FSC National Risk Assessment

for the Russian Federation

DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0

Version	V4-1
Code	FSC-NRA-RU V4-1
National approval	National decision body: V1-0 to 3-0: FSC Russia Coordination Council, Association NRG Date: 20 September 2021 V3-0 was revised by FSC International through application of FSC-ADV-60-002-01 (indicator 2.1). V4-0: FSC International Center, Performance and Standards Unit
International approval	FSC International Center, Performance and Standards Unit Date: 11 July 2022 This risk assessment has been revised according to FSC-ADV-60-002-01[1].
International contact	Name: FSC International Center, Performance and Standards Unit E-mail address: psu@fsc.org
Period of validity	Date of approval: 11 July 2022 Valid until: (date of approval + 5 years)
Body responsible for NRA maintenance	FSC International Center, Performance and Standards Unit

[1] FSC-ADVICE-20-001-12 was implemented based on V3-0 of this NRA. V4-0 does not require additional actions by certification bodies in respect to that Advice Note.

Contents

Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for the Russian Federation

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)[2]
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	Specified risk
1.3	Low risk
1.4	Specified risk
1.5	Specified risk
1.6	Low risk
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Specified risk
1.9	Specified risk
1.10	Specified risk
1.10a	Specified risk for Belgorod, Bryansk, Voronezh, Kaluga, Kemerovo, Kurgan, Kursk, Lipetsk, Novosibirsk, Orel, Penza, Ryazan, Sverdlovsk, Tula, Ulyanovsk and Chelyabinsk oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy and Altai krais and the Republic of Altai. Low risk for other subjects of the Russian Federation.
1.11	Specified risk
1.12	Specified risk
1.13	Not applicable
1.14	Not applicable
1.15	Specified risk for the regions where indigenous peoples are present (see Annex 3.1). Low risk for the rest of the country.
1.16	Low risk
1.17	Specified risk
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Low risk
1.20	Specified risk for Amur and Sakhalin oblasts, Zabaikalskiy, Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais. Low risk for all other Federal Subjects.
1.21	Not applicable
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Specified risk
2.2	Specified risk for the rights for freedom for association and collective bargaining, compulsory or forced labor, gender discrimination, and racial discrimination. Low risk for child labour.
2.3	Specified risk for the regions where indigenous and traditional peoples are present (see Annex 3.1). Low risk for the rest of the country.
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Low risk

[2] See the body of the risk assessment for detailed risk indications for sub-indicators.

3.1	Specified risk
3.2	Specified risk
3.3	Specified risk
3.4	Specified risk
3.5	Specified risk
3.6	Specified risk
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Low risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

1 Background information

The information in this section applies to versions 1-0 to 3-0 of this NRA. After version 3-0, FSC Russia ended its contractual relationship with FSC International. With this change, maintenance of the NRA was taken over by FSC International in accordance with section 11 of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 *The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments*.

The National Risk Assessment regarding controlled wood for the Russian Federation (NRA) was developed by FSC Russia (FSC Russia functions are performed by Association NRG) for FSC-certified organizations willing to purchase wood from non-certified suppliers for subsequent use of this wood declared as FSC Controlled Wood.

The NRA Working Group followed the requirements of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 *The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments*, FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 *FSC National Risk Assessment Framework,* FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 *Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood* and referred to decisions of the VII General Assembly of FSC Russia (11-14 April 2016), findings of the Centralized National Risk Assessment (CNRA) for approved CW categories 2 and 5, consultations with experts and comments received during two public consultations on NRA drafts.

Regarding risk assessments in NRA and CNRA, risk assessments for all indicators from the 2 and 5 CW categories approved by FSC International (indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 5.1) are the same except indicator *2.2.c Child labor*. While in NRA risk related to migrant workers discrimination is assessed as specified and set for the whole country, in CNRA it is applicable only to 9 subjects of the Russian Federation (subject of the Russian Federation is a constituent entity of the country).

NRA development is done according to a timeline confirmed by the Coordination Council of FSC Russia:

2015	May	establishment of the NRA Working Group, collection of information
	September	development of the first NRA draft
2016	February	evaluation of the first NRA draft by PSU of FSC International Center (FSC IC), feedback analysis, NRA update
	December	first public consultation
2017	March	feedback analysis, development of the second NRA draft
	July	second public consultation
	September	feedback analysis, development of the final NRA draft
2018	June	evaluation of the final NRA draft by PSU of FSC International Center, feedback analysis, final NRA draft update
	December (end)	NRA approval

The NRA was developed by the NRA Working Group (NRA-WG), which is represented by the Technical Committee of FSC Russia. All members of the NRA-WG possess thorough knowledge about FSC, FSC normative documents, forestry

and related national features. NRA-WG is established on a chamber-balanced basis with minimum 3 members from each chamber: environmental, social and economic. The NRA for all 5 categories of FSC controlled wood passed the approval process within the NRA-WG and was agreed by its members. The NRA was approved by the FSC Russia Coordination Council.

Table 1. Members of the NRA Working Group (names in *italics* are members of the NRA-WG who took part in the NRA development, but left the NRA-WG by the date of the document approval).

Full Name	**Qualifications**	**Contact details**
Environmental Chamber		
Aleksey Aleynikov (from April 2016) - individual member of FSC Russia	Experience in forestry, scientific research, development of normative documents	aaacastor@gmail.com
Konstantin Kobyakov - WWF Russia, member of FSC Russia - individual member of FSC Russia	Experience in all applied aspects related to the development of the standard	kkobyakov@wwf.ru
Anna Nemchinova - individual member of FSC Russia	Experience in forestry, scientific research, development of normative documents	nemanvic@rambler.ru
Mikhail Karpachevsky (until April 2016) - Transparent World non-profit partnership, - individual member of FSC Russia	Expert in sustainable forest management, HCV mapping, biodiversity conservation. Significant experience in development of FSC national standards. From 2005 to 2010 – Chairman of the FSC Russia Coordination Council	mlvovich@yandex.ru
Economic Chamber		
Alexey Shorokhov (until August 2019) - OOO IKEA Industry Tikhvin - Inter IKEA Group	Practical experience in forest certification management at the company level	alexey.shorokhov@ikea.com
Artyom Zagryadskov (from December 2016) - OOO Stora Enso Forest West	Practical experience in forest certification management at the company level, group manager	Artyom.Zagryadskov@storaenso.com
Elena Piankova (until August 2019) - OAO Ilim Group	Responsible for FSC-certified forest in the company. Practical experience in forest certification management at the company level	elena.piankova@ilimgroup.ru
Mikhail Kopeykin (December 2016 – November 2017) - Titan Group	Practical experience in forest certification management at the company level	kopeykin@titans.su
Aleksander Druzhinin (April 2016 – December 2016) -Tikhvin Complex Logging Enterprise, ZAO International Paper	Practical experience in forest certification management at the company level	Aleksandr.Druzhinin@ipaper.com
Olga Rogozina (until April 2016) - Aop Stora Enso, Forest Sector Russia	Practical experience in forest certification management at the	olga.rogozina@storaenso.com

	company level, including experience in group certification	
Olga Nesterova (from August 2020) - JSC "Solikamskbumprom".	Practical experience in forest certification management at the company level	olga.nesterova@solbum.ru
Anton Studencov (from August 2020) – OOO Region-Les	Practical experience in forest certification management at the company level	studencov_a@regionlesm.ru
Social Chamber		
Antonina Kulyasova (from May 2016) - individual member of FSC Russia	Practical experience related to social aspects of forest certification, including engagement with peoples maintaining a traditional lifestyle, consulting in social aspects of FSC.	antonina-kulyasova@yandex.ru
Albert Loginov - individual member of FSC Russia - head of indigenous community "Udorachi"	Engagement with local communities and local activists, including indigenous peoples	loginova_elena_428@mail.ru
Nadezhda Efimova (from December 2016) - individual member of FSC Russia	Practical experience related to social aspects of forest certification, including engagement with local communities and small forest businesses, consulting in FSC issues	n.efimova@list.ru
Nadezhda Strakhova (until 2016) - individual member of FSC Russia	Practical experience related to social aspects of forest certification at the company level	pbr2006@mail.ru
Valeria Moreva (from April to December 2016) - individual member of FSC Russia	Practical experience related to social aspects of forest certification, work at the Center for Independent Social Research, consulting in social aspects of FSC	stimulus_spb@mail.ru
Marina Severenchuk (Koroleva) (until April 2016) - individual member of FSC Russia	Practical experience related to social aspects of forest certification at the company level, including engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples	marina.koroleva@mondigroup.com
Aleksandr Arbachakov - individual member of FSC Russia - a representative of the Shors (a group of indigenous peoples of the Gornaya Shoria region).	Engagement with local communities and local activists, including indigenous peoples	arbachakov@gmail.com

2 List of experts involved in risk assessment and their contact details

At different stages of the NRA development experts were involved in drafting NRA and providing initial consultations and comments.

Table 2. Experts involved in risk assessment

Categories 1, 4 and 5		
Experts involved in NRA drafting		
Aleksey Kuritsin	Vice Director of OOO Lesexpert	a@kuritsin.ru +7 909 9999970

		Skype: kuritsin
Anatoliy Kuritsin	Director of OOO Lesexpert	mail@lesexpert.ru +7 916 1500532 / +7 499 7175525
Experts consulted during NRA development		
Yuriy Lapokha	Sole proprietor, expert in timber products	kvlrv@mail.ru, expert.l@mail.ru +7 914 070 7765 / +7 951 015 0810
Sergey Lukashevich	OOO AVA Company, head of legal department, PhD (Law), responsible for the company's FSC certification	s.lukashevich@ava-company.com +7 3812 394 949 (119) / +7 913 150 43 10
Mikhail Kreyndlin	Head of the Program for Protected Nature Areas, Greenpeace Russia	mkrendel@greenpeace.org
Olga Murashko	Expert at the Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North, ethnologist, Museum of Anthropology Research Institute	murkre@aha.ru
Category 2		
Experts involved in NRA drafting		
Vasiliy Gerasimov	Consultant in forest management	vas.gerasimov@gmail.com +7 909 1202752 Skype: vas.gerasimov
Rudolf Sungurov	Head of the forest management laboratory at the Northern Research Institute of Forestry	sungurov51@yandex.ru +7 8182 61 7948
Experts consulted during NRA development		
Denis Zhuravlev	Chairman of the Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers	dzh749@gmail.com +7 499 124 48 01
Rodion Sulyandziga	Member of the FSC Permanent Indigenous Peoples Committee, representative of minor indigenous peoples of Udege	rodion@csipn.ru +7 985 7513636
Category 3		
Experts involved in NRA drafting		
Elena Popova	Consultant in forest ecology	e.popova.forest@mail.ru +7 904 208 7597 Skype: e.a.popova
Rudolf Sungurov	Head of the Forest Management Laboratory at the Northern Research Institute of Forestry	sungurov51@yandex.ru +7 8182 61 7948
Experts consulted during NRA development		
Alexey Yaroshenko	Head of the Forest Department, Greenpeace Russia	alexeyyaroshenko@gmail.com

3 National risk assessment maintenance

FSC International will follow up on the relevance of information in the NRA and if necessary initiate revisions and updates of the document.

Controversial issues and NRA revision are considered by FSC International with the final approval by the Director Policy Operations.

4 Complaints and disputes regarding the approved National Risk Assessment

Complaints or disputes against the content of the NRA shall be handled according to the process described in FSC-PRO-01-008 *Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme.*

5 List of key stakeholders for consultation

The following information applies to version 1-0 to version 3-0 of this NRA. After version 3-0, FSC Russia ended its contractual relationship with FSC International. With this change, maintenance of the NRA was taken over by FSC International in accordance with section 11 of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 *The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments*.

This section provides the list of key stakeholders specifying those who were invited to take part in NRA consultations and who participated in it.

Environmental interests	WWF Russia, Greenpeace Russia, Russian Bird Conservation Union, mailing list of all stakeholders registered in FSC Russia, mailing list of all environmental chamber members of Association NRG
Social interests	Unions/organizations of indigenous peoples (Komi, etc.), Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers, FSC consultants on social issues, mailing list of all stakeholders registered in FSC Russia, mailing list of all social chamber members of Association NRG
Economic interest	IKEA TORG, ILIM Group, Mondi Syktyvkar, Stora Enso Forest West, International Paper, Russian Forest Group, FSC consultants mailing list, mailing list of FSC certificate holders in Russia, mailing list of all economic chamber members of Association NRG
General	Federal Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation, FSC-accredited certification bodies working in Russia

6 List of abbreviations and Russian transliterated terms used

CITES – the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

CNRA – Centralized National Risk Assessment for FSC controlled wood

DDS – due diligence system

EGAIS (Russian '*ЕГАИС*') – Unified State Automated Information System of wood flow records and transactions

HCV – high conservation value

HCVF – high conservation value forests

Lesnichestvo (Russian '*лесничество*') – state district-level forest management unit

Lesokhozyaystvenny reglament (Russian '*лесохозяйственный регламент')* – forest management regulations of a district-level forest management unit

MIPR – minor indigenous peoples of Russia

N/A – not applicable

NGO – non-governmental organization

NRA – National Risk Assessment for FSC controlled wood

NRA-WG – NRA Working Group

OHS – occupational health and safety

OZU (Russian '*ОЗУ' / 'особо защитные участки леса')* – special protection forest sites

RF – the Russian Federation

7 Risk assessments

Area under assessment: Russian Federation

The National Risk Assessment for controlled wood is done for the whole Russia, as defined by the UN geospatial information on the Russian Federation (also referred to as Russia)[3] (In most cases in Russia, wood is harvested in forests of the Forest Fund lands, Defense and Security lands, and only minor volumes on the lands of Protected Nature Areas. The Russian law in full scope describes wood harvesting and usage. Competent bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation are in charge of the Forest Fund management.

Aside from the the Forest Fund, Defense and Security, and Protected Nature Areas lands, there are forests located on agricultural lands, which are partly designated for protection of lands from negative (adverse) natural, anthropogenic and industrial impacts. Alongside with forests on agricultural lands, agriculturally used areas have a high share of lands overgrown with trees and shrubs due to a long non-use period. According to expert assessments, the area of such lands overgrown with trees may be more than 40 million h[4]. These lands cannot be transferred to the forest fund and are regulated by the Law on the Turnover of Agricultural Land (Annex 2.1 (6)). Forest planning and forest management are not carried out for such forests. The present legislation does not yet regulate harvesting operations, purchase and sale of such wood. Therefore, for the time being the wood from agricultural lands overgrown with trees is not considered as controlled wood within the FSC certification scheme and is not considered in this document. The same applies to lands designated for industries, power production, transport, communications, radio broadcasting, television, computer science, space activities and other special purposes.

This risk assessment is based on the work of the formed working group, using information from open sources, including scientific and NGO reports, media publications, regulatory frameworks and consultations with experts, as well as FSC-ADV-20-001-12.

The risk designation for each indicator is based on the gathered information tested against 'thresholds' – conditions for which compliance or non-compliance gives the basis for determining the type of risk. There are thresholds that, when met, result in low risk designation, and there are thresholds that, when met, result in a specified risk designation. The thresholds are specified in FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 *FSC National Risk Assessment Framework,* FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 *Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood.*

Control measures are developed for indicators with specified risk. Effective implementation of control measures decreases the risk of purchasing unacceptable wood by certified organizations to low risk. If implementation of control measures does not help to lower the risk, wood cannot be purchased as controlled wood and used within the FSC system.

Some control measures are mandatory for implementation, some are recommended. Implementation of control measures will be verified by FSC accredited certification bodies during audits. However, it shall be taken into account that control measures included in this NRA shall not be considered by FSC certificate holders as exhaustive. It is possible that in order to lower the risk for every given case the aforementioned control measures will not be sufficient, and organizations will need to complement them with their own control measures in their due diligence systems (DDS).

How to read the risk assessment table?

The table header of the NRA table for Categories 1, 2, 4 and 5 is the following:

Indicator	Source of information	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk')	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended

[3] The use of UN geospatial information does not represent the opinion of FSC.

[4] Shmatkov, N. The possibility to grow forest on agricultural lands will increase investment flows in silviculture// Forest Industry E-journal — December 2016, No.12 (104)

http://www.lesindustry.ru/issues/li_104/Vozmozhnost_viraschivat_les_na_selhozpolyah_uvelichit_pritok_investitsiy_v_lesnoe_hozyaystvo_1377/

				Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**

Description of columns:

1. The number and title of the indicator.
2. The column shows numbers of information sources used that are grouped in several annexes (sources of information for assessment of Categories 1, 4, 5 – Annex 1.1, sources of information for Category 2 – Annex 1.2, sources of information for Category 3 – Annex 1.3). This column is important for readers who wish to have more information regarding information sources on which the risk designation was based.
3. The column provides risk description and the rationale behind why the risk is assessed as low or specified.
4. The column shows the non-geographical characteristics that were used for dividing the territory into areas of low and specified risk. The column is very important for all NRA users because the assessment for a potential supplier and identification of a relevant level of risk will depend on the information in this column.

   If it is indicated that the functional scale is *not applicable (N/A)*, it means that the geographical scale is used. Usually this is 'specified risk' for the whole territory of Russia. However, for some indicators the risk is relevant only for some subjects of the Russian Federation.
5. The column gives thresholds with which the information collected from relevant sources of information was compared. The thresholds are defined in procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a. The column contains reference information for those readers who wish to have better understanding of the technical process of risk assessment.
6. Description of control measures. The column is of great significance for NRA users, because it indicates mandatory or recommended actions that the organization shall or may implement to lower the risk. In case of a low risk, control measures are not needed.

The table header of the NRA table for Category 3 is the following:

HCV category and indicator	**Data used for HCV identification**	**Identified threats**	**Indication of risk, evidence used**	**Functional scale**	**Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk')** Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	**Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**

This table header differs from table headers for other controlled wood categories only by the Column No. 3 that indicates the existing threats for high conservation values (HCV). This column contains reference information for those readers who wish to understand what kind of threats arise for different types of HCV due to management activities.

