organizations dealing with geological survey of the subsoil and development of mineral deposits.

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Applicable law: Means applicable to The Organization* as a legal* person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit* and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations,
associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal* precedence over all other legal* instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Best Available Information:** Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders* that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable* effort and cost, subject to the scale* and intensity* of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach*.

**Binding Agreement:** A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

**Biological control agents:** Organisms* used to eliminate or regulate the population* of other organisms* (Source: based on FSC, 1994 and IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website.

**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* (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

**Candidate protected nature areas (PNA):** Any area planned by the decision of governmental bodies and local self-government to be established as protected nature areas* of the federal, regional, or municipal level. The information about candidate protected nature areas can be found in territorial planning schemes of the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation, municipality, as well as in PNA network development schemes and other respective documents. (Source: Urban Planning Code No.190-FZ of the Russian Federation as of December 29 2004 (Introduced).

**Cartographic materials:** Evidence of compliance with the requirements of the standard in hard copy and/or on electronic media in the form of maps and land plans and schemes of different scales, aerial photography (aerial images and photomaps), satellite images of different resolution, literature and reference materials (descriptions of terrain, catalogues of administrative and territorial division, etc.) (Introduced).

**Chemicals:** Mineral or organic substances, including fertilizers*, insecticides, fungicides, hormones and others, used in forest management. (Introduced).

**Confidential information:** Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk The Organization*, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders*, clients and competitors.

**Interpretation in the Russian context** is based on Federal Law No.149-FZ as of July 27 2006 (On Information, Information Technologies and Protection of Information): **Confidential information** is information that cannot to be disclosed because it contains commercial, internal or professional secrecy. Once becomes publicly available* in oral or documented form or on electronic media, it can pose a threat* to business interests of The Organization*, including due to impaired relations with interested stakeholders*, customers and competitors, as well as to the workers** right for personal data protection. Confidential information cannot include information that contradicts or impedes implementation of the instructions of this standard.

**Connectivity:** A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape* elements. Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms*, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems* of all kinds. (Source: based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632 pp).

**Consequences:** Outcome of the response of ecosystems* and society to human-caused and other disturbances or effects manifested either as the loss of their values*, resilience*, dysfunction, degradation or complete destruction, or as reverse positive developments (Introduced).
Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the Management Unit for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include Representative Sample Areas, conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity areas and High Conservation Value areas.

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term ‘protected area’ is not used for these areas, because this term implies legal or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Note: In the context of the Principles and Criteria, these terms do not only mean the areas with legal conservation status, but also the areas voluntarily set aside by The Organization for the purpose of conservation.

Context of The Organization’s management activities: Specific features of The Organization’s management activities, which are determined by the following characteristics:

- size and geographical location of the Management Unit;
- specific features of the forest land, types of forest and forest growing conditions of the managed area (areas);
- location of the managed area (areas) within the landscape;
- presence of environmental values, their vulnerability to potential disturbances and sustainability;
- presence or absence of primary forests;
- history of development and forest management in the area;
- presence of local communities in the managed area and their density;
- presence or absence of Indigenous Peoples; and
- management practices and methods (e.g. selection of harvesting techniques and methods, clearing of harvest sites, methods of forest regeneration and forest tending, timing of harvest, size (area), configuration, spatial location, and the character of adjacency of harvest areas in the landscape and equipment used and other specific features).

(Introduced)

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principle 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Current activities of The Organization: Activities of The Organization carried out in accordance with the management plan for the current year. (Introduced).
**Customary law:** Interrelated sets of *customary rights* may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3):761–812).

**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 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

**Note:** In the context of the standard, social relations are considered with respect of humans and forest, therefore the object of *customary rights* is the *managed area* or its part, as well as activities affecting it. The examples of *customary rights* objects are harvesting of mushrooms, berries, medicinal, edible and technical plants, etc, use of wood resources for own needs, including for traditional crafts, haymaking, hunting, fishing, beekeeping, religious ceremonies, cultural traditions, recreation. The holder (subject) of *customary rights* can be an individual or a group of people united according to certain attributes (professional, cultural, historical and traditional) that maintain regular, periodic or seasonal use of the forest territory for which rights are claimed.