7.1 Category 1: Illegally harvested wood

The volume of harvested wood marked as FSC 100% (meaning harvesting on forest management units certified according to the FSC forest management standard) in 2014 in Russia is estimated to be about 40 Mio m^3 as of the beginning of 2015. The volume of controlled wood which comes from uncertified suppliers and is sourced by medium and large FSC certified wood processing companies is estimated to be about 80 Mio m3. The overall volume of harvested wood in Russia is about 200 Mio m^3. These numbers show the importance of FSC controlled wood for FSC in Russia[5].

In accordance with the general traditions of centralized forest management, which were set during the state-planned economy (i.e. until the 1990s), forest management in in Russia has the following major features:

- state or municipal ownership of forests;
- all contracts for wood harvesting / forest concessions are done between state or municipal authorities in charge of forest management and private forest managers;
- state control over the organizations' compliance with forest legislation and other regulations.

From 2007 to 2013 in Russia there was no government-run system for wood record keeping or controlling the wood turnover. Such a situation promoted the growth of illegally harvested wood. In these conditions, foreign customers increased their demands to confirm legality of the wood origin by applying procedures of FSC certification.

In order to implement the provisions of EU Regulation No. 995/2010[6], from the end of 2013 to 2015 Russia adopted a series of legal acts aimed at changing national regulations combating illegal wood harvesting.

Illegal logging is logging in violation of legal requirements, for example, wood harvesting without required permits, or in a volume exceeding the allowable limits, or violating species or age composition, or logging outside the felling area.

Federal Law on Amendments to Individual Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation No. 277-FZ / 21 July 2014 introduced Article 191.1 of the Russian Criminal Code stipulating the liability to prosecution for purchase, storage, transportation, commercial processing and trade of illegally harvested wood.

The announcement by Russia of a 'special military operation' in Ukraine in early 2022 has negatively impacted the overall, baseline risk in Russia. This operation represents a general disregard for international obligations, highlighting the concern that domestic obligations might likewise be disregarded. Therefore, any other negative changes to the risk descriptions are magnified in their potential risks.

[5] Expert estimates made by the Center for Standardization and Certification of Round Timber and Lumber *LesExpert*
[6] Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market

Indicator	Source of information	Indication of risk, evidence used	Geographical/Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Annex 1.1 (1, 6, 8, 27, 28) Annex 2.1 (1, 2, 5, 6)	**Low risk** The forest fund comprises 96.8% of all lands where forests occure in the RF. Forests can be also located on lands of protected nature areas, defense and security, settlements and other categories of lands. With the exception of forests located on agricultural lands, all forests are in federal or municipal ownership; land tenure and management rights are under regulations of the Forest and Land Codes and normative legal acts developed in accordance with them. Considering that logging companies do not own forest areas, but use them under the concession agreements, permanent (perpetual) use and free use agreements, standing timber sale contracts and contracts for forest guard, protection and regeneration works (see Indicator 1.2), the risk is considered low.	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 - *Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Forest land tenure and management rights belong to the state; no evidence of other types of forest owners was detected.	Not required
1.2 Concession licenses	Annex 1.1 (2-5, 7, 9-11) Annex 2.1 (1, 7-10)	**Specified risk** This indicator considers concession agreements, permanent (perpetual) use and free use agreements, standing timber sale contracts and contracts for forest guard, protection and regeneration works. In the Russian Federation, the forest fund is in federal ownership. Forests in other categories of lands can be also in municipal ownership. By the results of the bidding, forest areas can be given to an organization under a concession agreement for a period of 1 to 49 years, or under a standing timber sale contract, or under a contract for forest guard, protection and regeneration works, which includes provisions for purchase and sale of timber harvested during these works.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 - *Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.* – from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. The following risks are observed: the risk of violation of the law, unfair competition, corruption of public officials during auctions and awarding of concession agreements and permanent (perpetual) and free forest use agreements.	**1) M** – Verification of the duly concluded concession agreement, standing timber sale contract, contract for work execution or a document validating the transfer of the legal right to permanent (perpetual) or free forest area use and availability of these documents in the EGAIS confirm compliance with legislation. **2) R** – Verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings does not reveal any violations of the law by the supplier, or acts of corruption of public officials during the auctions for concession agreements and/or awarding of standing timber sale contracts and contracts for work execution. *If there is sufficient evidence of violation of the law, refrain from sourcing wood.*

		A forest area can be also given for permanent (perpetual) use to state establishments for harvesting wood for state/municipal needs. Besides, the Russian Government can grant a concession for state or municipally owned forest areas without a public bidding for implementation of priority investment projects on forest exploitation. Unfair competition in concluding agreements and contracts and a corruption risk exist. According to the globally recognized Corruption Perceptions Index rating Russia occupies 135 place out of 180 possible.			
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Annex 1.1 (7) Annex 2.1 (1, 11-13)	**Low risk** Management and harvesting planning in Russia is done according to the following primary normative documents: forest plan (at the regional level), lesokhozyaystvenny reglament (forest management regulations) (at the lesnichestvo or lesopark – state district-level forest management unit level), forest development project (at the level of the forest concession area). Currently the system of control over the forest use is built and exercised in such a way that the absence of these documents or inappropriate procedure of their approval makes it virtually impossible to obtain permits for management activities. The known cases of annulment of forest planning documents and withdrawal of harvesting permits issued in relation to these documents confirm that the control over the availability of respective documents and legality of the approval procedure is quite efficient. Cases when management activities are carried out for a long period and/or on a large scale in the absence of legally approved harvesting planning documents are not known.	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 - *Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Forest plans of the subjects of RF and lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments of lesnichestvos or lesopark are approved at the government level in accordance with the Russian law. Forest development projects for a forest concession area are also designed in accordance with the national legislation and pass the official state expertise. The risk of conducting management activities for a long period and/or on a large scale in the absence of legally approved forest planning documents is low.	Not required

		Therefore, the risk can be assessed as low.			
1.4 Harvesting permits	Annex 1.1 (4, 12, 21-26, 29, 41, 42) Annex 2.1 (1, 9, 14-19)	**Specified risk** The problem of illegal harvesting in Russia implies that there is a need for verification of the presence of documents legally required for wood harvesting operations. The documents required for wood harvesting in Russia are: - forest development project; - forest declarations; - standing timber sale contract; - contract for forest guard, protection and regeneration works. The problem of illegal logging (in the absence of the documents permitting wood harvesting) is recognized by the state forest management authorities; published evidence is available. There are cases of logging without required documents and cases of obtaining documents in violation of the law.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 - *Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.* – from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. The identified risks are related to the documents which are required for wood harvesting: • logging in the absence of these documents (illegal logging), • obtaining documents in violation of the law.	*If wood harvesting is carried out under the concession agreement or the awarded right to permanent (perpetual) or free use:* **1) M** – The available forest development project approved by the official state expertise verifies compliance with legislation. *In case of the absence of the document, refrain from sourcing wood.* **AND** **2) M –** The available forest declarations based on the forest concession agreement, or permanent (perpetual) or free forest use agreement verify compliance with legislation. *If the forest declaration is absent or filled in with violations of the standard procedure or does not meet the terms of the concession agreement, refrain from sourcing wood.* *If wood harvesting is carried out under the standing timber sale contract:* **3) M** – The available standing timber sale contract concluded in the required form verifies compliance with legislation. *If wood harvesting is carried out under the contract for forest guard, protection and regeneration works:* **4) M** – Verification of the available contract for forest guard, protection and regeneration works validates compliance with legislation. *For all cases:* **5) R** – Verification of information in mass media, publications, and records of legal proceedings does not reveal any violations of the law by the supplier or acts of corruption of

					public officials when obtaining wood harvesting permits. *If there is sufficient evidence of violation, refrain from sourcing wood.*
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Annex 1.1 (13-16) Annex 2.1 (1, 8, 10, 14, 15, 64)	**Specified risk** If harvesting is carried out under the standing timber sale contract, permanent (perpetual) use and free use agreement or the contract for forest guard, protection and regeneration works, there is no possibility of debt in payment of royalties, because the contract terms stipulate up-prepayment or does not consider any relevant payments. The information about concession holders having debts in many subjects of the Russian Federation is published on Federal Forestry Agency official website and in other sources.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 *- Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.* – from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There is identified risk of wood being harvested with violation of the Russian law regarding payment of royalties.	**1) M –** when concluding the agreement and subsequently, on a regular basis at least once a year to check concession agreements of the forest management organization on websites of: - Federal Forestry Agency http://rosleshoz.gov.ru/activity/economy_and_finance/stat; **OR** - regional executive bodies authorized for forest sector relations; **OR** - other sources of information in order to confirm the absence of overdue payments of the supplier. *If information about the debt is available:* **2) M** – the requested documents from the supplier (documents confirming payments of due fees within the timelines stated in the concession agreement; signed reconciliation statements; documents confirming payment settlements, agreed deferral of payments, payment of overdue royalties by installments, the approved plan for settlement of overdue amounts) verify absence of overdue payments or implementation of measures for debt settlement. *If the amount of royalties is subject to dispute:* **3) M –** materials requested from the supplier to confirm the presence of a reasonable dispute related to the royalties (correspondence, registered court petitions, rulings of the court, etc.) and information received from the supplier on reasonable timelines for the dispute resolution verify implementation of actions for the dispute settlement. *In case control measures are not sufficient to make a conclusion with regard to the absence of overdue royalties, or its disputable character, or agreed debt settlement procedure, refrain from sourcing wood.*

1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Annex 1.1 (17-20) Annex 2.1 (20)	**Low risk** The tax legislation in Russia is developed in such a way that it permits to reach high results in tax administration and stable revenue flows in the country's budget at all levels. As of the end 2016 considering notwithstanding moderate macroeconomic performance, the Russian Federal Tax Service provided a high growth of tax revenue. The consolidated budget of the country received 14.5 trillion rubles, which is 700 billion rubles, or 5% more than in 2015. All the budget generating tax revenues increased: • VAT collected 2.7 trillion rubles, or 8.5% more than the previous year; • profit taxes collected 2.8 trillion rubles, or 6.6% more; • PIT collected 3 trillion rubles with a growth of 7.5%. One of the effective tools of tax administration is, in particular, compulsory collection of outstanding amounts from the taxpayer's account enforced by sending appropriate instructions to banks (Art. 46 of the Russian Tax Code). In case of insufficient amounts to cover tax liabilities, enforcement is exercised through claims for other taxpayer's property by sending a respective notice to the bailiff – the executor (Art. 47 of the Russian Tax Code).	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 - *Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Laws related to collecting valued added taxes and other profit taxes are strictly upheld. The Russian Federal Tax Service ensured a high growth of tax returns to the budget in 2016.	Not required
1.7 Income and profit taxes	Annex 1.1 (17-20) Annex 2.1 (20)	**Low risk** The tax legislation in Russia is developed in such a way that it permits to reach high results in tax administration and stable revenue flows in the country's budget at all levels. As of the end 2016 considering notwithstanding moderate macroeconomic performance, the Russian Federal Tax Service provided a high growth of tax revenue. The consolidated budget of the	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 - *Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Laws related to collecting value added taxes and other profit taxes are strictly upheld. The	Not required

		country received 14.5 trillion rubles, which is 700 billion rubles, or 5% more than in 2015. All the budget generating tax revenues increased: • VAT collected 2.7 trillion rubles, or 8.5% more than the previous year; • profit taxes collected 2.8 trillion rubles, or 6.6% more; • PIT collected 3 trillion rubles with a growth of 7.5%. One of the effective tools of tax administration is, in particular, compulsory collection of outstanding amounts from the taxpayer's account enforced by sending appropriate instructions to banks (Art. 46 of the Russian Tax Code). In case of insufficient amounts to cover tax liabilities, enforcement is exercised through claims for other taxpayer's property by sending a respective notice to the bailiff – the executor (Art. 47 of the Russian Tax Code).		Russian Federal Tax Service ensured a high growth of tax returns to the budget in 2016.	
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	Annex 1.1 (12, 24, 30-35) Annex 2.1 (1, 4, 17-19, 21-30)	**Specified risk** Non-compliance with requirements of harvesting instructions, rules for tending of forests and salvage rules related to wood harvesting, as well as non-fulfilment of works specified in contract terms, violation of timelines or carrying out works using inappropriate methods are common in harvesting practices. Non-compliances are documented by competent authorities dealing with the forest fund use, guard and protection. Reports of NGOs and regional prosecution offices also include evidence of non-compliances with requirements set in documents regulating harvesting activities. There are known cases of logging before or after the validity dates of respective documents permitting wood harvesting.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 *- Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.* – from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There is an identified risk of non-compliance with requirements of harvesting instructions, rules for tending of forests and salvage rules related to wood harvesting, as well as documents permitting wood harvesting: • the risk of logging in areas which are not listed in documents permitting harvesting; • the risk of logging in timelines which are not listed in documents permitting harvesting (prior to or following the stipulated timelines).	**1) M –** during the on-site inspection of forest units where harvesting takes place, verification of compliance with requirements of harvesting instructions, rules for tending of forests and salvage rules related to wood harvesting confirms the compliance with legislation. **2) M** – visits to felling areas verify compliance with - technological practices and requirements of technological maps, - wood harvesting timelines indicated in the technological map and/or inspection reports of felling sites and validity dates of the forest declaration. The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for field verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. **3) M** – selective check of reports on forest resource use, work completion statements for

					thinning and salvage felling verify compliance with legislation. *In case of sourcing material from salvage felling:* **4) M** – Information about timber supplied from salvage (sanitary) felling is published on hcvf.ru web site through a personal account of the organization once every half-year, not later than the July 31st and January 30th and includes the following data for the last three years but not earlier than the CM regarding salvage (sanitary) felling becomes effective: • Annual volumes of supplied timber for previous three years that were harvested in protective forests, special protection forest habitats (OZU), protected nature areas, areas with HCVs, providing information about state forest management unit (lesnichestvo), state forest management subunit (uchastkovoe lesnichestvo), forest block (kvartal) and protection category; • Copies of FPS acts, including georeferenced site photo materials (*materialy fotofiksatsii*), for each harvest area from which timber was supplied after salvage (sanitary) felling, in accordance with the Procedure for Conducting Forest Pathological Survey and the Form of the Forest Pathological Survey Act; • Information about concession holders whose forest areas were the source of supplied timber, if the share of salvage timber exceeded 20% of their overall timber harvest level, providing the data on concession holder's name, concession contract, overall timber harvest level and timber volumes from salvage felling for the previous year.

					The results of implementation of CMs are used to make the decision on the possibility of timber procurement and, if necessary, to implement corrective measures in accordance with the developed DDS. *Note: if the organization's policy of confidentiality prohibits public disclosure of information such as specified in CM 4, the organization shall make publicly available (at hcvf.ru web site) at least the following:* • information about the total area of salvage (sanitary) felling, from which the timber was supplied for the previous year, in general and specifically by the subjects of the Russian Federation if the fellings were made in protective forests, OZU, protected nature areas with HCVs; • to provide the number of holders of concessions, by the subjects of the Russian Federation, from which timber was supplied and for which the share of salvage timber for the previous year exceeded 20% of the total timber harvesting level. The remaining information the organization shall provide upon stakeholder request. The request shall provide the evidence why a salvage (sanitary) felling can be unjustified or carried out with violation of laws and for locations of such felling areas (subject of the Russian Federation, lesnichestvo, uchastkovoe lesnichestvo, and kvartal). *If the information is not or cannot be posted to the website, do not source the material.* **5) M** – Confirm the posting of forest pathology survey (FPS) acts (akty lesopatologicheskogo obsledovaniya) on a website of the government body of the subject of the Russian Federation in charge of forest relations. The FPS acts must have been approved in accordance with procedures and time limits established by law regarding harvest areas,

					where salvage (sanitary) felling is assigned and from which timber supply is planned. *In case of the absence of the document, then do not source the material.* ***6) M** – Verification of information on hcvf.ru site and materials of district-level forest management plans (lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments) confirms that forest stands (vydels), where salvage (sanitary) felling is assigned and from which timber supply is planned, are not located within the existing or candidate protected nature areas, special protection forest habitats (OZU), protective forests and areas with HCVs. If forest stands (vydels) are located within the existing or candidate protected nature areas, special protection forest habitats (OZU), protective forests and areas with HCVs, then Control Measures 10 and 11 shall be applied. . ***7) M** – Verification of the share of timber gained from salvage (sanitary) felling confirms that it does not exceed 20% of the total harvesting level of a concession holder for the previous calendar year, if applicable. If the share of timber gained from salvage (sanitary) felling exceeds 20% of the total harvesting level of a concession holder for the previous calendar year, then Control Measures 10 and 11 shall be applied. ***8) M** – Verification of the material and financial statements (vedomosti material'no-denezhnoy otsenki) confirms that the share of merchantable (commercial) timber on harvest areas does not exceed: • 20% in case of selection salvage (sanitary) felling; • 10% in case of removal of non-merchantable timber. • 40% in case of salvage (sanitary) clearcuts. • Any share in case of felling down of hazardous trees.

					If the share of merchantable (commercial) timber on salvage (sanitary) felling areas exceeds the thresholds specified above, then Control Measures 10 and 11 shall be applied. ***9) R** – Verification of information in media confirms the absence of negative publications with justified conclusions regarding salvage (sanitary) felling made in forest areas, from which timber supply is planned. If negative publications specified above are present, then Control Measures 10 and 11 shall be applied. **NOTE: CM 6, 7, and 8 (and 9 if it is included in the organization's DDS) shall be applied regardless of the result of each of them.* *Control Measures 10, 11 and 12 are not applicable if **all** conditions below are observed:* *- forest stands (vydels) are not located in areas specified in CM 6;* *- the share of timber gained from salvage (sanitary) felling equals or is less than specifed in CM 7;* *- the share of merchantable (commercial) timber specified in CM 8 are below or equal the corresponding thresholds, and* *- the negative publications specified in CM 9 are absent or such a measure is not included in the organization's DDS.* **10) M** – Documentary verification of FPS acts confirms the compliance with requirements of the *Order of Conduction of Forest Pathology Surveys and the Form of the Forest Pathology Survey Act and Rules* and *Rules for Implementation of Measures to Prevent Pests Spreading*, including the availability of georeferenced site photos (*materialy fotofiksatsii*). When conducting such verifications the organization may engage organization's staff members or engage individual experts. If verification specified above **does not** confirm the compliance with the requirements, then Control Measure 12 shall be applied. **11) M** – Verification using remote sensing data available in open sources confirms that the evidence of damage to forests and its

					character and degree correspond to those specified in FPS acts for harvest areas, where salvage (sanitary) felling is assigned. When conducting such verifications the organization may engage organization's staff members, or engage experts. If the evidence of damage to forests and its character and degree **do not** correspond to those specified in FPS acts, then Control Measure 12 shall be applied. *Control Measure 12 is **not** applicable if **both**:* *- the compliance with requirements specified in CM 10 is observed and* *- the evidence of damage to forests and its character and degree correspond to those in FPS acts as specified in CM 11.* **12) M** –Field inspection of sites where salvage felling is assigned and from which timber supply is planned (or selective inspection of such sites if this is sufficient to confirm the following) confirms that: • Evidence of stand's damage and its character and degree correspond to those specified in the FPS act (including the distribution of trees by health categories); • In the case of a selection salvage (sanitary) felling, the harvested volume, tree species selection, health categories of trees and boundaries of the harvest area after felling correspond to those specified in the FPS act. *If the two points in Control measure 12 cannot be confirmed, do not source the material.*
1.9 Protected sites and species	Annex 1.1 (24, 36, 37, 39-51) Annex 2.1 (1- 4, 17, 18, 28-35, 72)	**Specified risk** In Russia there are forest areas with different restrictions for forest use: protected nature areas, protective forests and OZU. There is evidence of violations of legal management regimes in protected nature areas, violations of wood harvesting regulations in protective forests and OZU, as well as examples of commercial	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 *- Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.* – from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met.	**1) M** – Verification of forest declarations and standing timber sale contracts confirm the compliance with the legal regime of forest management in protective forests and OZU. **2) M** – Verification on maps at http://hcvf.ru or http://oopt.aari.ru, in the Forest Plan of the subject of the Russian Federation, lesokhozyaystvenny reglament and Territorial Planning Scheme confirms the absence of any

		harvesting in protective forests disguised as salvage felling. There is evidence of non-compliance with legislations and regulations listed in Annex 2.1. There is known evidence of destruction of species included in the Red Books of Russia or the subjects of RF during harvesting operations or/and destruction of their habitats.		There is an identified risk of violations of legal regimes of forest management in protected nature areas, protective forests and OZU, as well as the risk of felling the wood species that are prohibited for felling, destruction of the known habitats of species included in the Red Books of Russia or the subjects of RF. There is an identified risk of the decline of protective functions of forests caused by commercial harvesting disguised as salvage felling in protective forests, OZU and protected nature areas.	existing or planned protected nature areas on the logging area, description of their boundaries permits to unambiguously identify their location with respect to the boundaries of forest management units (lesnichestvos, forest compartments, etc.). *In case there is an existing or planned protected nature area within the harvest area:* **3) M –** a) refrain from sourcing wood from this area, **OR** b) ensure by available documentation that harvesting was done in compliance with management regime legally established for an existing protected nature area as indicated in the approved regulation/passport of the protected nature area, or in complicance with a proposed regime of the candidate protected nature area, if the regime is stated in the planning documents for this protected nature area, lesokhozyaystvenny reglament or territorial planning scheme, **OR** c) ensure that the possible regime for forest management for a candidate protected nature areas was negotiated and agreed upon with the executive body of the subjects of RF responsible for environmental protection. **4) M –** Verification of wood supplies to the enterprise confirms the absence of species prohibited for harvest. **5) M** – Verification of inspection reports of logging sites and forest use reports (1- ИЛ) during on-site inspections confirms the absence of species which are prohibited for harvest. The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS.

					6) R – verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings do not identify cases when supplier violates the legal management regimes for protected nature areas, other protective forests and OZU, as well as cases of harvesting tree species prohibited for harvesting, extermination of specimen and known habitats of species included in the Red Books of Russia or the subjects of RF.
1.10 Environmental requirements	Annex 1.1 (38, 52, 53, 59) Annex 2.1 (1, 3, 4, 14-18, 28-30, 36, 37)	**Specified risk** The Russian Forest Code states that forests besides other issues are subject to protection from pollution and other negative impacts. There are identified cases of forest pollution (leaving domestic and industrial waste in forest, pollution of soil, water and vegetation with fuel spills) caused by wood harvesting activities. Other requirements of environmental protection are reflected in indicators 1.8, 1.9	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 *- Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.* – from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There is identified risk of wood being harvested with repeated and/or damaging the environment violations of the Russian environmental regulations (leaving domestic and industrial waste in the forest, pollution of soil, water and vegetation with fuel spills).	**1) M –** on-site inspection of felling areas confirms the compliance with legal environmental requirements in work execution with regard to handling of domestic and industrial waste and fuel. The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. **2) R** – verification of information in mass media, publications, and records of legal proceedings confirms the absence of facts of the supplier's violation of legal environmental requirements.
1.10.a. Requirements for wood from radioactively contaminated areas	Annex 1.1 (90, 91) Annex 2.1 (71)	**Specified risk** The causes of strong radioactive contamination in Russia are the accidents at the Mayak industrial facility, Chernobyl Nuclear Plant and nuclear weapons tests at Semipalatinsk Test Site. According to the State Report of the Ministry of Environment "About the state of environment and actions of environmental preservation in the Russian Federation in 2016" the data collected by the Russian Centre for Forest Preservation 20 subjects of the Russian Federation are contaminated with Cesium-137 and Strontium-90. However, the level of contamination is different, which allows different possibilities for wood harvesting. For example, in Leningrad Oblast mentioned in the Report the level of contamination is less than 1 Ci/km^2 as specified by the Russian Forestry Agency,	**Geographical Scale:** Federal subjects (**Specified risk** for Belgorod, Bryansk, Voronezh, Kaluga, Kemerovo, Kurgan, Kursk, Lipetsk, Novosibirsk, Orel, Penza, Ryazan, Sverdlovsk, Tula, Ulyanovsk and Chelyabinsk oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy and Altai krais and the Republic of Altai **Low risk** for other subjects of the Russian Federation)	**Specified risk indication** for Belgorod, Bryansk, Voronezh, Kaluga, Kemerovo, Kurgan, Kursk, Lipetsk, Novosibirsk, Orel, Penza, Ryazan, Sverdlovsk, Tula, Ulyanovsk and Chelyabinsk oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy and Altai krais and the Republic of Altai **Low risk indication** for other subjects of the Russian Federation 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 *- Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.* – from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. The forest management activities in radioactively contaminate areas are regulated by the legislation. However, there were cases of wood harvesting and resale in Bryansk Oblast in forests with the extremely high level	*In case of wood sourcing from Zlynkovskoye and Klintsevskoye lesnichestvos of Bryansk Oblast:* **1) M** – refrain from sourcing wood *In case of sourcing of wood from for Belgorod, Bryansk, Voronezh, Kaluga, Kemerovo, Kurgan, Kursk, Lipetsk, Novosibirsk, Orel, Penza, Ryazan, Sverdlovsk, Tula, Ulyanovsk and Chelyabinsk oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy and Altai krais and the Republic of Altai:* **2) M** – verification of forest compartments, from which wood comes from, in lesokhozyaystvenny reglament of lesnichestvos or in forest plans of the subjects of RF (if information is not available in lesokhozyaystvenny reglament) confirms that harvesting was performed in areas that are not radioactively contaminated

		that hence means that there are no restrictions for harvesting. Bryansk Oblast (namely, the Zlynkovskoye and Klintsevskoye lesnichestvos) suffered the greatest contamination, where Cesium-137 contamination is extremely high, and logging and removal of timber is prohibited. Information about lesnichestvos where contaminated with radioactive elements areas are, may be included in the forest plans of the subjects of RF or in lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments of lesnichestvos. The requirements for forest management activities in radioactively contaminated areas are legally established. Four categories of forests are identified in regard to the level of contamination: forests with extremely high, high, moderate and low level of contamination. Wood harvesting and hauling in forests with the extremely high level of contamination is completely prohibited. In forests with high contamination level logging is permitted only as a part of fire prevention activities, selective felling and selective salvage felling. Wood harvesting is permitted only in forests with moderate and low contamination levels and only as selective felling. Timber from forests with the high/moderate/low category of contamination may can be sold on a number of conditions, including that the measured specific activity of radioactive substances in the timber shall not exceed 370 Bq/kg. However, there were cases of wood harvesting and resale in Bryansk Oblast in forests with the extremely high level of contamination and non-compliance by local executive authorities with their duties related to the survey, monitoring and control of such areas.		of contamination and non-compliance by local executive authorities with their duties related to the survey, monitoring and control of such areas.	*In case the information on radioactively contaminated areas is not available in lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments of lesnichestvos or forest plans of the subjects of the RF:* **3) M** – the inquiry to the lesnichestvos confirms that harvesting was performed in the area that is not radioactively contaminated *If harvesting was performed in a radioactively contaminated area, as it was stated in lesokhozyaystvenny reglament or forest plans of the subjects of RF or as it was found out due to the inquiry to the* lesnichestvo*:* **4) M –** a letter of inquiry to the lesnichestvo confirms that logging was carried out according to Decree No. 283 of 8 June 2017 of the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.
1.11. Health and safety	Annex 1.1 (54-58) Annex 2.1 (17-18, 38-40)	**Specified risk** General health and safety regulations are documented in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation. The company is liable to ensure safe labor conditions, while workers are required to follow occupational	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 *- Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities*- from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met.	**1) M -** on-site inspection verifies compliance with health and safety requirements. Documents confirming compliance with the requirements (for instance, order on appointment of a person responsible for health and safety issues, health and safety certificates, health and safety instructions developed and provided to workers, health

		health and safety (OHS) rules. However, many Russian regions demonstrate failure to meet occupational health and safety requirements in the forestry sector. The following OHS violations have been observed during harvesting activities: - insufficient provision of workers with personal protective equipment (PPE); - poor regulation of working hours and rest time; - unsatisfactory sanitary conditions for workers; - violations of the technological process; - non-compliance with health and safety rules and regulations by workers.		Risk of wood being harvested with health and safety violations is identified.	and safety training records, documents confirming provision of workers with appropriate PPEs, etc.) are in place. Actual evidence is in place and/or interviews with workers confirm that proper work and rest conditions are maintained, PPEs are used and in good condition, safety regulations are met, felling site technology and development requirements stated in the technological map and related to work safety are met. The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. According to results of implemented control measures, decisions are made about possible wood sourcing and, if necessary, about corrective actions in accordance with the developed DDS.
1.12 Legal employment	Annex 1.1 (60-63) Annex 2.1 (17, 18, 38-40)	**Specified risk** Violations of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation were identified in the Russian forestry sector. The following violations by employers were observed: - employment contract violations; - salary or other due payment (annual holiday allowance, dismissal compensation) term violations; - violations of the dismissal procedure.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 *- Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities*- from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There is identified risk of wood being harvested with labor legislation violations, namely regarding employment contract, salary or other payments.	**1) M –** selective check verifies available employment contracts between workers and employers according to the established procedure. Selection criteria are established by the organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. **2) M –** on-site inspection verifies compliance of employment contracts between workers and employers with the requirements of Art.57 of the Labor Code of the RF. The employment contract validity period meets the requirements of Art. 58 and 59 of the Labor Code of the RF. **3) R** – on-site inspection verifies availability of the register for employment record books and their supplements, as well as compliance of records in employment record books with Art. 66 of the Labor Code of the RF. **4) M –** interviews with the organization's workers during on-site inspections confirms the absence of any complaints from workers regarding the employer's non-compliance with the employment contract provisions.

					The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. According to results of implemented control measures, decisions are made about possible wood sourcing and, if necessary, about corrective actions in accordance with the developed DDS.
1.13. Customary rights	-	**N/A** Analysis of the legislative base and consultations with experts (see Table 2) showed there are no provisions in the Russian legislation that define or regulate customary rights as they are understood by FSC (according to the definition given in FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 International Generic Indicators and in the interpretation of indicator 1.13 from FSC-PRO-60-002a). No applicable legislation has been found accordingly.	**N/A**	**N/A**	Not required
1.14. Free prior and informed consent	-	**N/A** Analysis of the legislative base and consultations with experts (see Table 2) showed there are no respective provisions in the Russian legislation.	**N/A**	**N/A**	Not required
1.15 Indigenous peoples' rights[7]	Annex 1.1 (64-69) Annex 2.1 (1, 2, 4, 41-49, 56)	**Specified risk** *for the regions where indigenous peoples are present (see Annex 3.1)* This indicator considers indigenous peoples rights stipulated by the current legislation on MIPR and related to forest management.	**Geographical scale:** Federal subjects	**Specified risk** for the regions where indigenous peoples are present (see Annex 3.1) 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 - *Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities*- from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met.	*If supplies from the areas of MIPR residence are identified (according to Annex 3.1):* **1) M** – Verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings confirm the absence of any violations of indigenous people rights in the area of harvesting.

[7] Indicator 1.15 considers only indigenous peoples included in the official List of Minor Indigenous Peoples of Russia (MIPR). This indicator assesses the legislation regulating indigenous people rights with regard to forestry activities (according to the requirements of the FSC-PRO-60-002a procedure). The indicator does not assess any other legal acts, indigenous peoples not included in the List of MIPR, or indigenous people rights established on the state level but not referring to forestry activity.
Indicator 2.3 is about the rights of indigenous peoples and peoples maintaining traditional lifestyle as understood by FSC (i.e. broader than they are viewed in the Russian legislation) and which may not be included in the official list of MIPR.

		The status and rights of indigenous peoples are established in the federal law On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Federation and some other laws and regulations. The rights of indigenous peoples include the rights to use any category of land in areas of their traditional residence and traditional management, rights to participate in control over such land, and rights for compensation for the damage to their indigenous environment. The legal acts provide the list of indigenous peoples of the RF, list of places of their traditional residence and traditional management, and principles of community organization. However, mass media provide evidence of violations of the law and outright conflicts with indigenous peoples. Forest management activities are performed in the areas of residence and activity of indigenous peoples with no preliminary consultations with them. The legislation related to indigenous peoples is declarative in nature. It contradicts other federal laws regarding identification of territories of traditional nature use, and it is not reinforced by any regulations. For indigenous peoples this leads to the loss of traditional places of natural resource use – hunting, fishing or collecting non-timber forest products, etc.		The indicator shall be observed by the organizations controlling the supply from the areas where indigenous peoples are identified according to Annex 3.1. There is identified risk of wood being harvested with violation of indigenous peoples' rights for preservation of traditional places for natural resource use – hunting, fishing or collecting non-timber forest products. **Low risk** for the rest of the Russian Federation 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 *- Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met.	The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. **2) M –** Interviews with representatives of indigenous peoples confirms the absence of any disputes of substantial magnitude[8] related to logging activities in the given area and respect for indigenous peoples' rights. **3) R** – Interviews with the administration, NGOs, etc. (the exact list is determined by the organization) verify absence of any violation of indigenous peoples' rights by the supplier. *If any violation of indigenous peoples' rights is identified* **4) M** – conduct measures to settle the arising disputes. *If no dispute settlement is possible:* **5) M** – refrain from sourcing wood.

[8] Dispute of substantial magnitude – dispute that involves (at least one of the following):

- Affects the legal or customary rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0)

1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Annex 1.1 (70-73) Annex 2.1 (50-55)	**Low risk** Classification and accounting practices for wood products are stipulated by the Russian legislation. No violation of this legislation has been identified. It is required to mark valuable tree species piece-by-piece and report the data to the Unified State Automated Information System (EGAIS), which also contains data on all transactions with round wood and sawn materials. Similar requirements, except for marking, cover all species. State Forestry Agency deals with the Unified State Automated Information System development.	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 - *Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. The respective laws are available. No violations have been detected. Data on transactions (including information about species, quality and quantity of goods) are booked in the EGAIS. This requirement guarantees that no round wood can be sold without respective registration in the EGAIS.	Not required
1.17 Trade and transport	Annex 1.1 (35, 73-75) Annex 2.1 (1, 53-60, 73)	**Specified risk** Since March 2022, there has been an export ban enforced by the Russian government on certain wood products from Russia to certain countries (see Annex 2.1, item 73 for the full list). Cases of wood trade transactions without sale (supply) contracts or with violations of the Civil Code of the RF in the forestry sector are identified on a permanent basis, which is pointed out by the experts (Table 2) and mass media. Trucks are mainly used for transporting the harvested roundwood from the forest and other wood products. Each batch of goods shall be accompanied by transportation documents during transportation. All regional and federal roads are controlled and loaded trucks are checked by the State Traffic Police to confirm they are accompanied by duly issued valid transportation documents. Under conditions when the corruption risk is admitted, the verification of transportation documents does not guarantee legal transportation or transportation of legally harvested wood.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 - *Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There is identified risk of wood being harvested without sale contracts or with violations of such contracts. The risk of transportation without any transportation documents or with documents issued with violation of the legal requirements.	**1) M** – Verification of the transaction registration in the EGAIS confirms the legality of trade *In case of truck transportation:* **2) R –** wood transportation documents verify the legal origin of wood and compliance with legal requirements

		Besides, local roads used for short distance transportation remain uncontrolled. The known cases of transportation of illegally harvested wood are related to truck transportation. In case of water or railway transportation, there are tougher requirements transportation documents, which reduces the risk of transportation of illegally harvested wood. In addition, it is not possible to deviate from the initially agreed route (railway or waterway) unlike with transportation by trucks. In case of water or railway transportation, documents are provided to the carrier and verified before the actual transportation.			
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Annex 1.1 (76-79) Annex 2.1 (20, 65, 66, 73)	**Low risk** Since March 2022, there has been an export ban enforced by the Russian government on certain wood products from Russia to certain countries (see Annex 2.1, item 73 for the full list). To control the offshore trading, the Russian Government has developed a number of control and restrictive measures, including reinforced control over taxation, development of the offshore zone list and taxation rules for companies registered in offshores, control over transactions between interdependent Russian organizations, pricing agreements for taxation purposes between taxpayers identified as biggest taxpayers and Federal Tax Service of Russia. The Russian Federal Customs Service oversees all export transactions by comparing contract prices with indicative prices and taking additional control measures in case if the difference is over 5%.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 - *Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities* – from FSC-PRO-60-002a procedure is met. The government undertakes a set of measures to redirect cash flows and supply the state budget. The Federal Customs Service oversees all export transactions.	Not required