**Degraded forest:** Forest that as a result of overharvesting and/or overextraction of *non-timber forest products* and other related activities, poor management, multiple fire occurrences, cattle grazing or other disturbances in the course of the use of natural resource has been altered to such a degree that the damage to soil and vegetation inhibited and delayed *forest restoration*, making impossible its *restoration* at least to the *pre-harvest condition* in mid-term or short-term and thus reducing the forest’s capacity to provide goods and/or services (Source: based on FAO, 2009; The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), 2002, 2005; Center for Biological Diversity, 2001, 2005) (Introduced).

**Dispute:** For the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization*, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

**Dispute of substantial duration:** *Dispute* that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

**Dispute of substantial magnitude:** For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a *dispute* of substantial magnitude is a *dispute* that involves one or more of the following:
- Affects the legal* or customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities*; and/or
- Where the negative impact* of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated; and/or
- Physical violence; and/or
- Destruction of property; and/or
- Presence of military bodies; and/or
- Acts of intimidation against forest* workers* and stakeholders*.

**Economic viability:** The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

**Ecosystem:** A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).
Note: ecosystem's components are *populations* of *organisms* of various trophic groups and the *habitat* being transformed by them.

**Ecosystem function:** An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

**Ecosystem services:** The benefits people obtain from *ecosystems*. These include:
- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- cultural services and cultural *values* such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

**Engaging/engagement:** The process by which *The Organization* communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of *interested* and/or *affected stakeholders* ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Note: Each time when the term 'engagement' is used in the standard, this implies that the engagement is conducted in a *culturally appropriate* manner. In the *indicators* of the standard the term *culturally appropriate* is not used because it has no analogues in Russian that would be commonly used, short, euphonious and devoid of multiple interpretations.

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social *impacts* of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, 2011; FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Environmental values:** The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:
- *ecosystem* functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- *biological diversity*;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- *landscape* values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC 2011).

**Interpretation of the term for Russia:** *Environmental Values* in Russian context for protection of these *environmental values* during *The Organization’s* management activities is necessary:

1. *Protection* of rare* and threatened *species* and their *habitats* according to *Criterion* 6.4;
2. *Protection* of Representative *Sample Areas* of native *ecosystems* and of *Conservation Area Network* as a whole, according to *Criterion* 6.5;
3. *Protection* of *habitat features*, according to *Criterion* 6.6;
4. *Protection* of *water bodies*, according to *Criterion* 6.7;
5. **Protection** of landscape values*, according to Criterion* 6.8. *The Organization* may* add other types of relevant environmental values* to the list that are of significance for its activities (for example, landscape values*, ecosystem functions*, etc.).


7. Implementation of all the Applicable legislation*, according to Criteria* 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. *The Organization* may* include to this list other types of environmental values*, that are of significance according to the character of its activities (for example, other landscape values*, ecosystem functions* etc.).

**Environmentally appropriate:** Ruling out technologies, ways and methods of management activities, harvesting of timber and other forest products and ways of delivering services, which ignore and cause reduction of the environmental values*, HCVs*, social and other values*.

**(Introduced)**

**Externalities:** The positive and negative impacts* of activities on interested* and/or affected stakeholders* that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Fair compensation:** Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

**Fertilizer:** Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

**Focal species:** Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that landscape is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R. J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. Conservation Biology vol 11 (4): 849-856).


**Forest regeneration (reforestation):** The process and activities aimed to regenerate harvested, dead, damaged forests in harvest sites, burnt areas, sparse woodland, clearings, and other lands not covered by forest vegetation and suitable for forest regeneration. Natural forest regeneration is forest restoration* based on natural sources of seeds (seeds, tree sprouting and shoot-rooting, etc.) and through assisted natural regeneration by means of soil scarification, thinning of forest stand and undergrowth, conservation of young growth during harvest site development, preserving seed sources, etc. Artificial forest regeneration is mainly carried out using regeneration sources that are artificially introduced by establishing planted forests: by planting of saplings, seedlings, and cuttings or by sowing seeds of forest plants, and tending of them. (Source: based on Order No. 183 of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation On Approval of Forest Regeneration Rules as of July 16 2007 (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation as of August 20 2007, registration No. 10020)). For the purpose of this standard forest regeneration is understood as all activities, including transfer of regenerated sites into the category of forested lands. (Introduced).