1.19 Custom regulations	Annex 1.1 (80, 81) Annex 2.1 (1, 67, 73)	**Low risk** Since March 2022, there has been an export ban enforced by the Russian government on certain wood products from Russia to certain countries (see Annex 2.1, item 73 for the full list). Compliance with the custom legislation is ensured by the rigidity of its application by the Federal Customs Service. The documents required for wood export are listed in legislative documents; their availability is controlled by the customs service. It is not possible to transport wood without export permitting documents. The identified cases of illegal export operations with timber do not fall under the scope of the indicator, because export is organized in circumvention of customs points.	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' threshold No. 1 - *Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities* – from FSC-PRO-60-002a procedure is met. Custom laws are upheld. It is not possible to transport wood across the customs point without export permitting documents.	Not required
1.20. CITES	Annex 1.1 (82-84) Annex 2.1 (61-63, 73)	**Specified risk** Since March 2022, there has been an export ban enforced by the Russian government on certain wood products from Russia to certain countries (see Annex 2.1, item 73 for the full list). Information sources and experts (Table 2) confirm the facts of violation of the CITES and violations of the procedure for issuing permits for exports of CITES wood products from Russia. Species on the CITES list (Korean pine (Pinus koraiensis), Mongolian oak (Quercus mongolica), Manchurian ash (Fraxinus mandshurica), Japanese yew (Taxus cuspidate)) grow only in Amur and Sakhalin oblasts, Zabaikalskiy, Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais. These species do not occur in other subjects of RF.	**Geographical scale:** Federal subjects (**Specified risk** for: Amur and Sakhalin oblasts, Zabaikalskiy, Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais **Low risk** for all other subjects of RF)	**Specified risk** for Amur and Sakhalin oblasts, Zabaikalskiy, Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais. 'Specified risk' threshold No. 2 - *Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. **Low risk** for all other subjects of RF, because the abovementioned CITES species do not grow there. There is an identified risk of export of products from CITES species for Amur and Sakhalin oblasts, Zabaikalskiy, Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais.	**1) M –** Verification of permits for export from the Russian Federation the below mentioned CITES species: 1) Korean pine (Pinus koraiensis), 2) Mongolian oak (Quercus mongolica) 3) Manchurian ash (Fraxinus mandshurica) 4) Japanese yew (Taxus cuspidata) confirms the legality of supply. **2) R** – Verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings do not reveal any violations by the supplier of the Russian export requirements for CITES species.
1.21. Legislation requiring due diligence/ due care procedures	-	**N/A** Applicable legislation is not identified	**N/A**	N/A	Not required

7.2 Category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

The Russian Federation ratified all 8 fundamental ILO conventions:

- C029 - Forced Labour Convention
- C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention
- C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention
- C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention
- C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention
- C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention
- C138 - Minimum Age Convention
- C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention

The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations for the period 2012-2017 registered 1-2 observations and/or direct requests to the Russian Federation per each of the convention to take actions to full compatibility with conventions requirements[9]. Although this at large relates to general labor issues, isolated incidents of violation of workers' rights might happen in the forest sector of the Russian Federation, as stated by the Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers and in other information sources. Therefore, for the purpose of sourcing controlled wood all indicators related to ILO conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work shall be evaluated by the FSC certificate holder. Exception is an indicator for child labor. No evidence of work that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals were found for the forest sector.

The C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention remains unratified. Although the national legislation for indigenous peoples is in place, it is not comprehensive and not fully enforced in practice. In addition to it, the definition of *Minor Indigenous Peoples of Russia* used in Russian legislation differs from the UN definition and interpretation of indigenous and traditional peoples. In the category 2 of controlled wood FSC refers to the UN definition, which is wider than the national interpretation. This results in lack of legislative mechanisms and normative guidance for indigenous peoples to protect their rights and lack of established practices for forest managers in terms of dealing with indigenous and traditional peoples rights. Forest managers being granted full legal rights for harvesting might not always consider rights of indigenous and traditional peoples as foreseen by the category 2 of controlled wood, which results in destruction of traditional lifestyle and conflicts with indigenous peoples.

The announcement by Russia of a 'special military operation' in Ukraine in early 2022 has negatively impacted the overall, baseline risk in Russia. This operation represents a general disregard for international obligations, highlighting the concern that domestic obligations might likewise be disregarded. Therefore, any other negative changes to the risk descriptions are magnified in their potential risks.

On 08 April 2022, the EU announced sanctions against Russia due to Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine. These sanctions included the ban on importing many products into the EU from Russia. The ban included wood, products made from wood, and wood pulp.

[9] You can see the full list of observations and/or direct requests of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations here https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13201:0::NO:13201:P13201_COUNTRY_ID:102884:NO%27,600,500

Indicator	Source of information	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
2.1 The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or is linked to military control	Annex 1.2 (1-8, 57)	**Specified risk** The risk designation for this indicator was introduced by FSC based on FSC-ADV-60-002-01. From 24 February 2022, the sourcing conditions in Russia underwent a rapid change due to governmental decisions with the declaration of a 'special military operation' against Ukraine. These conditions represent a particular threat to the integrity of sourcing controlled wood, as all forest in the country is owned by the state. Therefore, any forestry activities are inherently associated with violent armed conlict that threatens national and regional security and is linked to military control. Furthermore, the EU adopted an import ban on Russian wood, products made from wood, and wood pulp (among other products) on 08 April 2022 due to the military action against Ukraine. The combination of these two facts results in a designation of 'specified risk'.	**N/A**	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' thresholds No. 7 and 8 from FSC-PRO-60-002a are met. - *(7) Operators in the area under assessment are involved in conflict timber supply/trade* AND *(8) The country is subject to a ban on timber exports*	The control measure for this indictor was introduced by FSC based on FSC-ADV-60-002-01. **1) M** - Do not source material from Russia
2.2 Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work	Annex 1.2 (9-12)	**Specified risk**		**Specified risk**	
2.2.a Rights for freedom for association and collective bargaining	Annex 1.2 (13-20) Annex 2.2 (1-6)	**Specified risk indication** The rights for freedom of association and collective bargaining fixed by ILO fundamental Conventions No. 87 and No. 98 are reflected in the Russian legislation. The sources of information and data provided by the chairman of the Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers indicate that there are violations of workers' unions'	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk indication** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 15 - *There is substantial evidence of widespread violation of the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There is identified risk of wood or wood products being harvested with violations of	*If there is a workers' union:* **1) M** – a letter of inquiry to the workers' union or interviews with the representative hereof confirms that the rights of unions are upheld *If there is no workers' union:* **2) M** – confidential interviews with workers during selective field verifications verify the absence of any obstruction from the side of the company's management regarding the implementation of workers' right for freedom of association

		rights, including acts of interference in the internal affairs of workers' unions by employers, for example administration of employees' fees to worker's union deducted from salaries in personal interest and other financial manipulations.		workers' rights for freedom of association and collective bargaining. There is evidence of violations of the right for collective bargaining in the forestry sector.	The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS **3) R** – Verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings does not reveal any violation of the workers' rights stated in ILO conventions No. 87 and No. 98 by the supplier
2.2.b Compulsory or forced labor	Annex 1.2 (21-27) Annex 2.2 (1-3, 12-14)	**Specified risk indication** Any forced labor and labor discrimination are prohibited according to the Labor Code of the RF. The Russian Penal Code regulates the convict labor. Each person sentenced to imprisonment is required to work in workplaces and jobs determined by administrations of penitentiary institutions at enterprises of such institutions, at state enterprises, or at enterprises of other forms of ownership. Article 2.2.c of ILO Convention No. 29 strictly prohibits that convicts are hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations. Their employement at private enterprises is compatible with the Convention only with acquiring free, informed and formal consent of prisoners. This ILO's requirement is not reflected in the Russian law. There is evidence of engaging convicts in works related to private interests of employees of penitentiary institutions. There are examples of failure to ensure standards of labor conditions and occupational safety of convicts.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk indication** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 14 - *The applicable legislation for the area under assessment contradicts indicator requirement(s)* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There are cases of transferring convicts for hire or placing them at the disposal of private organizations, increasing the risk of . There are also examples of failure to ensure standards of labor conditions and occupational safety of convicts.	*If supplies from penitentiary institutions:* **1) M –** official letter of inquiry to the territorial public monitoring committee for protection of human rights in penitentiary institutions[10] confirms absence of any violations of rights of convicts during wood harvesting at a particular enterprise **2)** *If territorial public monitoring committee for protection of human rights in penitentiary institutions informs about violations of human rights:* a) **R** – refrain from sourcing wood, **OR** b) **R** – request explanatory information and/or documentation from management of the penitentiary institution to clarify the situation about violation of human rights, **OR** c) **R** – organize field verification to obtain more information and clarify the situation about violation of human rights **3) R –** interviews with convicts during field verification confirm voluntary use of labor of the convicts and compliance with the OHS requirements The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS

[10] The list of existing committees for protection of human rights in penitentiary institutions is available on the web-site of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation https://www.oprf.ru/1449/2133/1536/1857

					4) R – Verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings do not reveal any violations of the labor legislation or the Russian Penal Code with regard to forced labor of convicts by the supplier
2.2.c Child labor	Annex 1.2 (28-37) Annex 2.2 (1-3,15,16)	**Low risk indication** According to FAO worldwide child labor is predominantly used in agriculture. Mainly it is used in countries affected by armed conflicts and on family farms and enterprises in Africa and Asia. Russian forest sector is not affected by any armed conflicts. The Russian legislation prohibits the labor of underage children in any types of harvesting activities. There are no small family forestry businesses in Russia which reduces the risk of child labor. No cases of any court decisions on inappropriate involvement of children into wood harvesting or wood processing activities and pesticide use were found in databases of judicial decisions for the past five years. On the contrary a small number of cases related to agriculture (i.e. working in grain storages) were found. No other evidences of involving children into forest sector related activities in such a way that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals were detected in information sources.	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk indication** 'Low risk' thresholds Nos. 11, 12 *- Applicable legislation for the area under assessment does not cover all ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work but other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist. Reports do not lead to conclusions of systematic violations of rights. When labor laws are broken, cases are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.* *- Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a are met. The Russian legislation prohibits the labor of underage children in any types of harvesting activities. There are no small family forestry businesses in Russia which reduces the risk of child labor. No cases of any court decisions on inappropriate involvement of children into wood harvesting or wood processing activities and pesticide use were found in databases of judicial decisions for the past five years. No other evidences of involving children into forest sector related activities in such a way that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals were detected in information sources.	Not required
2.2.d. Gender discrimination	Annex 1.2 (37-44) Annex 2.2 (1-3, 7-11)	**Specified risk indication** Analysis of sources of information indicates gender-based discrimination in employment. ILO Conventions No. 100 and No. 111 proclaim the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value regardless of sex and non-discrimination in employment or occupation.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk indication** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 15 *- There is substantial evidence of widespread violation of the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met.	**1) M** – interviews with the HR specialist, (female) workers of the company, representative of the staff confirms absence of discrimination or violations of women's rights The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS

		However, representatives of the Russian Government, Civic Chamber and Russian President point out that on the national level women's salaries are at least 26% lower than men's salaries for the same positions. In addition, the Russian labor legislation has an official list including 456 jobs prohibited for women. 7 jobs (based on occupation) are related to harvesting activities and wood rafting. The UN has recognized the list to be discriminatory for women and prescribed the Russian Government to review the respective regulations of the labor legislation by the recommendation of the UN revised the list of jobs with limits on female employment. The revised list is significantly shorter and does not include forest industry jobs. In gand harmful effects of which are incompatible with women's physiology. To a certain extent, the gender wage inequality still exists but it declined in recent years. It is due to social traditions, when women are more inclined to devote themselves to household management and child care than men. The Russian authorities call for changing the established traditions. Therefore in today's practice, for example, cases of using parental leave by a man or other female relatives are common as permitted by the Russian legislation.		The sources of information contain evidences of gender-based inequality in employment. The UN prescribed the Russian Government to amend the legislation respectively.	**2) R –** Verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings do not reveal fact of gender discrimination of workers
2.2.e. Racial (national origin) discrimination	Annex 1.2 (37-39, 45-48) Annex 2.2 (1-3,7,10)	**Specified risk indication** ILO Convention No. 111 ratified by Russia and Russian labor legislation prohibits any forms of discrimination in employment. In line with ILO Convention 111, the term 'discrimination' includes, but is not limited to, any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation. However, it is found that there are cases of discrimination of migrant workers on the basis of race or national origin.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk indication** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 15 - *There is substantial evidence of widespread violation of the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There are cases of discrimination of migrant workers in the RF. In the forestry sector, migrant workers are engaged in different parts of the country. There is identified risk of wood being harvested with discrimination of migrant workers in the forestry sector.	**1) M** – interview with the HR specialist is carried out to identify if there are any migrants among the company's workers *If there are migrant workers in the company:* **2) M –** interviews with company's workers (migrants), representatives of staff confirm that labor rights of migrants are upheld on an equal basis with other employees of the company The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS

		In most cases migrant workers are involved in near-border areas of Siberia and the Russian Far East. However, it is noted that the number of migrants in the forestry sector has increased in other Russian regions as well, for example, in the central and north-western parts of the country, which does not permit to identify any low risk areas.			
2.3 The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld	Annex 1.2 (49-55, 58) Annex 2.2 (17) Annex 1.1 (64-69) Annex 2.1 (1, 2, 4, 42-50, 58)	**Specified risk** *for the regions where indigenous and traditional peoples are present (see Annex 3.1)* For the purposes of this indicator, it is necessary to consider indigenous peoples as it is understood by FSC[11], which is broader than by the Russian legislation and not limited to MIPR. Traditional peoples are forest dependent communities supporting their rights for the resources by long established customs. Russia has not ratified ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. Indigenous peoples usually live in severe natural and climatic conditions in remote areas. Their occupational activities often serve as the main and often the only means of sustenance. The sources of information confirm cases of violation of traditional (customary) rights related to the possibility to maintain traditional lifestyle, including traditional use of resources (hunting, non-timber forest product collecting, fishing, wood harvesting for own needs, etc.).	**Geographical scale:** Federal Subjects **Specified risk** for the regions where indigenous and traditional peoples are present (see Annex 3.1) **Low risk** for the regions with no such peoples	**Specified risk** for the regions where indigenous and traditional peoples are present (see Annex 3.1) 'Specified risk' threshold No. 26 *- There is evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to the rights of indigenous and/or traditional peoples. Laws and regulations and/or other legally established processes do not exist that serve to resolve conflicts in the area concerned, or, such processes exist but are not recognized by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable. Note under threshold No. 20 applies* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. There is identified risk of wood being harvested with violation of traditional (customary) rights of indigenous and traditional peoples that maintain traditional lifestyle (including hunting, non-timber forest product gathering, fishing, wood harvesting for own needs, etc.). **Low risk** for the regions where indigenous or traditional peoples are not present 'Low risk' threshold Nos. 16, 19 and 21	*If supplies from the areas of settlement of indigenous and traditional peoples are identified:* **1) M** – Verification of information in mass media, publications, records of legal proceedings do not reveal any violations of indigenous and traditional peoples' rights by the supplier The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. **2) M –** interviews with representatives of indigenous and traditional peoples confirm absence of disputes of substantial magnitude related to harvesting in the area and upholding indigenous peoples' rights **3) R –** interviews with local self-governing authorities at the level of settlements, non-governmental organizations, etc. (an exact list is determined by the organization) confirm the absence of violations by the supplier of the rights of indigenous and traditional peoples If any violation of indigenous or traditional peoples' rights is detected, undertake measures to settle the arising disputes

[11] NRA and the Russian national FSC forest management standard (please see Guidance to indicator 3.1.1) use the same criteria to identify peoples as indigenous peoples. The criteria are based on the FSC definition of indigenous peoples adjusted for the Russian national conditions. According to the definition, indigenous peoples are groups of people meeting all of the following criteria:

1. Self-identification at the individual level and the 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

		Areas of settlement of indigenous peoples identified according to the Russian legislation and peoples self-declared to be indigenous, but not registered officially, and/or maintaining traditional lifestyle are known (Annex 3.1). The presence of such peoples in other regions is unlikely. The population in such regions will be considered as local communities under indicators 3.5 and 3.6. **Low risk** *for the regions where indigenous or traditional peoples are not present* Areas of settlement of indigenous peoples identified according to the Russian legislation and peoples self-declared to be indigenous, but not registered officially, and/or maintaining traditional lifestyle are known (Annex 3.1). The presence of such peoples in other regions is unlikely. However, it might happen that in specific areas groups of people self-declared to be indigenous peoples maintaining traditional lifestyle will be identified. The population in such regions will be considered as local communities under indicators 3.5 and 3.6		*- (16) There is no evidence leading to a conclusion of presence of indigenous and/or traditional peoples in the area under assessment;* *(19) There is no evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to rights of indigenous and/or traditional peoples;* *(21) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a are met.	If no dispute settlement is possible, refrain from sourcing wood.

7.3 Category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

All 6 types of high conservation values (HCVs) are present in the Russian Federation. Some of them have a legal protection status, for example as protected nature areas, the others have not. Forest areas having high conservation values can be given for lease, and thus it becomes the responsibility of forest managers and the sourcing FSC certified organizations to confirm that the wood has been harvested without HCVs destruction. Therefore, the specified risk of sourcing wood harvested in HCVs is given to all the indicators of category 3.

The development of FSC certification in Russia increased the awarensses of forest managers about the HCV concept and process for developing materials for HCVs identification, monitoring and preservation. In recent years with the growing importance of geoinformation systems (GIS) and accumulation of information, the GIS-based data sets for various HCVs start to appear. WWF created a web site http://hcvf.ru, where it publishes GIS-based HCV data developed by WWF and other key environmental stakeholders with contact details of responsible stakeholder. The website makes easier the HCV (type 1-3 and partly type 5 and 6) identification for FSC certificate holders and, in case of HCV presence, indicates whom they shall contact for further negotiations. For identification of HCV 5 and 6 additional interviews with local self-governing authorities shall be carried out. This NRA officially recognizes the website and encourages FSC certificate holders, certification bodies, FSC consultants and stakeholders to use it.

Information about HCV 4 and their location can be found in official forest planning documents (lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments of lesnichestvos/lesoparks, forest plans of the subjects of RF, forest development projects, and forest inventory data).

In terms of technical assessment, the Strategy for Maintaining High Conservation Values was used as a basis for the controlled wood category 3. The strategy will be a normative part of the new FSC national forest management standard. Part of the strategy is entitled “National Interpretation of HCV” and gives a full description of HCVs and methods for its identification and management. The “National Interpretation of HCV Types and Subtypes” identifies further subdivision of HCVs, however for the purpose of this NRA, the HCVs are assessed at the level of categories (i.e HCV 1, HCV 2 etc.) without specifying any particular subtypes.

HCV category and indicator	**Data used for HCV identification**	**Identified threats**	**Indication of risk, evidence used**	**Functional scale**	**Risk designation and specification (if not ‘low risk’)** Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	**Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended**
3.0. Data available are sufficient for: a) Determination of HCV presence for each HCV, AND b) The assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities	Annex 1.3 (1-11, 13, 15-56, 60-64, 66-80, 82, 83, 85-89)	-	**Low risk** On the territory of the Russian Federation all 6 types of HCVs are present. In recent years a lot of research was done to make inventory of HCVs and to develop methods for HCV identification, conservation and monitoring. The results of this work are reflected in abundant publications that are already being used by FSC certified companies. Comprehensive and detailed work was carried out to identify and conserve HCVs in a number of Russian regions. They include Arkhangelsk Oblast, Khabarovskiy Krai and Jewish Autonomous Okrug, Primorskiy Krai, the Republic of Komi and some others.	**N/A**	**Low risk** ‘Low risk thresholds Nos. 1 and 2 – *(1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment;* *(2) Data available are sufficient for assessment of the threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a are met. Available information is sufficient to identify and assess threats to HCV 1-6 related to forest management activities.	Not required

			Publicly available information about all types of HCV is collected on the HCVF of Russia website at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version). **HCV 1** Information on the location and recommended conservation measures for HCV 1 is available on HCVFof Russia website at http://hcvf.ru and other sources including website for Russian wetlands http://www.fesk.ru/, at Birdlife International website http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/site, at Russian Bird Conservation Union website http://www.rbcu.ru/programs/54, as well as in a range of publications, at Plantlife website http://www.plantlife.org.uk/international/wild_plants/IPA/ipa_criteria_and_methodology/, Emerald Book http://www.xidi.ru/. **HCV 2** Information about all sub-types of HCV 2 is available at HCVF Russia website (http://hcvf.ru) and other sources. There are numerous publications on IFL identification methods and assessment of threats to them. **HCV 3** Usually information about HCV 3 is of quite general character. A number of publications contain information on rare ecosystems in regions and provide their lists and justifications. Information on the boundaries of the identified HCV 3 is available on HCVF Russia website (http://hcvf.ru). **HCV 4** HCV 4, including water protection, anti-erosion and other functions, is well covered by the Russian legislation for categories of protective forests and OZU. Information is sufficient to identify HCV 4 location and select forest management/conservation measures. The information is available in forest planning documents (lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments of lesnichestvos/lesoparks, forest plans of the subjects of RF, forest development projects, and forest inventory data). Some of these documents can be found at websites of regional forest management authorities, at HCVF Russia website (http://hcvf.ru/dataBase). HCV 4 is present in nature protected areas and other categories of protective forests, and OZU, therefore their			

			description and respective threats are covered in literature about these forests and in sources on HCVFs in general. **HCV 5 and 6** HCV 5 and 6 identification methods were developed by NGOs representing social interests (e.g. WWF Russia, Fund Silver Taiga, Centre for Independent Social Research). There is some information about the location of HCV 5 and 6 and threats related to these HCVs related to forest management activities. For some regions of Russia, information about boundaries of HCV 5 and 6 subtypes is available on HCVF Russia website (http://hcvf.ru).			
3.1. HCV 1. Species diversity	Annex 1.3 (1-3, 5-9, 12-28, 30, 31, 35-41, 44-57, 60-61, 63-65, 67-69, 72, 76, 83, 85-89) Annex 2.3 (1,2, 3, 5-7, 9, 15-21)	Habitat destruction and/or fragmentation	**Specified risk** 1) HCV 1 are areas of high biodiversity significance at the global, national or regional level. HCV 1 include wetlands, important bird areasof Russia (KOTR), important plant areas (KBT), and other ecosystems with a high biodiversity level and key wildlife habitats. 2) Forests with HCV 1 occur virtually everywhere in Russia. Information about HCV 1 location is available at http://hcvf.ru in the 'Maps' section, as well as in other sources. 3) Not all HCV 1 are protected at the national level, therefore their destruction and/or fragmentation may occur. 4) Conservation measures related to wetlands, KOTRs, KBTs and other are described not in sufficient detail for specific forest areas. 5) Information sources have no evidence of threats to HCV 1 in Russia from the introduction of alien/invasive species as a result of forest management activities. Only local tree species shall be used for forest regeneration. This threat does not exist. 6) From the international perspective: Russia has ratified the Convention on Biodiversity and is in process of implementing its national targets, incuding covering 13,5% of its territory by a system of protected areas (by the beginning of 2017 13,6% of the territory was covered).	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 8 *- HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Forests with HCV 1 occur virtually everywhere in Russia. Not all areas designated as HCV 1 are legally protected by the legal protection status. The risk of harm to HCV 1 caused by harvesting operations is relevant for any company. Forest management activities may cause fragmentation and destruction of forests with HCV 1.	**1) M** – verification on maps at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version) identifies the HCV location in relation to wood harvesting areas. **2) M –** *When the boundaries of HCV 1 and the wood harvesting area match, select one of the alternatives:* a) refrain from sourcing wood, **OR** b) ensure by available documentation that harvesting was done in compliance with the regime of forest management, legally established as a protected nature area or OZU, **OR** c) ensure that the regime of forest management was negotiated and agreed upon with stakeholders, if the regime was not legally established as a protected nature area or OZU.
3.2. HCV 2			**Specified risk**		**Specified risk**	

Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics						
3.2.a IFLs	Annex 1.3 (2, 3, 6-10, 13, 24-28, 30, 36, 37, 53-56, 58-60, 64, 67, 69-71, 81, 86, 87, 89) Annex 2.3 (3, 10, 21)	1) Fragmentation of IFL, including access (roading) 2) Commercial logging	**Specified risk indication** 1) Intact forest landscapes (IFL) are unbroken natural landscapes within an extent of forest cover with an area of more than 50 thousand ha, having no permanent settlements, active transport communications and unaffected by modern intensive management activity. 2) Russian legislation does not provide any special protection status for IFLs. Therefore, forest sites within IFL can be leased for commercial logging. The WWF publication shows the area of IFL reducing from 2000 to 2013 due to various reasons, including wood harvesting operations and respective infrastructure development, which caused fragmentation of IFL.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk indication** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 12 *- HCV 2 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, and it is threatened by management activities -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Russian legislation does not stipulate any special protection status for HCV 2. Management activities contribute to the reduction of HCV 2 area and its fragmentation.	**1) M** – verification on maps at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version) identifies the IFL locations in relation to the wood harvesting areas. **2) M –** *When the boundaries of IFL and the wood harvesting area match, select one of the alternatives:* a) refrain from sourcing wood, **OR** b) ensure that the regime of forest management was negotiated and agreed upon with stakeholders.
3.2.b Other HCV 2 types	Annex 1.3 (2, 3, 6-10, 13, 24-28, 30, 36, 37, 53-56, 58-60, 64, 67, 69-71, 81, 86, 87, 89) Annex 2.3 (3, 10, 21)	1) Fragmentation of HCV 2, including access (roading) 2) Commercial logging	**Specified risk indication** for Leningrad Oblast, Vologda Oblast and Karelia Republic **Low risk indication** for all other subjects of RF 1) Alongside with IFL, HCV 2 includes intact forest tracts (IFT), valley complexes of river basins unaffected by management activities, and intact bog tracts. 2) HCV 2 may lack legal protection status, therefore harvesting operations and respective infrastructure development can cause fragmentation and destruction of forests with such HCV.	**Geographical scale:** Federal subjects (**Specified risk indication** for: Leningrad Oblast, Vologda Oblast and Karelia Republic **Low risk indication** for all other subjects of RF)	**Specified risk indication** for Leningrad Oblast, Vologda Oblast and Karelia Republic 'Specified risk' threshold No. 12 *- HCV 2 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, and it is threatened by management activities -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Russian legislation does not stipulate any special protection status for HCV 2. Management activities contribute to the reduction of HCV 2 area and its fragmentation. **Low risk indication** for other subjects of RF 'Low risk' threshold No. 9	**1) M** – verification on maps at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version) identifies other HCV 2 (not IFL) locations in relation to the wood harvesting areas. **2) M –** *When the boundaries of other HCV 2 and the wood harvesting area match, select one of the alternatives:* a) refrain from sourcing wood, **OR** b) ensure that harvesting was done in compliance with the regime of forest management, legally established as a protected nature area or OZU, **OR** c) ensure that the regime of forest management was

					- *There is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met.	negotiated and agreed upon with stakeholders, if the regime was not legally established as a protected nature area or OZU.
3.3. HCV 3. **Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems**	Annex 1.3 (2, 3, 6-9, 13, 24-31, 34, 36, 37, 43,45, 53-56, 60, 63-67, 69, 77, 78, 83, 86, 87, 89) Annex 2.3 (3, 21)	Lack of effective protection of HCV 3	**Specified risk** 1) In Russia, rare ecosystems are widespread and occure on small areas. 2) Not all HCV 3 are protected by the state, therefore their destruction and/or fragmentation can happen.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' No. 17 - *HCV 3 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Not all HCV 3 have a legal protection status. Management activities contribute to the reduction of HCV 3 areas of and their fragmentation.	**1) M** – verification on maps at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version) identifies the location of HCV 3 in relation to forestry boundaries (lesnichestvos, forest quarters, etc.) on the wood harvesting area. *When this information is not available on maps at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version) for the given region:* **2) M** – verification of rare ecosystems as indicated in Annex 3.2 identifies their location on the wood harvesting area. **3) M –** *When the boundaries of HCV 3 and the wood harvesting area match, select one of the alternatives:* a) refrain from sourcing wood, **OR** b) comply with the regime of forest management, legally established as a protected nature area or OZU, **OR** c) approve the regime of forest management with stakeholders, if the regime was not legally established as a protected nature area or OZU.

3.4. HCV 4. Critical ecosystem services	Annex 1.3 (2-4, 6-9, 11, 13, 24-28, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 53-56, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 72-75, 84, 86, 87, 89) Annex 2.3 (1, 5, 8, 9, 10-16)	Reduction of water quantity / quality (pollution with suspended particles), soil erosion	**Specified risk** HCV 4 refers to forests that perform critical protective functions: maintenance of water regime, ground water level and water quality, stream flow regulation, pest and disease prevention, fire prevention, erosion control on slopes, soft (vulnerable) grounds in areas with high risk of flooding, soil erosion, waterlogging or drying caused by clear felling, road construction and other management activities. 1) Forests of any age perform critical ecosystem functions; some of them can be used economically performing ecosystem services, for example, providing food products and water, satisfying recreational, esthetic and other needs. 2) For forests performing such functions a special management regime is established by legislation (Article 102 of the Russian Forest Code). This include some categories of protective forests and OZU. 3) Information is available in forest planning documents (lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments of lesnichestvos/lesoparks, forest plans of subjects of RF, forest development projects, and forest inventory data). Some of these documents are available at websites of regional forest management authorities, HCVF Russia website(http://hcvf.ru/dataBase) and other. 4) Sources of information indicate numerous and systematic cases of illegal logging in protective forests with HCV 4, particularly in water protection zones along rivers, often disguised as salvage felling for which felling volumes are not strictly specified by laws and regulations. The loss of HCV 4 is one of the major issues in Russian forestry. HCV 4 and threats to them are described in numerous publications. 5) Cases of water pollution caused by management activities in harvesting operations occur due to violations of requirements for storage, utilization and disposal of fuel, chemicals, and solid waste, violation of construction requirements for hydraulic structures. However, there are no records of large-scale pollution hazardous to public health.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No. 22 *- HCV 4 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Sources of information report violations of legislation related to special managements regimes in protective forests and OZU, acts of illegal logging and numerous cases of commercial felling disguised as salvage felling in protective forests and OZU causing loss of HCV 4.	**1) R** – interviews with forest management authorities, authorities responsible for environmental protection and lesnichestvos verify absence of facts of the supplier's violation of the established special managements regimes for protective forests and OZU.

3.5. HCV 5. Community needs	Annex 1.3 (2, 6-9, 11, 13, 24-28, 30, 32, 36, 37, 53-56, 60, 62, 67, 79, 80, 82, 86, 89-93) Annex 2.3 (4, 11,12, 22)	Compromising (impacting) fundamental needs of local communities by management activities	**Specified risk** 1) HCV 5 are forests having special significance for subsistence of local communities. These, for example, are places of traditional collection of mushrooms and berries by local communities, hunting grounds, harvesting of firewood and construction materials, materials for handcrafts, etc. 2) Local communities in forested areas are dependent on forest resources virtually everywhere in Russia. For many of them forest resources serve as one of the sources of subsistence. HCV 5 may occur in commercially used forests, but for most of them the protection status is not legally established. Legislation allows to establish OZU as the most relevant for HCV 5 preservation for forest areas around populated areas and gardeners' partnerships and others. However, there is no effective mechanism for collection, discussion and implementation of recommendations from local communities and public stakeholders in the process of HCV identification (please see Category 1, indicators 1.13 and 1.14). HCV are being lost. 3) In forests that are significant for local population, felling is not uncommon, which leads to conflicts with local population. This also includes cases when wood is harvested for the purposes unrelated to growing of forest (for example, during construction of linear infrastructural facilities, exploration of mineral deposits). Building railways or motor roads with hard pavement, construction of pipelines and supporting infrastructure, such as industrial, housing, sports and recreational facilities may cause active protest among the population, because this takes place in the forest areas that are important to people. Examples of such cases could be the construction of the Moscow-St. Petersburg highway across the Khimki forest, plans to build the Central Ring Motorway in Moscow Region, construction of infrastructure facilities for the 2014 Olympics in Sochi and its suburbs. While this is not directly related to harm to sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities, it is nevertheless an indicator of risk that local communities' basic	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold 26 *- HCV 5 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities -* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. Local communities in forested areas are dependent on forest resources virtually everywhere in Russia. There is an identified risk of destruction of sites that are valuable for local communities due to forest management activities. There are known cases of logging (or damage caused by other types of forest management activities) in sites of great significance for local communities, which might cause conflicts between forest companies and local people.	**1) R** – verification on maps at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version) identifies the location of HCV in relation to the area of wood harvesting. **2) R –** *When boundaries of HCV and wood harvesting area match, select one of the alternatives:* 1) refrain from sourcing wood, **OR** 2) ensure that the regime of forest management was negotiated and agreed upon with affected stakeholders **3) M** – during field verification interviews with local self-governing authorities (at the level of rural settlements) confirm there is no threat to and destruction of HCV 5. The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization according to the methodology defined in the DDS. **4) R** – verification of mass media does not identify any conflicts between the supplier and local community and/or local population in relation to places of traditional forest use (places of mass collection of wild plants, leisure and recreation sites, sites of extracting materials for traditional handcrafts and others) that are being destroyed due to harvesting activities or logging of wood for linear infrastructural facilities (power transmission

			necessities may not be considered. Therefore, is a contributor to the risk designation. 4) There are evidences of deterioration of conditions that provide the subsistence of indigenous peoples and local communities and loss of HCV 5 due to management activities. On the other hand, local communities often get access to some HCV 5 sites using roads built by forest companies, but this occurs outside the process of continuous engagement with local communities.			lines, gas pipelines), for exploration of mineral deposits, or for construction of other infrastructure facilities . *In case of a conflict on HCV 5 with affected stakeholders:* **5) M** – ensure that steps with regard to forest management regime for HCV 5 that are recognized by the affected stakeholder as fair and equitable are being taken by the harvesting organization and the affected stakeholder to resolve the conflict
3.6. HCV 6. Cultural values	Annex 1.3 (2, 6-9, 11,13, 24-28, 30, 36, 37, 53-56, 60, 67, 79, 80, 82, 86, 89) Annex 2.3 (4, 12,13);	Destruction and/or disturbance of rights/values determining HCV 6 presence	**Specified risk** 1) HCV 6 is represented by forests having special cultural and historical value. These are, for example, sacred natural features (trees, groves, caves, rocks, springs, objects of worship, old burial grounds), houses of worship, places of military glory, monuments of architectural and garden art and others. 2) Comprehensive work for identification of HCV 6 on the national level is conducted, but it does not include all varieties of HCV 6 that can be located in forest areas of Russia. 3) Some HCV 6 occur in commercially used forests, but most of them lack a legally established protection status, therefore they are leased, and legal harvesting activities are carried out. Forest areas with HCV 6 are subject to the threat of destruction and/or disturbance by harvesting enterprises, including the rights of the local communities to protection of these values.	**N/A** (specified risk for the entire country)	**Specified risk** 'Specified risk' threshold No 30 *- HCV 6 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.-* from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a is met. HCV 6 can be located in exploited forests, but the majority of them do not have a legally established protection status. This may result in destruction and/or disturbance of HCV 6 by harvesting enterprises.	**1) R** – verification on maps at http://hcvf.ru (Russian version) identifies the location of HCV in relation to the area of wood harvesting. **2) R –** *When boundaries of HCV and wood harvesting area match, select one of the alternatives:* 1) refrain from sourcing wood, **OR** 2) approve forest management regime with affected stakeholders **3) M** – during field verification interviews with local self-governing authorities (at the level of rural settlements) confirm there is no threat to and destruction of HCV 6. The schedule, frequency and selection criteria for selective verifications are established by the Organization

						according to the methodology defined in the DDS. **4) R** – verification of mass media does not identify any conflicts between the supplier and local community in relation to places of traditional forest use and religious importance (places of mass collection of wild plants, leisure and recreation sites, sites of extracting materials for traditional handcrafts, sacred sites in forests and others). **5) R –** interviews with experts in historical and cultural heritage (for example, museums local history, departments on monuments protection and others) verify absence of threat to and destruction of HCV 6. *In case of a conflict on HCV 6 with affected stakeholders:* **6) M** – agreement with regard to forest management regime for HCV 6 between the harvesting organization and the respective affected stakeholder confirms the conflict resolution.