**Formal and informal workers’ organization:** Association or union of workers*, whether recognized by law or by The Organization* or neither, which have the aim of promoting workers* rights and to represent workers* in dealings with The Organization* particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

**Note:** In Russia such associations could include not only unions, but also other forms of workers* organization, for example, Workers Council, various commissions, etc.

**Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC):** A juridical condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future impacts* of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free,
prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval
(Source: based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed
Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the
July 2004).

**Gender equality:** Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal
conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from,
economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO
workshop on ‘Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural
employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty’, Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

**Genetically modified organism:** An organism* in which the genetic material has been altered
in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: based
on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

**Genotype:** The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V50).

**Habitat:** The place or type of site where an organism* or population* occurs (Source: based on
the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

**Interpretation of the term for Russia:** Habitat is the site with a particular combination of
environmental conditions defined by soils, grounds, microclimate, and water and light
conditions, and biota necessary for the life cycles of populations* of plants, animals and other
living organisms*. Also see Habitat features*.

**Habitat features (key habitats):** Forest* stand attributes and structures, including but not
limited to:
- old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average
  age of the main canopy;
- trees with special ecological value;
- vertical and horizontal complexity;
- standing dead trees;
- dead fallen wood;
- forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- nesting sites;
- small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- ponds;
- areas for procreation;
- areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- areas for migration;
- areas for hibernation.

**Interpretation of the term for Russia:** Habitat features (key biotopes) are elements and
structures of forest* stands, in which there is a high likelihood of occurrence of rare* and
threatened species* of plants and fungi, as well as of species vulnerable and demanding to
environmental conditions; they can* include:
- old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average
  age of the main canopy;
- trees with special ecological value*;
- stands with varying vertical and horizontal complexity;
- standing dead trees;
- dead fallen wood;
- forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- nesting sites;
- small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- ponds;
- areas for procreation;
- areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
areas for migration;
- areas for hibernation.

**High Conservation Value (HCV):** Any of the following values:

**HCV1: Species Diversity.** Concentrations of *biological diversity*\(^*\) including endemic species, and *rare*, *threatened or endangered*\(^*\) species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.

**HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics.** *Intact Forest Landscapes*\(^*\), large landscape-level ecosystems\(^*\) and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable *populations* of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

**HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats.** Rare, threatened, or endangered *ecosystems*\(^*\), *habitats*\(^*\) or *refugia*\(^*\).

**HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services.** Basic *ecosystem services*\(^*\) in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

**HCV 5: Community needs.** Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities*\(^*\) or *Indigenous Peoples*\(^*\) (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through *engagement*\(^*\) with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples*\(^*\).

**HCV 6: Cultural values.** Sites, resources, *habitats*\(^*\) and *landscapes*\(^*\) of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities*\(^*\) or *Indigenous Peoples*\(^*\), identified through *engagement*\(^*\) with these *local communities*\(^*\) or *Indigenous Peoples*\(^*\). (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**High Conservation Value Areas:** Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values*\(^*\).

**High grading:** High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

**Indicator:** A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *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 *Management Unit*\(^*\) and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

**Indigenous Peoples:** People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- the key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as *Indigenous Peoples*\(^*\) at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- distinct social, economic or political systems;
- distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- form non-dominant groups of society;
- resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.


**Infrastructure:** In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings, dams and other structures required in the course of implementing the management plan.

**Intact Forest Landscape:** A territory within today’s global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

**Intellectual property:** Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

**Interpretation of the term for Russia:** based on the Russian Civil Code (Part 4, No230-FZ as of 18.12.2006) Intellectual property is defined as the results of intellectual activities (practices, knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind) and any symbols of their designation of equal status entitled to legal protection, which recognizes the person who created the results with his/her creative labor as the author and establishes exclusive rights to the use of these results so that any use of them without the right holder’s consent is illegal.