7.4 Category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

True forest plantations, except tree nurseries and Christmas / New Year Tree plantations, are virtually absent in the Russian Federation and do not threat to natural forests at the present moment. Although national legislation includes a possibility to establish and manage plantations, it is not applied in practice. Transfer of state forest fund lands to other land categories, which could sometimes lead to conversion of forests to non-forest areas, can be done only by the governmental decision, which is a long and complicated process involving the Federal Forestry Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Government of the Russian Federation. As stated by federal authorities there was a net gain of forest cover in Russia. State report of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia "On the state and protection of the environment of the Russian Federation in 2016" informs that from 1956 till 2017 forested area of Russia increased by 20%.The main reasons for this are overgrowing of agricultural lands with trees, and owergrowing of burnt forest areas and harvesting sites. Climate change might have also contributed to increase of forested area: the forest boundary line moved more to the North, the duration of vegetative period became longer and the period of natural reforestation after harvesting shortened by 1-2 years in boreal forests.

Indicator	Source of information	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	**Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk')** Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	**Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended**
4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR **Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land** NOTE: The following changes are not considered applicable conversion according to the indicator: (legal) road construction, logging landings and infrastructure development to support forestry operations.	Annex 1.1 (85-87, 90) Annex 2.1 (1)	**Low risk** Establishing and exploitation of forest plantations are included in the Forest Code of the RF. However, climatic conditions and economic situation in Russia do not create an environment favorable for forest plantation development. According to the current legislation, forest fund lands can be converted to lands of other categories only by the Governmental decision. In Russia land covered by forests is increasing. All of this leads to low risk designation.	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' thresholds Nos. 1 and 3 - *(1) Thresholds provided in the indicator are not exceeded;* *(3) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a are met. According to the current legislation forestlands can be converted to lands of other categories only by the Governmental decree. In Russia land covered by forests is increasing.	Not required

7.5 Category 5: Wood from forests where genetically modified trees are planted

In the Russian Federation cultivation of genetically modified trees and use of genetically modified (GM) seeds for commercial purposes is officially prohibited and will result in the violation of the law. Use of genetically modified plants/animals/seeds is possible only for scientific purposes. There no cases of commercial use of GM trees in the Russian forestry sector neither in the past nor in the present times.

Indicator	Source of information	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	**Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk')** Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	**Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended**
5.1 There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.	Annex 1.1 (88, 89) Annex 2.1 (68-70)	**Low risk** Use of GMO in Russia is regulated by the federal law "State Regulation in the Field of Genetic Engineering Activities" of 5 July 1996 No. 86-FZ. On 3 July 2016 the President of the Russian Federation signed Federal Law No.358-FZ "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Regarding Improvement of the State Regulation in the Field of Genetic Engineering Activities." This law prohibits cultivation of GMOs and import of GMO seeds for cultivation and set penalties for law violators. Cultivation and use of GM seeds is possible only for scientific purposes. There are no evidences of use of GM trees in the Russian forest sector.	**N/A** (low risk for the entire country)	**Low risk** 'Low risk' thresholds Nos. 2 and 3 - *(2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment,* *(3) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation* - from procedure FSC-PRO-60-002a are met. The law on GMO exists. It prohibits GMO cultivation, import of GMO seeds for cultivation, and sets penalties for violators. There is no evidence of commercial use of genetically modified trees.	Not required

Annex 1.1 List of information sources for categories 1, 4 and 5

№	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
1	State Forest Register (as of 01.01.2014) Rosleskhoz: 689 pages http://www.forestforum.ru/info/glr_2014.pdf	1.1 Land tenure and management rights
2	Khromushin P.N., (2016) Protection by the prosecutor of the rights of entrepreneurs in the field of investment activities. Prosecutor: No.3, pp. 116-120	1.2 Concession licenses
3	Tkachenko V.G., Khromov E.V., (2016) The use by the prosecutor of the powers provided in Section 2, Part 2, Art. 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, for the purpose of suppressing violations of the law in the sphere of nature use. Legitimacy: No.4. , pp. 21 - 25	1.2 Concession licenses
4	Shupletsova Yu.I., (2016) Legal problems of the realization of rights to forest lands. Journal of Russian Law: No.12, pp. 151-161	1.2 Concession licenses 1.4 Harvesting permits
5	Grin E.A., Sidenko A.A. (2015) Procedure for holding an auction for the provision of forest areas for lease. A political network electronic scientific journal of the Kuban State Agrarian University: No. 109, pp. 1181-1190	1.2 Concession licenses
6	Annual report on the condition and use of the Russian Federation's Forests 2015. https://xn--e1afjcg0a.xn--80aaccp4ajwpkgbl4lpb.xn--p1ai/novosti/novosti/files/Versiya_svod_Informatciya_o_sostoyanii_i_ispolyzovanii_lesov_RDV_21_12_2016_D.pdf	1.1 Land tenure and management rights
7	Did the Governor of the Altai Krai organize a business in forestry? https://pasmi.ru/archive/110607/	1.3 Management and harvesting planning
8	The map of lesnichestvos of Forestry Department of the Ministry of Defense of Russia http://stat.mil.ru/files/morf/karta_DIO.jpg	1.1 Land tenure and management rights
9	Interview: Siberian forests - the lungs of Russia (interview with the prosecutor of the Irkutsk Oblast I.A. Melnikov) (2014). Prosecutor: No.1	1.2 Concession licenses
10	Maksimenko V.A. (2016) On the state of work of law enforcement agencies in counteracting crimes in the sphere of forest management. Prosecutor: No.2	
11	Transparency International. Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017#table	
12	Khromov E.V. (2015) Counteraction to illegal logging of forest plantations. Legality: No.4	1.4 Harvesting permits 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations
13	Official site of the Federal Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation Register of forest users - debtors for payment for the use of forests: http://rosleshoz.gov.ru/activity/economy_and_finance/stat	1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees
14	Administration of payments for the use of forests http://minprirody.karelia.ru/lesnoe-hozjajstvo/administrirovanie-platezhej/	
15	The taiga regions of the North West Federal District are preparing for the increase of payments of consession licences https://rg.ru/2017/12/19/reg-szfo/gotovy-li-regiony-szfo-k-povysheniiu-arendnoj-platy-za-les.html	
16	Responsibility for systematic violations of the lease agreement / Article on the website of the Federal Forest Agency http://www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/dep/north-west/press/876	
17	Federal Tax Service https://www.nalog.ru/opendata/7707329152-rsmp/	1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes 1.7 Income and profit taxes
18	Regional offices of the Federal Tax Service of Russia https://www.nalog.ru/opendata/7707329152-regional_office/	
19	Official site of the Federal Bailiff Service of the Russian Federation Data bank of executive production: http://fssprus.ru/iss/ip/	
20	Statistical data on tax arrears, fees and tax sanctions in the budget system of the Russian Federation by main types of economic activity https://www.nalog.ru/opendata/7707329152-arrearsoftea/	
21	Gaevskaya E.Yu. On the issue of combating illegal logging / / Environmental law. - 2016. - No. 1, pp. 24-27.	1.4 Harvesting permits

22	Zainutdinov, R.S. Criminally legal aspects of the crime in the form of acquisition, storage, transportation, processing for the sale or sale of deliberately illegally harvested wood // Vestnik of the Kemerovo State University. - 2015.-Nos.1-4 (61), C. 244-248	
23	George White, Chen Hin Keng Export of forest products in conditions of changing legislation (Compliance with the Lacy -USlaw). - WWF / TRAFFIC. 2013 - 60 from http://www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/858	
24	Illegal logging in the Far East: world demand for timber and destruction of the Ussuri taiga: overview / A. G. Kabanets, BDMilakovsky, EA Lepeshkin, DV Sichikov; under common. p unit D. Yu. Smirnova; World Wildlife Fund (WWF). - Moscow: WWF of Russia, 2013 https://new.wwf.ru/resources/publications/booklets/illegal-logging-in-the-russian-far-east/	1.4 Harvesting permits 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations 1.9 Protected sites and species
25	Activists of the ONF in the Primorskiy Krai have made efforts to address violations in the forest sector http://onf.ru/2017/12/11/aktivisty-onf-v-primorskom-krae-dobilis-prinyatiya-mer-po-faktam-narusheniy-v-lesnoy/	1.4 Harvesting permits
26	As a failure to fulfill presidential mandate Pr-2039, p.1.b promotes the development of bribery: an example from the Vologda Oblast http://www.forestforum.ru/viewtopic.php?f=9&t=20924&sid=dfac68a782dd2142c40db241532ea213	
27	Internet-newspaper "Vesti" (VESTI.RU). Article "Private forests in Russia will not appear before 2020" http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=44161	1.1 Land tenure and management rights
28	WWF, Article "Private ownership of forests: is it evil or good?" http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/8444	
29	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation / In Primorye, a group of people engaged in illegal logging of timber on an industrial scale will appear before the court https://xn--b1aew.xn--p1ai/news/item/10153387	1.4 Harvesting permits
30	In the Sakhalin Oblast, black loggers most often illegally cut trees for firewood. Https://astv.ru/news/society/chashche-vsego-chernie-lesorubi-nezakonno-rubyat-derevya-na-drova	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations
31	For example: The site of the Prosecutor's Office of the Udmurt Republic http://udmproc.ru/news/show/rassmotreno-ugolovnoe-delo-v-otnoshenii-lesnichego-po-faktu-vneseniya-zavedomo-lozhnyh-svedenij-v-ofitsialnyj-dokument-i-zloupotrebleniya-sluzhebnym-polozheniem see information for each subject of RF on the websites of the regional prosecutor's offices	
32	For example: The Prosecutor's Office of Alar region revealed numerous violations of legislation in the sphere of forest usehttps://www.irkproc.ru/news/8446.html see information for each subject of RF on the websites of the regional prosecutor's offices	
33	WWF has identified numerous violations of the law regarding forest harvesting in Krasnodarskiy Krai https://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/unesko/wwf-vyyavil-mnogochislennye-narusheniya-zakonodatelstva-pri-rubkakh-lesa-v-krasnodarskom-krae/	
34	Disturbances in timber harvesting are revealed http://www.1wood.ru/news_industry/17-10-2016.html	
35	Raid through the places of possible illegal logging in the Ivanovo Oblast. http://www.wood.ru/ru/lonewsid-67800.html	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations 1.17 Trade and transport
36	Facts of illegal felling of Korean cedar - article "Amur Oblast - forest - felling of cedar - Who is in the taiga landlord?" http://biogeniy.ru/archives/1026	1.9 Protected sites and species
37	Judicial practice for articles 256-259 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation related to illegal harvesting of species listed in the Red Book of Russia and destruction of their habitats https://bsr.sudrf.ru/bigs/portal.html#%7B%22query%22:%22%D0%9A%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%BD%D1%83%D1%8E%20%D0%BA%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B3%D1%83%20%D1%83%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%87%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5%22,%22type%22:%22NEAR%22,%22mode%22:%22SIMPLE%22,%22sorts%22:%5B%7B%22field%22:%22score%22,%22order%22:%22desc%22%7D%5D,%22simpleSearchFieldsBundle%22:%22default00%22,%22noOrpho%22:false%7D	
38	The damage from the pollution of the forest near Krasnodar was 19 million rubles http://kuban24.tv/item/pod-krasnodarom-uscherb-ot-zagryazneniya-lesa-sostavil-19-mln-rubley	1.10 Environmental requirements

39	Kaluga activists ONF learned about the felling of 1000 m^3 of wood in the national park "Ugra" http://onf.ru/2017/12/08/kaluzhskie-aktivisty-onf-uznali-o-rubke-1000-kub-m-lesa-na-territorii-nacionalnogo-parka/	1.9 Protected sites and species
40	Rosleskhoz Letter on the results of the verification of justification for clear salvage fellings on the territory of the Leningrad Region in the Priozersk and Volkhov lesnichestvos http://www.forestforum.ru/viewtopic.php?p=139775#p139775	1.9 Protected sites and species
41	Decree of the Arbitration Court of the Urals District of 20/08/2014 No.F09-3672 / 14 on the case No.A60-39423 / 2013 Requirement: On recovery of damage caused by illegal felling of forest stands in the water protection zone http://pravosudie.biz/1622045	1.4 Harvesting permits 1.9 Protected sites and species
42	In one of the Moscow Region reserves, under the guise of fighting the bark beetle, continuous sand-bogs prohibited by the PA regime http://www.forestforum.ru/viewtopic.php?f=9&t=17480	
43	The prosecutor's office through the court secured a ban on the felling of forest plantations in the state reserve of federal significance " Badzhalsky " http://procrf.ru/news/237042-prokuratura-cherez-sud-dobilas.html	1.9 Protected sites and species
44	Decree of the Arbitration Court of the Urals District of 20/08/2014 No.F09-3672 / 14 on the case No.A60-39423 / 2013 Requirement: On recovery of damage caused by illegal felling of forest stands in the water protection zone http://pravosudie.biz/1622045	
45	Is it possible to save protective forests? K. Kobyakov, Ye. Lepeshkin (2013), Moscow, Sustainable Forestry: 1(34), pp. 34-44 http://hcvf.ru/pub_doc/Zashhitnye_lesa_poluchitsja_li_ih_sohranit.pdf	
46	In Sochi, a case was brought about because of illegal logging of trees in the national park https://ria.ru/incidents/20171220/1511298797.html	
47	Deforestation in Aibga - expansion of ski resorts? http://www.privetsochi.ru/blog/eco-sochi/73391.html	
48	Altayles continues to destroy the habitats of rare species of birds of prey in the bush reserves of the Altai Krai http://rrrcn.ru/ru/archives/24033	
49	ONF in Karelia demands to prevent the destruction of habitats of plants listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation inKonchezero http://eco.onf.ru/locations/onf-v-karelii-trebuet-predotvratit-unichtozhenie-mest-obitaniya-rasteniy-zanesennyh-v	
50	Sakhalin. Red Book plants are under threat of destruction for the sake of the ski resort https://openrussia.org/notes/710922/	
51	A petition in defense of valuable natural territories of the Moscow Oblast was signed by more than 32,000 people http://ecoreporter.ru/node/2395	
52	The court suspended the work of two logging enterprises in the Irkutsk Oblast for the pollution of the Lena River http://www.interfax-russia.ru/Siberia/news.asp?id=830301&sec=1671	1.10 Environmental requirements
53	Will the Governor of the Khabarovskiy Krai hear the defenders of the Tumnin River? http://debri-dv.com/article/17239/uslyshit_li_gubernator_habarovskogo_kraya_zashchitnikov_reki_tumnin	
54	A criminal case was instituted in connection with the violation of labor protection requirements during logging operations https://sledcomrf.ru/news/244772-vozbujdeno-ugolovnoe-delo-po.html	1.11. Health and safety
55	Almost half of the deaths of Smolensk in the workplace are cardiovascular diseases http://www.rabochy-put.ru/news/91674-pochti-v-polovine-sluchaev-prichinoy-smerti-smolyan-na-rabochem-meste-stanovyatsya-serdechno-sosudis.html	
56	In Tver Oblast an employee of a local enterprise died http://sminews.ru/19979	
57	Without overalls and shoes: Companies for logging in Buryatia violate the requirements of labor protection http://vt-inform.ru/news/187/114228/	
58	Since 2018, the program "Safe work" https://iz.ru/682269/pavel-panov/s-2018-goda-zarabotaet-programma-bezopasnyi-trud	
59	The garbage threat to forests - it's time to go on the offensive http://lesozagotovka.com/rybriki/lesopolzovanie/musornaya-ugroza-lesam-pora-perekhodit-v-nastuplenie/	1.10 Environmental requirements
60	The prosecutor's office of Permskiy Krai, art icle "The prosecutor's office has found violations of labor legislation by employers engaged in logging and timber processing activities ."	1.12 Legal employment

	http://prokuror.perm.ru/news/2014/10/01/7655/	
61	The Office of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Mordovia - "Violation of the lawfulness while serving imprisonment in the IC-5 in terms of recruitment, violation of the Labor Law" http://gulagu.net/profile/14842/open_letters/7057.html	
62	For example: The State Labor Inspectorate in the Arkhangelsk Oblast and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug / Information on economic entities that committed accidents with severe consequences and wage arrears https://git29.rostrud.ru/spisok_nedobrosovestnykh_rabotodateley/ see the information for each subject of the Russian Federation on https://www.rostrud.ru/	
63	For example: The State Labor Inspectorate in the Arkhangelsk Oblast and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug / Registry of organizations in arrears with wages) https://git29.rostrud.ru/spisok_nedobrosovestnykh_rabotodateley/465335.html see the information for each subject of the Russian Federation on https://www.rostrud.ru/	
64	Report of the Ombudsman for Human Rights in the Russian Federation for 2015 http://ombudsmanrf.org/www/upload/files/docs/appeals/d2015w.pdf	1.15 Indigenous peoples' rights
65	Primorye authorities ignore the legitimate rights of indigenous peoples https://regnum.ru/news/society/2147785.html	
66	Territory of new opportunities. Bulletin of VSUES. 2016. No. 4 http://science.vvsu.ru/files/975266C6-A176-47E1-94DD-16DF74BCE3DB	
67	Assessment of the environmental and adaptive capacities of indigenous communities in the Russian Far East. Final Report of the CC BROC under the CCRI Project http://globalforestcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Russia-Full-Report-merged.pdf	
68	Indigenous Peoples of the Arkhangelsk Oblast: Legal Prospects and Their Implementation http://www.gumilev-center.ru/korennye-malochislennye-narody-arkhangelskojj-oblasti-pravovye-perspektivy-i-ikh-realizaciya/	
69	Indigenous peoples from the Russian Federation: "Minerals are a curse for us" https://www.opendemocracy.net/od-russia/koreniie-narodi-iz-rf	
70	Sidorova, M. In the Irkutsk Oblast will take into account the sawn timber / / Electronic Journal "Forest Industry" - October 2016, No. 10 (102) http://www.lesindustry.ru/issues/li_n102/V_Irkutskoy_obl_zaymutsya_uchetom_pilomaterialov_1345/	1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities
71	EGAIS accounting of wood: the milestone of 44 thousand users passed http://roslesvesti.ru/egais-ucheta-drevesiny-rubezh-v-44-tysyachi-polzovatelej-projden/	
72	Penalties for non-use of EGAIS accounting of wood https://drevesina.info/egais-les/27-shtrafy-za-neispolzovanie-egais-ucheta-drevesiny	
73	The barrel will give a signal https://rg.ru/2018/02/05/glonass-budut-primeniat-pri-transportirovke-drevesiny.html	1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities 1.17 Trade and transport
74	In the Vologda Oblast, forest inspectors and law enforcement officers carry out joint activities to control the transport of timber http://cod35.ru/reportazhi/v-vologodskoj-oblasti-ispektory-lesnoj-oxrany-i-sotrudniki-pravooxranitelnyx-organov-osushhestvlyayut-sovmestnye-meropriyatiya-po-kontrolyu-za-transportirovkoj-drevesiny-54851.html	1.17 Trade and transport
75	Search in data base of court decisions by key words "timber transportation without documents", precise wording 503 court decisions for 2013-2018, by key words "timber carriage without documents"- 113 court decisions for 2013-2018 Database of the State Automative System "Pravosudie" https://bsr.sudrf.ru/bigs/portal.html	
76	Information on controlled transactions https://www.nalog.ru/rn77/taxation/transfer_pricing/ios/	1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing
77	The article by Boris Kheifets "The Dephosphorization of the Russian Economy: The Process Has Gone " https://regnum.ru/news/economy/2199754.html	
78	The logger withdrew 200 million rubles to the offshore https://www.nalog.ru/rn43/news/smi/4706264/	
79	Federal Tax Service / Taxation in the Russian Federation / Transfer pricing https://www.nalog.ru/rn77/taxation/transfer_pricing/	
80	The greatest number of offenses of currency legislation is committed in the case of timber export http://www.tks.ru/crime/2017/11/24/03	1.19 Custom regulations

81	Results of the work of the Irkutsk Customs for the control of timber exports in 2017 http://www.tks.ru/news/nearby/2018/02/08/0007	
82	The channel of illegal export of timber of valuable breeds is suppressed http://www.tks.ru/crime/2017/02/15/01	1.20 CITES
83	Strategic forest is exported from Primorye by "fame" documents http://vestiprim.ru/news/ptrnews/48197-strategicheskiy-les-vyvozyat-iz-primorya-po-lipovym-dokumentam.html	
84	LesPromInform magazine, article "Illegal logging of valuable species is a global problem" http://www.lesprominform.ru/jarchive/articles/itemshow/3941	
85	Lesprominform. Industrial forest plantations is the future of Russian forestry http://lesprominform.ru/jarticles.html?id=4001	4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use
86	FAO. Russian Federation - Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 – Country Report http://www.fao.org/3/a-az316e.pdf	
87	RIA Novosti. Rosleskozh: the forest area in Russia grew by 79 mln ha during the past 20 years https://ria.ru/society/20151209/1339071992.html	
88	Greenpeace Forest Forum - Alexei Yaroshenko: "I doubt that anywhere in Russia genetically modified forest trees are grown. Perhaps somewhere this is done at the level of laboratory experiments " http://www.forestforum.ru/viewtopic.php?f=6&t=1401&hilit=%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%82	5.1 There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.
89	Interfax. Ban of the GMO. http://www.interfax-russia.ru/print.asp?id=742044&type=view	
90	State report of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia "On the state and protection of the environment of the Russian Federation in 2016" http://www.mnr.gov.ru/docs/o_sostoyanii_i_ob_okhrane_okruzhayushchey_sredy_rossiyskoy_federatsii/gosudarstvennyy_doklad_o_sostoyanii_i_ob_okhrane_okruzhayushchey_sredy_rossiyskoy_federatsii_v_2016_/	1.10.a. Requirements for wood from radioactively contaminated areas 4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use
91	Greenpeace website "Radioactive timber is spreading around the country"http://www.greenpeace.org/russia/en/news/blogs/green-planet/blog/55521/	1.10.a. Requirements for wood from radioactively contaminated areas

Annex 1.2 List of information sources for category 2

№	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
1	Consolidated Sanctions List of the United Nations Security Council https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/un-sc-consolidated-list	2.1 The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or is linked to military control
2	Global Witness. Forests www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	
3	World Resources Institute: Forest Initiative Management. Frame indicator (version 1), http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf	
4	Program on Forests PROFOR http://www.profor.info/node/1998	
5	Annual Reports International, the Report 2016/17, Amnesty: of the state of the world's human rights https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4800/2017/en/	
6	World Bank: World Governance Indicators / World Governance Indicators http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#home Data on the Russian Federation in Russian http://www5.worldbank.org/eca/russian/data/	
7	Center for International Forestry Research CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ ; Forests and conflict http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	
8	Crimes Against Nature: Illegal Industries and the Global Environment / Door Donald R. Liddick http://books.google.nl/books?id=iS9tbC7mLIUC&pg=PA96&lpg=PA96&dq=russia+conflict+timber&source=bl&ots=m8IJlqQTgq&sig=EYMgOKkZnIdRIXLn1Jq0haZfNNs&hl=nl&sa=X&ei=VJKAVJidIo3eOIXdgLgF&ved=0CCYQ6AEwATgK#v=onepage&q=russia%20conflict%20timber&f= false	
9	Russian Federation Announces 'Special Military Operation' in Ukraine as Security Council Meets in Eleventh-Hour Effort to Avoid Full-Scale Conflict https://www.un.org/press/en/2022/sc14803.doc.htm	
10	The ILO Subregional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (https://www.ilo.org/moscow/lang--ru/index.htm)	2.2 Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
11	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILO session (2015) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 1961) https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_LANG_CODE:3187536,en:NO	
12	ILO conventions and labor legislation of the Russian Federation http://gmpr02.ru/document/Konvencii-MOT.pdf	
13	Database of the fundamental ILO conventions http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12000:0::NO ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) ILO Convention No. C-29 Forced Labor Convention (1930) ILO Convention No. C-87 Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (1949) ILO Convention No. C-98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949) ILO Convention No. C -100. Equal Remuneration Convention (1951) ILO Convention No. C-105 Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (1957) ILO Convention No. C -111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958) ILO Convention No. C-138 Minimum Age Convention (1973) ILO Convention No. C-182 Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (1999)	
14	FNPR Federation of Independent Labor Unions of Russia. Review of social and labor conflicts in the Russian Federation http://www.fnpr.ru/n/256/?tag=%25D1%25EE%25F6%25E8%25E0%25EB%25FC%25ED%25EE-%25F2%25F0%25F3%25E4%25EE%25E2%25FB%25E5%2520%25EA%25EE%25ED%25F4%25EB%25E8%25EA%25F2%25FB	2.2.a Rights for freedom for association and collective bargaining
15	Ministry of Foreign Affaires of the Russian Federations and ILO http://www.mid.ru/mezdunarodnaa-organizacia-truda-mot-/-/asset_publisher/Q247zSkyRnqS/content/id/2511852	
16	All-Russian branch association of employers "Union of Timber Manufacturers and Exporters of Russia" http://www.sllr.ru/	

17	Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers (www.roslesprof.ru) The base of collective agreements and agreements http://www.roslesprof.ru/baza-kollektivnykh-dogovorov	
18	The Federal Service for Labor and Employment of the Russian Federation (www.rostrud.info)	
19	Response to the request of the Chairman of the Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers D.S. Zhuravlev from 13.10.2016. on the situation with respect for workers' rights and workers' unions' rights at enterprises of the forestry complex of the Russian Federation	
20	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2016, published 106th ILO session (2017) Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 1956) https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3301108	
21	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2016, published by the 106th ILO session (2017), Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 1956 https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3299946	
22	Features of labor of persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty, N.P. Shilov, Journal of the Institute Bulletin No. 05, Vologda Institute of Law and Economics of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia http://vipe.fsin.su/journal_bulletin_of_the_institute/archive/magazine/05/	2.2.b Compulsory or forced labor
23	Irkutsk Prosecutor's Office for Supervision of Information Technologies / The former deputy head of the penal colony was sentenced for illegal use of convicts' labor https://www.irkproc.ru/news/4125.html	
24	At the suit of the special prosecutor, the convicted person will refund the damage to the budget for refusal to work. https://prokuratura-lenobl.ru/news/9963-po-isku-specprokurora-osuzhdennaya-vozmestit-ushcherb-byudzhetu-za-otkaz-ot-raboty	
25	Prosecutor's inspection revealed violations of labor legislation in correctional institutions http://genprok-urfo.ru/prokurorskaya-proverka-vskryla-narusheniya	
26	The prosecutor's office took measures to eliminate violations of the law when recruiting convicts in the Moscow Region colonies http://mosoblproc.ru/news/prokuratura-prinyala-meryi-k-ustraneniyu-narusheniy-zakona-pri-privlechenii-k-trudu-osuzhdyonnyih-v-podmoskovnyih-koloniyah/	
27	At the initiative of the Omsk Prosecutor's Office to supervise the observance of laws in correctional institutions, a colony has been brought to administrative responsibility for violation of the labor rights of convicts http://prokuratura.omsk.ru/news/6694	
28	Direct Request of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations - adopted 2016, published 106th ILC session (2017) https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3299906	
29	Global March Against Child Labor of Global March Against Child Labor http://www.globalmarch.org/	2.2.c Child labor
30	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2016, published 106th ILO session (2017) Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 1979) https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3300476	
31	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2016, published 106th ILO session (2017) Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 2003 https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3298822	
32	Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2016, published 106th ILO session (2017) Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 2003 https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3298826	
33	ILO. Child labor in agriculture https://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Agriculture/lang--en/index.htm	
34	Verisk Maplecroft Child Labor Index 2014 produced by Maplecroft http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/	
35	Verité Fair labor worldwide http://www.verite.org/SWW/Russia	
36	FAO: Child labour in agriculture is on the rise, driven by conflict and disasters http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1140078/icode/	
37	Search in data bases of court decisions by key words "child labor", "underaged", "wood harvesting/felling/cutting", "sawn wood", "sawn materials", "agriculture", "health and safety", etc.	

	Database of the State Automative System “Pravosudie” https://bsr.sudrf.ru/bigs/portal.html Database “Court Decisions of Russia” http://xn--90afdbaav0bd1afy6eub5d.xn--p1ai/ Database “Court and normative documents of Russia” http://sudact.ru/	
38	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2016, published 106th ILO session (2017) Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 1956) http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3299902	2.2.c Child labor 2.2.d Gender discrimination 2.2.e Racial (national origin) discrimination
39	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILO session (2015) Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 N100 - Russian Federation (Ratification: 1956 https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3190332	2.2.d. Gender discrimination 2.2.e Racial (national origin) discrimination
40	Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILO session (2015) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Russian Federation (Ratification: 1961 http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3187536	
41	The salary of women in Russia was 26% lower than the salary of men http://www.interfax.ru/russia/579093	2.2.d. Gender discrimination
42	RF OP: women in Russia receive a salary 30% less than men http://tass.ru/obschestvo/4444055	
43	Putin spoke about feminism and inequality of men and women http://www.mk.ru/politics/2017/07/21/putin-rasskazal-o-feminizme-i-neravenstve-muzhchin-i-zhenshhin.html	
44	The UN Commission by Human rights / Russia's list of banned jobs for women violated woman's rights, needs amending - UN expertshttp: //www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx? NewsID = 17226 & amp% 3BLangID = E	
45	World Bank / Women, Business and the Law 2016 report http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/455971467992805787/Women-business-and-the-law-2016-getting-to-equal	
46	2011 ILO Global Report on Discrimination http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/features/WCMS_155332/lang--en/index.htm	2.2.e Racial (national origin) discrimination
47	The article "The first results of the experience of training migrant workers for the region's timber industry complex" on the portal "Modern media technologies in education and culture" http://www.informio.ru/publications/id800/Pervye-itogi-opyta-podgotovki-trudovyh-migrantov-dlja-lesopromyshlennogo-kompleksa-regiona	
48	Review of the judicial practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation No. 1 (2016) " (approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on April 13, 2016)	
49	State Labor Inspectorate in the Tomsk Oblast conduct audits on the use of foreign labor https://git70.rostrud.ru/news/80625.html	
50	Survival International: http://www.survivalinternational.org/	2.3 The rights of Indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld
51	The Indigenous World http://www.iwgia.org/regions	
52	UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx	
53	Comments of the Human Rights Committee to the Government of the Russian Federation. http://undocs.org/CCPR/C/RUS/CO/7	
54	Center for Assistance to Indigenous Peoples of the North http://www.csipn.ru/korennye-narody-i-promyshlennye-kompanii	
55	Constitutional-legal statues of Finno-Ugric peoples in the Russian Federation (Kryazhkov VA) ("Constitutional and municipal law", 2015, No. 5)	
56	Actual problems of the indigenous small people, Tuvinians-Todzhintsy, in the Republic of Tyva (Dubrovsky ON) (State Power and Local Self-Government, 2016, No. 4)	
57	Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/578 of 8 April 2022 amending Decision 2014/512/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia’s actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L:2022:111:TOC	2.1 The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or is linked to military control

58	Indigenous Russia. “These Indigenous activists stood up for their rights and were forced to flee Russia”: https://indigenous-russia.com/archives/21340	2.3 The rights of Indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld

Annex 1.3 List of information sources for category 3

№	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
1	Ecological Networks in Russia: An Ecoregional Approach. Moscow, 2003. https://amurinfocenter.org/en/docs/publications/detail.php?ID=739	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
2	Gap-analysis: assessment of of a system of protected nature areas in the North-West of Russia http://transparentworld.ru/ru/environment/oopt/regional/gap/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4
3	WWF Russia. A dangerous five: a hit parade of forest problems in Russia. Article from WWF Russia website http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/14086	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.4 HCV 4
4	Sirin, A. A. (ed.). 2012. Wetlands of International Importance in Russia. Moscow: Wetlands International Russia Programme Publication. 48 pp. http://www.eaaflyway.net/documents/resources/Booklet_Russian_Ramsar_sites-2013.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
5	WWF is concerned about the fate of the Zalesovsky Reserve in the Altai Krai. Article from the WWF Russia website, April 11, 2012 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/altay/wwf-obespokoen-sudboy-zakaznika-zalesovskiy-v-altayskom-krae/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
6	The analysis of wood harvesting restrictions in conservation areas and old-growth forests of the Arkhangelsk Oblast / Gerasimov Yu.Yu, Markov A.V., Ilyin A.In ,. Dobrynin D.A. http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2008/mwp086.pdf	
7	The analysis of wood harvesting restrictions in conservation areas and old-growth forests of the Vologda Oblast / Gerasimov Yu.Yu., Markovskiy A.V., Ilyina O.V., http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2008/mwp087.pdf	
8	The analysis of wood harvesting restrictions in conservation areas and old-growth forests of the Republic of Karelia / Gerasimov Yu., Markovskiy A., Markovskaya N., Lapshin P. http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2006/mwp022-01.pdf	
9	Global Forerst Watch map of intact forest landscapes https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.2 HCV 2
10	Bikin again is being cut! This time not for parquet, but "for firewood", articled on March 19, 2013 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/arkhiv/bikin-opyat-rubyat-uzhe-ne-na-parket-a-na-drova/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5
11	Convention on Biological Diversity. Russian Federation - National Targets https://www.cbd.int/countries/targets/?country=ru	3.1 HCV 1
12	Brown, E., N. Dudley, A. Lindhe, D.R. Muhtaman, C. Stewart, and T. Synnott (eds.). 2013 (October). Common guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values. HCV Resource Network. Translation into Russian. Moscow: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) of Russia, 2014. 78 p. http://www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/954	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
13	State report of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia "On the state and protection of the environment of the Russian Federation in 2016" http://www.mnr.gov.ru/docs/o_sostoyanii_i_ob_okhrane_okruzhayushchey_sredy_rossiyskoy_federatsii/gosudarstvennyy_doklad_o_sostoyanii_i_ob_okhrane_okruzhayushchey_sredy_rossiyskoy_federatsii_v_2016_/	3.1 HCV 1