**Intensity:** A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity’s impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Interested stakeholder:** Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders:

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

**Note:** In Russia interested stakeholders also refer to experts on biodiversity and social issues, etc.

**Internationally accepted scientific protocol:** A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature.

**Invasive species:** Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Keystone species:** Species that most significantly transform habitats, notwithstanding their relatively small biomass in the ecosystem, and create conditions for sustainable existence of subordinate species. The duration of restoration cycles of keystone species reflected in the tree species composition depends on the life expectancy of several generations of such trees, for example, in boreal forests – at least 700-1000 years. Most complete sets of keystone species are present in primary forests. An example of a powerful keystone species (edifier) is spruce whose regeneration features, ecological properties and competitive capacity determines its dominance and specific structure of boreal taiga in its most natural conditions. A similar role is played by large Siberian pine (or Korean pine) and oak trees, which are critical for the existence of a whole complex of associated species in Siberian pine (or Korean pine) and noble hardwood
forests respectively. An example of an animal keystone species is beaver whose activities determine the hydrological regime of the area. Pests regulate the composition of the stand and other vegetation in the forest. (Introducted).

**Lands and territories:** For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that **Indigenous Peoples** or **local communities** have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005).

**Landscape:** A geographical mosaic composed of interacting *ecosystems* resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Landscape values:** Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical *landscape*. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical *landscape* attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual *value* are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical *landscape* attributes (Source: based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

**Legal:** In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.), ‘Legal’ also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Legally competent:** Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Legal registration:** National or local *legal* license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal* registration applies also to *Organizations* operating a *Management Unit* without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for *conservation* of *biodiversity* or *habitat* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Note:** Legal registration in the Russian Federation is understood as state registration of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs according to the Federal Law No. 129-FZ dated 08.08.2001 (version as of July 13 2015), On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs. Legal registration refers to actions by the authorized federal body of the executive power resulting in inclusion of information on foundation, reorganization and liquidation of legal entities, acquisition of the individual entrepreneur status by individuals, termination of activities as individual entrepreneurs, and other information about legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in the state registers.

The status of the legal entity or individual entrepreneur is confirmed by an extract from the Unified State Register of Legal Entities (EGRYUL) or the Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs (EGRIP).

The right of permanent (without a time limit) forest area use, the right of restricted use of forest area (easement), concession rights, as well as the right of fixed-term use without consideration are regulated by the civil, forest and land laws (Forest Code, 2008).

Ownership of wood and other extracted forest resources, ownership rights and other property rights for forest sites, restrictions (encumbrance) of these rights, their accrual, transfer and termination require state registration according to Federal Law No. 122-FZ dated 21 July 1997, On State Registration of Real Property Titles and Transactions (Forest Code, 2008).
Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit* is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit* is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Note: According to the Russian law and for the purpose of the standard, legal status is a legally recognized organization and legal form of ownership, use and disposal of the Management Unit*. By law in the Russian Federation, the land of the Management Unit* can be in private, public, municipal ownership or ownership of the subjects of Russian Federation. Forest areas (lesnye uchastki) of the Management Unit* that belong to the forest fund lands are the federal property. Forest areas within lands of other categories are in public or municipal ownership and can be handed over to: legal entities – for permanent (without a time limit) use, for lease or fixed-term use without consideration; individual persons – for lease or fixed-term use without consideration. Individuals are also entitled to restricted use of another’s forest areas (easement). Forest stands of the Management Unit* could be sold to the private sector under a purchase and sale agreement, as well as to individuals under a purchase and sale agreement for personal needs. The Russian law also regulates extraction of edible forest resources by individuals and collection of medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products* for personal needs. A legal regime of forest use is established in consistency with the protection category of forests. In terms of administrative management, legal status means, for example, that forest areas of the Management Unit* are the federal property, are administered by an authorized government body of the subject of the Russian Federation and are leased to the private sector under concession agreements (leaseholds), which define the legal regime of forest use for particular categories (Source: based on the Russian Civil Code, Forest Code and Land Code).

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker* in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker* and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision in case of unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Note: Living wage can be defined as the cost of the minimal set of means of subsistence needed to support health and livelihood. The term related to the living wage is the minimum monthly wage – a legally fixed level of minimum payment for labor, below which monthly wages to workers* cannot be reduced by employers. Unlike the minimum monthly wage, living wage varies in different regions, and the Russian minimum monthly wage is not always equal to the living wage.

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit*, and also those that are close enough to have a significant* impact* on the economy or the environmental values* of the Management Unit* or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly* affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographical district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Interpretation of the term for Russia: Local laws is the suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, orders, statutes, decrees), which are only applicable to a particular geographical region, including those adopted by state bodies of lower jurisdiction, such as departmental or municipal normatives and regulations developed on the basis of primary and secondary laws.
Local level: Level of performance of works or other activities by workers* at a specific site directly in the forest* or in non-forested areas, manually or using mechanisms and equipment: allocation and development of harvest areas, harvesting and hauling of timber, tree planting, sowing and seeding, assisted natural forest regeneration*, construction and maintenance of roads and other infrastructure* facilities, fire prevention activities, etc. (Introduced).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-01002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Managed area: The managed area is an area under management by The Organization* being: 1) either a district-level forest management unit (lesnichestvo) within the borders defined by a government body that applied for certification; 2) or a concession area awarded to The Organization* under the concession contract and for which there is a specific forest use plan (proyekt osvoveniya lesov) (introduced).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or The Organization* within or in relation to the Management Unit*, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the management objectives*. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of adaptive management*.

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a management plan*. This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal* title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization*, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives*; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization*, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives*.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Interpretation of the term for Russia with regard to the Russian Forest Code (2006): the Management Unit* includes:

- managed area (areas)* within the defined boundaries;
- infrastructure* facilities within it (them) and (or) outside, used and (or) operated by The Organization* or on behalf of The Organization* according to long-term* management objectives established in the management plan*.

Alongside with managed areas*, there could be other areas and facilities operated by The Organization* outside the managed areas*, which could affect implementation of the management plan* and compliance with the requirements of the standard in management activities, for example, construction of roads and other facilities, transportation of goods acquired through forest use, etc.

Mitigation of negative impact: Long-term strategy and specific measures with respect to protection* of environmental and other values* to reduce risks* of negative impacts* resulting from the management activities or natural hazards*, to prevent the loss of values* or ensure their restoration*. (Introduced).
National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Note: The Russian national laws include the whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which are applicable throughout the national territory, as well as legal acts adopted on the level of subjects of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies that derive their authority directly and explicitly from primary and secondary laws.

Native ecosystem: Natural or artificial ecosystem* of local (native) species*, including native* tree species with age and spatial structure typical for specific forest growing conditions. Native natural ecosystems can serve as samples (references) for mapping of Representative Sample Areas*. (Source: based on the terms of natural forest* and natural condition*, native ecosystem* of International Generic Indicators (IGI)). (Introduced).

Native range: Part of land surface, within which the particular species can be found, and where complete development cycles of its populations* take place (Introduced)

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as ‘more natural conditions’, ‘native ecosystem’ provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species* and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values* so that they form ecosystems* typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Interpretation of the term for Russia: In the context of this standard this term was divided into two: ‘native ecosystem’ (see in alphabetical order) and ‘natural conditions’ (see below). More natural conditions are typical for forests*, whose characteristics are the closest to primary forests*. In turn, the least natural conditions are typical for plantations*, particularly those consisting of alien species*, as well as degraded forests*, which lack potential for regeneration of keystone* native tree species* in the foreseeable future.

Treeless ecosystems can be considered as having the least natural conditions* if they were formed as a result of natural disasters or management activities and continuously present in sites subject to disturbances (agricultural grasslands, steppified lands, open woodlands, wetlands, farmland); but they can be also in historically formed most natural conditions* (grassland communities, shrubland, wetlands, flooded meadows, steppes), as well as occupy intermediate conditions.

Planted forests being established by combination of natural and artificial forest regeneration* using species typical for local natural forests* are characterized by more natural conditions* than planted forests where alien species* are used.

Forests of natural origin, including young stands on harvested areas, burnt areas, farmland and other disturbed sites, with a full set of keystone species* in the forest stand and/or in young regeneration, typical for primary forests* or their samples, belong to a higher level of natural conditions* than secondary forests which lost some characteristic tree species.

For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, methods of forest regeneration* and management applied shall* generally be aimed at maintenance or restoration* of forests composed of the same native species* as pre-harvest forests in order to recreate natural forests* typical for this location. Source: based on definitions of natural forest*, natural conditions* and native ecosystem* of International Generic Indicators (IGI)).

Natural forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems*, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity*, including soil
characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are *native species*, not classified as *plantations*. ‘Natural forest’ includes the following categories:

- forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial *forest regeneration* with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and northern temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial *forest regeneration* to regenerate forest of the same *native species*, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native *ecosystems* of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations*;
- natural forests which are maintained by traditional *silvicultural* practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of *native species* which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- the definition of ‘natural forest’ may include areas described as wooded *ecosystems*, woodland and savannah.

The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

‘Natural forest’ does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native *ecosystems*. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses. FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest. Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- other vegetation types and non-forest communities and *ecosystems* included in the *Management Unit*, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native *ecosystems*. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and belowground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more *natural conditions*, or may be converted to other land uses. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5.2).

Interpretation of the term for Russia: *Natural forest* is any forest* that is not classified as *degraded forest* or *plantations*. Natural forests include forests* of natural and artificial origin that are capable of natural, spontaneous (not assisted by humans) *restoration* of *native species*, in contrast to artificially established *plantations*, in which species composition is artificially maintained using special methods. (Source: based on definitions of *natural forest*, *natural conditions* and *native ecosystem* of International Generic Indicators (IGI)).
Natural objects: Living and natural nonliving things and their parts: atmosphere, water bodies, wetlands, geological formations, landscapes*, soils, grounds, groundwater, vegetation, communities (ecosystems*), populations*, individual living organisms*, etc. (Introduced).

Natural hazards: Disturbances that can present risks* to social and environmental values* in the Management Unit* but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions*; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Interpretation of the term for Russia: According to the Forest Code of the Russian Federation (2008), non-timber forest resources include stumps, birch bark, bark of trees and shrubs, brushwood, branch forage, spruce, fir and pine boughs, spruce or other coniferous Christmas trees, moss, forest litter, scirpus (club-rush), common reed and similar forest resources.

Non-timber forest products also include medicinal plants and other plants and mushrooms used as food, fodder or technical raw material, honey and other beekeeping products, conifer resin, wood sap, game animals and fishes, and other minor forest products, apart from timber.


Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization* must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Note: Obligatory code of practice refers to legal and standard regulations, agreements, rules, instructions and other procedures, which are mandatory for The Organization* by law.

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk* factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident* (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).


The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Note: The Organization* in Russia is a legal entity, including self-employed entrepreneurs (individualny predprinimatel').

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products or human health or livestock or biodiversity* from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaceides, fungicides and herbicides) (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A forest* area established by planting or sowing with using either alien* or native woody species*, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests*. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of ‘plantation’ but which,
after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems*, may be classified as natural forests*.

- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological* and habitat* diversity*, structural complexity and ecosystem* functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests*.

- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species*, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems* of that site, may be considered as natural forest*, and this forest regeneration* is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

Note: Plantations are established for accelerated growth of tree and (or) shrub species with planned technical characteristics by means of planting or sowing of alien species* or native species*, as well as intensive tending of the planted stock, often with use of pesticides*, fertilizers* and genetically modified species*; they are characterized by absence of most of principal features and key elements of natural forests*.

Population: A group of living organisms* of one species that inhabits a particular area and interbreeds. The population that existed and interbred throughout many generations may be considered sustainable. (Source: based on Principles of Sustainable Forest Management, 2014). (Introduced).

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat* of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat* to human welfare, The Organization* will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage* and avoid the risks* to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values* are uncertain (Source: based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Note: Precautionary approach* is also applied in the process of managing various environmental values* and (or) HCV*. The decision on precautionary approach* can* be based on the results of the risk assessment* and monitoring and taking into account the reliability and sufficiency of the data collected. If there is any uncertainty regarding the sufficiency of the information or the efficiency of management activities, The Organization* takes a decision on suspension of the activity.

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the forest* or plantation* prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Primary forests: Ecosystems*, which during the lifespan of many generations of tree species developed in the absence of disturbances caused by natural disasters or human activity. They are characterized by a complex spatial and age structure, multiple tree species, and high biodiversity*. The structural organization of primary (climax) forests permits for self-regeneration of the whole range of diverse tree species and other native species*, and maintenance of environmental values* in resilience*. Samples of primary forests are preserved in Intact Forest Landscapes*, in the least disturbed forests of PNA*, may be mapped by The Organization* as Representative Sample Areas* or HCV* (Introduced).

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC’s case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Protected Nature Areas (PNA): Area of land, water and air above it, comprising natural objects* and complexes of special environmental, scientific, aesthetic, recreational or health improvement significance, which is excluded fully or partially from economic use by the decision of governmental bodies, with special conservation* measures adopted for it. (Source: Federal Law No.33-FZ on Protected Nature Areas as of 14 March 1995). (Introduced).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.
Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, Edition 2003).

Note: An example of the publicly available form of data provision is publication of the data at The Organization’s* website, in mass media, on printed or other similar media.

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened*. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats*, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Note: The Russian legislation (Law No.7-FZ of the Russian Federation On Environmental Protection as of January 10 2002; Law No.148-FZ of the Russian Federation On Wildlife as of March 22, Red Book of the Russian Federation (plants and fungi), 2008; Strategy for Conservation of Rare and Threatened Species of Animals, Plants and Fungi, 2004) uses the term rare and threatened species* where rare species are meant to be either uncommon or scarce species restricted in their geographical span or scattered across a vast area with low densities, or potentially vulnerable species due to their biological characteristics or occurrence in specific habitats*; while threatened species* are species subject to high risk* of extinction in the wild within the whole species range* or its significant* part.

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal* mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal* effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (or logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where significant* changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam).

Regeneration of forest cover: Regeneration of forest cover is understood for the purpose of this standard as a set of forest regeneration* activities and tending cuts in young stands. (Introduced)

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the Management Unit* delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem* that would occur under natural conditions* in that geographical region.

Note: Representative Sample Areas of native ecosystems are a set of ecosystems* (including the non-forest ones) typical for the locality and occurring under most natural conditions*. They are identified in addition to the Protected Areas Network* within the Management Unit* in various landscapes* (i.e. on different terrains – at floodplains, river terraces, slopes, water divides, gullies, ravines (balkas), bogged depressions, etc.). The objective is to protect* or restore* samples of all types of ecosystems* of the locality in natural conditions* and the whole diversity of species represented there. The network ensures resilience* of ecosystems* of the Management Unit*, provides an opportunity to assess and monitor the effect of management activity on ecosystems* in comparison to sample areas for the purpose of adaptive management*.
Representative Sample Areas of ecosystems* can* include a series of forest types of major forest formations in various terrains, rare and unique ecosystems* in their natural conditions*, ecosystems* in extreme or marginal conditions. Representative Sample Areas of ecosystems* are mapped at the Management Unit* level as independent territorial units taking into account protected areas* in order to assign a conservation* status to them that guarantees their voluntary conservation as per the internal policies, verifiable targets* and procedures of The Organization*, or in order to impose the legal* status to them according to current norms and regulations (protective forests, Special Protection Forest Habitats (SPFH), PNA); can partially coincide with HCV* areas, as well as with areas of protective forests, SPFH, PNA.

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.; IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Nature Conservancy).

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases ‘restore’* means to repair the damage done to environmental values* that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases ‘restore’* means the formation of more natural conditions* in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word ‘restore’ is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

The Organization* is not necessarily obliged to restore* those environmental values* that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization*, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally* authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement, etc. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization* is also not obliged to restore* environmental values* that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization* is expected to take reasonable* measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit* as a result of such previous impacts.

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body*, and the vegetation associated with it.

Interpretation of the term for Russia: Riparian zones include areas adjacent to water bodies* that, according to the Water Code of the Russian Federation, refer to water protection zones and near-shore protective belts (Source: Water Code of the Russian Federation No. 74-FZ as of June 03 2006).

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact* arising from any activity in the Management Unit* combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Risk assessment: A systematic process of identifying the probability of occurrence of potential consequences*, which are likely to cause significant* environmental, social and economic damage arising from the use of available means, methods, technologies and practices of management activities or managerial decisions, for the purpose of selecting the ones that prevent and (or) mitigate* such consequences*. (Introduced).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value* or a Management Unit*, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms ‘scale’, ‘intensity’, and ‘risk’.
**Shall:** Indicates instructions of the standard strictly to be followed. See also **Shall not,** **Should/should not.**

**Shall not:** Indicates prohibition. Also see **Shall, Should/should not.**

**Should/ and should not:** indicates the recommendation. Also see **Shall, Shall not.**

**Significant:** For the purposes of *Principle* 9, *HCVs* 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance:

- a designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- a designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of *biodiversity*;
- a voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or *Organization*, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant *biodiversity* concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as *HCVs* 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for *biodiversity* conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of *HCVs* 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Note:** The term ‘significant’ is used in the standard in another, more general meaning: “measured, assessed and recognized importance that is exceptionally superior to others”.

**Silviculture:** The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

**Stakeholder:** See definitions for ‘affected stakeholder’ and ‘interested stakeholder’.

**Statutory law or statute law:** The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

**Note:** statutory law is a law set by legislation enacted by a national body of legislature; in Russia, provisions of statutes are made by legislative acts at the level of federal laws. (Source: based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, 12.12.1993).

**Sustainable forest management:** sustainability of forest use is timber harvesting, which is planned and/or implemented on such a scale*, in such volumes and by such methods that ensure that the amount and quality of the resource and ecosystem services* are not steadily decreased over the rotation period or permanently long and that no loss occurs in the diversity of tree species. (Source: based on the Glossary of Terms by the State Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation, 2014). (Introduced)

**Sustainable timber harvesting level:** such a level of timber harvest that does not lead to depletion of timber resource in short- and long-term. It can be calculated annually or per other period of time. (Introduced)

**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.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

**Note:** In Russian legislation, tenure refers to any *legal* use of land and forest resources (through concession or ownership of land or forest resources).

**The Organization:** The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).
Note: The Organization* in Russia is a legal entity, including self-employed entrepreneurs (individualny predprinimatel’).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts* (Source: based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be reinterpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have legal* significance) and to local conditions and population* densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Note: see the definition for 'Rare species'.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization*; in compliance with applicable laws*, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit* 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 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Value: Significance of something in terms of manifested qualities and functions, which, among other things, can increase the significance of the carrier of this value. The value is increased if the manifested qualities are being depleted or value carriers become rare and unique, or if the functions become irreplaceable. The standard considers environmental values*, high conservation values*, values of various parties in the field of social, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic, religious and economic issues. (Introduced).

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest* conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the management objectives*. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very limited portion: The area affected shall* not exceed 0.5% of the area of the Management Unit* in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the Management Unit* (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms, 2009).

Waste management: Activity on collection, accumulation, cleaning, transportation and recycling of waste* within the Management Unit* being organized in a way to stop accumulation of merchantable waste materials* and prevent pollution and littering of landscapes* by waste from processing of timber and other products, waste materials* generated by cars, fuels and lubricants, other chemicals*, and domestic waste. (Introduced).

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:
- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Note: Waste materials may also include residues generated during processing of timber and other products.
**Water bodies (including water courses):** Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian* or wetland ecosystems*, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

**Note:** The term water body* shall* be understood as defined by the Water Code of the Russian Federation (2006) – natural or artificial water body, watercourse or any other object, in which forms and attributes of permanent or temporary concentration of water are characteristic of the water regime. Surface water bodies include: 1) seas or their parts (straits, gulfs, including bays, lagoons and others); 2) watercourses (rivers, streams and channels) with manifested channels; 3) bodies of standing water (lakes, ponds, flooded open pits and reservoirs); 4) swamps, bogs; 5) natural springs (springs, geysers); 6) glaciers, snowfields. Groundwater bodies include: 1) groundwater basins; 2) aquifers. (Source: Water Code of the Russian Federation, No.74-FZ as of June 03 2006).

**Wetlands:** Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowarding, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington). Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

**Workers:** All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘selfemployed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).