14	Strategy for the Conservation of Wetlands of Russia. The International Bureau for the Conservation of Wetlands / under the guidance of prof., Acad. RAEN VG Krivenko, State Committee of the Russian Federation for Environmental Protection, Moscow 1999 http://pskovfish.ru/oopt/ramsar/strateg_99.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
15	Wetlands of International Importance // Wetlands of Russia. T . 1 / ed . V.G. Krivenko. M .: Wetlands International Publication, No.47, 1998. 256 http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-rossii-tom-1-vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-megdunarodnogo-znacheniya	
16	Wetlands of Russia. Volume 2. Valuable swamps (ed. M.S. Boch). - M.: Wetlands International Publication No. 47, 1999. - 82 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-rossii-tom-2-tsennie-bolota	
17	Wetlands included in the Tentitive List of the Ramsar Convention // Wetlands of Russia. Volume 3 / Ed V.G. Krivenko. M.: Wetlands International Global Ser., No. 3, 2000. 490 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-rossii-tom-3-vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-vnesyonnie-v-perspektivniy	
18	Wetlands of Russia. Volume 4. The wetlands of the North-East of Russia (Ed. A.V. Andreev). - M.: Wetlands International, 2001. - 296 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-rossii-tom-4-vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-severo-vostoka-rossii	
19	Wetlands of Russia. Volume 5. The wetlands south of the Far East of Russia (ed. V.N. Bocharnikova). - Moscow: Wetlands International, 2005. - 220 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-rossii-tom-5-vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-yuga-dalnego-vostoka-rossii	
20	Wetlands of the North Caucasus // Wetlands of Russia. Volume 6. (Ed. A.L. Mishchenko). M.: Wetlands International, 2006. 316 pp. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-rossii-tom-6-vodno-bolotnie-ugodya-severnogo-kavkaza	
21	Wetlands of Russia of international significance / R ed. AA Syrin. - M: Russian program Wetlands International, 2012. - 48 p., Ill. https://russia.wetlands.org/ru/%D0%9F%D1%83%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8/%D0%92%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%BE-%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5-%D1%83%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4%D1%8C%D1%8F-%D0%A0%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%B8-%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%8E%D1%89%D0%B8%D0%B5/	
22	Wetlands of Russia. Regions of the Russian Federation http://www.fesk.ru/regions/index.html	
23	Identification and examination of biologically valuable forests in the North-West of the European part of Russia. T. 1. The method of identification and mapping / Ed. L. Andersson, N.M. Alekseeva, E.S. Kuznetsov. St. Petersburg, 2009. 238 pp. http://bookfi.net/book/764427	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
24	Identification and examination of biologically valuable forests in the North-West of the European part of Russia. T. 2. Manual on the identification of species used at the level of allotment / Ed. L. Andersson, N.M. Alekseeva, E.S. Kuznetsov. St. Petersburg, 2009. 258 pp. http://bookfi.net/book/764428	
25	The allocation and conservation of high conservation value forests in the Arkhangelsk Oblast. E.A. Rai, D.A. Dobrynin, S.V. Torkhov, T.O. Yanitskaya, S.E. Fedorov, A.G. Edovin, A.A. Schegolev, I.P. Kulyasov, A.A. Kulyasov. Responsible editor - T.O. Yanitskaya. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/videlenie-i-sohranenie-lesov-visokoy-prirodoohrannoy-tsennosti-v-arhangelskoy-oblasti	
26	The identification of high conservation value forests in Primorsky Krai. Categories important for the conservation of vegetation cover. Moscow: 2006. 186 C. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/videlenie-lesov-visokoy-prirodoohrannoy-tsennosti-v-primorskom-krae	
27	The identification of high conservation value forests in the Khabarovskiy Krai and the Jewish Autonomous Okrug. Categories that are important for the conservation of vegetation biodiversity. D.E. Aksenov, I.V. Glushkov, M.Yu. Dubinin, M.L. Karpachevsky, K.N. Kobyakov, A.M. Kostikova, N.S. Liksakova, A.Z. Purekhovsky, V.E. Skvortsov, D.Yu. Smirnov, T.O. Yanitskaya.S-Pb, 2011. 218 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/videlenie-lesov-visokoy-prirodoohrannoy-tsennosti-v-habarovskom-krae-i-evreyskoy	
28	Identification of rare forest ecosystems. Recommendations for the identification of rare forest ecosystems that are forests of high conservation value (HCVF 3) / Yanitskaya T., Smirnova O., Lashchinsky N., Bakun E. // Sustainable forest management No2, (14) 2007 c . 23-27 http://new.wwf.ru/upload/iblock/547/14_2007.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.3 HCV 3
29	Supplements to the Practical Guide on Forests of High Conservation Value of Russia http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/dopolneniya-k-prakticheskomu-rukovodstvu-po-lesam-visokoy-prirodoohrannoy-tsennosti-rossii	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2

		3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
30	"Hedgehog" in the Mataiskii zakaznik is not only an animal... Article from the WWF Russia website, October 29, 2013 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/arkhiv/ezh-v-matayskom-zakaznike-ne-tolko-zhivotnoe/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4
31	Residents of Small and Large lakes opposed the deforestation. IA "Vologda Oblast". 10.26.2016 http://ykth.seik.ns.vologdaregion.ru/news/2015/10/26/zhiteli-malyh-i-bol-shih-ozerkov-vystupili-protiv-vyrubki-lesa	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.5 HCV 5
32	Defend protection forests! Article from WWF Russia website, February 13, 2013 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/lesa/zashchitim-zashchitnye-lesa/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.2 HCV 4
33	"Green Book of Siberia" Database / Rare and requiring protection plant communities of Siberia. Project of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. http://www.nsc.ru/win/elbib/bio/green/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.3 HCV 3
34	The Emerald Book of the Russian Federation. Territories of high conservation value of European Russia. Proposed ways for identification. Part 1. M.: Institute of Geography RAS, 2011-2013. 308 p. http://hcvf.ru/pub_doc/izumr_kn_rf_2011.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
35	Interactive map of the protected nature areas of Russia http://transparentworld.ru/ru/environment/oopt/oopt-kosmosnimki/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
36	Information-reference system of the protected nature areas of Russia site http://oopt.info/	
37	Key ornithological territories of international importance in the North of European Russia. Ed. T.V. Sviridova - M.: Union of Bird Protection of Russia – 2009 Internet map: http://www.rbcu.ru/kotr/north.php	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
38	Key ornithological territories of international importance in the Central and Western parts of European Russia. Ed. T.V. Sviridova - M: Union of Bird Protection of Russia - 2009, Internet map: http://www.rbcu.ru/kotr/west.php	
39	Key ornithological territories of international importance in the South of European Russia and in the Lower Volga Region. Ed. T.V. Sviridova - M: Union of Bird Protection of Russia - 2009, Internet map: http://www.rbcu.ru/kotr/south.php	
40	Key ornithological territories of international importance in the Urals and the Middle Volga Region. Ed. T.V. Sviridova - M: Union of Bird Protection of Russia - 2009, Internet map: http://www.rbcu.ru/kotr/east.php	
41	New map of Protected Nature Areas of the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion" https://wwf.ru/resources/news/altay/novaya-karta-osobo-okhranyaemykh-territoriy-altae-sayanskogo-regiona/	3.0 Data available are sufficient
42	Cedar forests of Altai are under threat: protection and use problems, recommendations for sustainable forest management / A.V. Gribkov, A.V. Shchur, D.V. Kuzmenkin, ed. N.M. Shmatkov. - Moscow: World Wildlife Fund (WWF), 2014. - 64 p. http://wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/932	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.3 HCV 3
43	Key ornithological territories of international importance in Western Siberia http://www.rbcu.ru/kotr-siberia/wsintmap.php	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
44	Key biotopes of forest ecosystems in the Arkhangelsk Oblast and recommendations for their protection / E.A. Rai, S.V. Torkhov, N.V. Burova, S.Yu. Rykova, P.N. Amosov, V.I. Korepanov, A.M. Rykov, L.V. Puchnina, E.Yu. Churakova - Arkhangelsk: 2008.- 30 p. http://www.arcticgovernance.org/getfile.php/956476.1529.uqsybetbea/Archang+biotops.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.3 HCV 3
45	Key Botanical Territories of the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion: experience of identification. Novosibirsk: Izdat. SB RAS, 2009. 272 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/klyuchevie-botanicheskie-territorii-altae-sayanskogo-ekoregiona-opit-videleniya	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1

46	Key botanical territories of the Murmansk Oblast and experiences on identification / Konstantinova N.A., Kostina V.A., Koroleva N.E., Belkina O.A., Melekhin A.V. // KSC RAS Information System, 2008: http://www.kolasc.net.ru/russian/sever07/sever07_3.pdf	
47	Key ornithological territories of the Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast / S. Bakka, N.Yu. Kiseleva, L.M. Novikov http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/klyuchevie-ornitologicheskie-territorii-nigegorodskoy-oblasti	
48	Key ornithological territories of Russia. T. 1. Key ornithological territories of international importance in European Russia / T.V. Sviridov, ed. T.V. Sviridova and V.A. Zubakin. Moscow: Russian Bird Conservation Union, 2000. 702 p.	
49	Key ornithological territories of Russia. T. 2. Key ornithological territories of international significance in Western Siberia / Ed. S.A. Bukreev. M.: Russian Bird Conservation Union, 2006. 336 p.	
50	Key ornithological territories of Russia. T. 3. Key Ornithological Territories of International Importance in the Caucasus Ecoregion / Ed. S.A. Bukreev, G.S. Dzhamirzoyev Moscow: Union of Bird Protection of Russia, 2009. 302 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/klyuchevie-ornitologicheskie-territorii-rossii-tom-3-klyuchevie-ornitologicheskieterritorii	
51	Ecological network of nature protected areas and forests of high convervation value forests of the Kostroma Oblast: A. V. Khoroshev, A. V. Nemchinova, V. O. Avdanin. - Kostroma: KSU them. NA Nekrasov, 2013. - 428 p. Selected chapters - http://green58parallel.ucoz.com/news/izbrannye_glavy_iz_knigi_landshafty_i_ehkologicheskaja_set_kostromskoj_oblasti/2014-11-13-113	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
52	Forests of high conservation value: the experience of identification and protection. Digest of articles. M.: World Wildlife Fund (WWF), 2008. 88 p. http://hcvf.ru/pub_doc/LVPC%20v%20Rossii_opyt%20vyjavlenija%20i%20ohrany.pdf	
53	High Conservation Value Forests: A Practical Guide http://www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/164	
54	Forests of high conservation value of the North-West of Permskiy Krai http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/lesa-visokoy-prirodoohrannoy-tsennosti-severo-zapada-permskogo-kraya	
55	"Les Export" began the destruction of tiger habitats. Article from WWF Russia website, June 19, 2012 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/bioraznoobrazie/les-eksport-nachal-unichtozhenie-mest-obitaniya-tigra/	3.1 HCV 1
56	National Geographic: For the past 13 years Russia lost 178 000 km2 of forest http://www.nat-geo.ru/nature/991010-za-13-let-rossiya-poteryala-178-000-km-lesa/	3.2 HCV 2
57	Lesprominform: Intact forest landscapes and responsible forest management. http://lesprominform.ru/jarticles.html?id=4996	
58	Materials on websites of regional forest management authorities: – cartographic materials, including maps of all available scales, – plans (maps) of forest fund plots, – schemes of territorial planning of the subject of the Russian Federation, – forest plans of the subject of the Russian Federation and lesokhozyaystvenny reglaments, – schemes (projects, plans) for the development of the nature protected areas systems for the RF and for subjects of the RF, – information provided by interested parties and experts, – logging site materials. Also, documents can be found on Russian HCV website http://hcvf.ru/ru/documents	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 23.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
59	"Black" loggers continue to destroy tiger habitats. December 26, 2013 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/bioraznoobrazie/mesta-obitaniya-tigra-prodolzhayut-unichtozhat-chernye-lesoruby/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
60	Methodological recommendations for the identification and conservation of forests of social and cultural value / Ilyina O.V., Karpachevsky M.L, Kobyakov K.N., Kulyasova A.A., Kulyasov I.P., Yakovleva A.I. / Ed. O.V. Ilyina, K.N. Kobyakova. M .: World Wildlife Fund (WWF), 2014. 124 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/metodicheskie-rekomendatsii-po-videleniyu-i-sohraneniyu-lesov-imeyushchih-vagnoe-sotsialnoe-i	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
61	Methodical instructions for the allocation of specially protected forest areas in the areas of distribution and habitat of rare, protected and valuable commercial species of animals and plants in the south of the Far East / under. Ed. A. P , Kovalev. Khabarovsk: FGU " DalNIIILH ", 2010. 50 p.	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.3 HCV 3

	http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/metodicheskie-ukazaniya-po-videleniyu-osobo-zashchitnih-uchastkov-lesa-v-mestah	3.4 HCV 4
62	Handbook on development of the regional system of HCVF (example of the Far East) // Efremov DF, Baburin AA Vasiliev ES, Ponomarenko SJ, Shonin AA Khabarovsk: KHPP Khabarovsk Territory Printing House, 2012. 116 p. http://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/rusles/poso/text.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4
63	Methodological recommendations on the conservation of biological diversity in timber harvesting in the Vologda Oblast / Markovskiy AV, Ilyina OV http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/metodicheskie-rekomendatsii-po-sohraneniyu-biologicheskogo-raznoobraziya-pri-zagotovke	3.1 HCV 1 3.3 HCV 3
64	Illegal logging in the south of the Khabarovskiy Krai. Article from the WWF Russia website, 04/30/2014 http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/12394	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4
65	The inexhaustible "appetites" of loggers instead of the sustainability of forest management. A quarter of the Nikolsky reserve in Mezhevsky district was cut down by the tenant. Does Kostroma Oblast need a network of specially protected natural areas? / Nemchinova A.V. http://green58parallel.ucoz.com/index/neistoshhimye_quot_appetity_quot_lesozagotovitelej_vmesto_neistoshhitelnosti_lesopolzovanija/0-108	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
66	Protected plants of Primorskiy Krai: A practical guide for forestry workers of Primorskiy Krai / Skvortsov V.E., Liksakov N.S., Yanitskaya T.O. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/ohranyaemie-rasteniya-primorskogo-kraya-prakticheskoe-posobie-dlya-rabotnikov-lesnogo	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
67	Assessment of the state of management and needs of the region's specially protected nature areas in the North-West of Russia (Arkhangelsk Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Murmansk Oblast, Republic of Karelia, St. Petersburg) / Milovidova N., Alekseeva N., Lenzman N.; Ed. Arya Halinen, 2011. http://oopt.info/data/files/publications/OOPT_SZ.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4
68	Position of non-governmental environmental organizations in Russia on intact forest landscapes https://wwf.ru/upload/documents/ngo_ifl_position_2013.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.2 HCV 2
69	Poster. Intact forest areas in Russia: the current state and loss for the past 13 years. Moscow: WWF, 2015 http://hcvf.ru/pub_doc/Malonarushennye%20lesnye%20territorii%20Rossii%20sovremennoe%20sostojanie%20i%20utraty%20za%20poslednie%2013%20let.pdf	
70	The Regulations on the Bikin National Park entered into force on September 28, 2016 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/amur/polozhenie-o-natsionalnom-parke-bikin-vstupilo-v-silu/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.4 HCV 4
71	Nature takes revenge for felling in water-protected forests. Article from WWF Russia website, September 14, 2016 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/amur/priroda-mstit-za-rubki-v-vodookhrannykh-lesakh/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.4 HCV 4
72	Under the guise of salvage felling: valuable forests of Russia are cut down. Article from the WWF Russia website, December 06, 2016 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/lesa/pod-vidom-sanitarnykh-rubok-vyrubayut-tsennye-lesa-rossii/	
73	Development parameters specially protected forest areas within the concept of HCV in the south of the Russian Far East - No.1 (13) 2007 http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/razrabotka-parametrov-osobo-zashchitnih-uchastkov-lesa-v-ramkah-kontseptsii-lvpts-na-yuge	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.4 HCV 4
74	Rare forest plants of Russia. Identification and protection measures in forest management / Titova SV, Kobyakov KN Moscow: World Wildlife Fund (WWF), 2014. 194 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/redkie-lesnie-rasteniya-rossii-viyavlenie-i-meri-ohrani-pri-lesopolzovanii	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1

75	Rare plants of the Murmansk Oblast / Gennady Alexandrov, Irina Zaitseva, Konstantin Kobyakov http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/redkie-rasteniya-murmanskoy-oblasti	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
76	Rare plant communities of Primorye and the Amur Region / Krestov PV, Verkholat VP. Vladivostok, 2003. 200 p. http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/redkie-rastitelnie-soobshchestva-primorya-i-priamurya	
77	Recommendations for the allocation of areas of mass gathering of mushrooms and berries by the local population / Pautov Yu.A., Zasukhin DP http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/rekomendatsii-po-videleniyu-uchastkov-massovogo-sbora-gribov-i-yagod-mestnim-naseleniem	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
78	Recommendations for the identification and protection of HCV 5-6 in Eastern Siberia A. Kulyasova, I. Kulyasov, Center for Independent Social Research http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/rekomendatsii-po-viyavleniyu-i-sohraneniyu-lvpts-5-6-dlya-vostochnoy-sibiri	
79	Recommendations for conducting wood felling activities with preservation of the ecological properties of the forest in the areas of intact (virgin) forests on the territory of the Republic of Komi. Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, Forestry Agency for the Republic of Komi, Komi Regional Non-profit Foundation "Silver Taiga" FGU " Priluzsky Leskhoz", 2006 http://www.silvertaiga.ru/library/publications/#publication_05	3.2 HCV 2
80	Recommendations on the social aspects for FSC certification. Methodical manual / Tysyachnyuk M.V., Konyushatov O.A., Kulyasova A.A. Kulyasov I.P., Teslya IV Edited by M. Tysyachnyuk. - Vologda. Polygraphist. 2009.184 p http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/rekomendatsii-po-sotsialnim-aspektam-sertifikatsii-po-sheme-lesnogo-popechitelskogo	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
81	Russian-Chinese forest trade and illegal logging in Siberia and the Far East http://new.wwf.ru/upload/iblock/f49/russian_chinese_ttrade.pdf	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.3 HCV 3
82	Income from felling. Article in the newspaper "The Russian Newspaper - Volga Region Economy" No.6040 (64) of March 26, 2013 https://rg.ru/2013/03/26/reg-pfo/perm-les.html	3.4 HCV 4
83	Fellings of valuable species in the Far East exceed the permitted volumes 2-4 times February 25, 2013 http://new.wwf.ru/resources/news/arkhiv/rubki-tsennykh-porod-na-dalnem-vostoke-prevyshayut-razreshennye-obemy-v-2-4-raza/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
84	You will succeed! To learn how to save a HCV and biodiversity in forest management (for example, LLC "Sorvizhi forest", Kirov Oblast) - No.3 (19) 2008 http://hcvf.ru/ru/publications/u-vas-poluchitsya-o-tom-kak-nado-sohranyat-lvpts-i-bioraznoobrazie-pri-lesopolzovanii-na	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
85	Ecological network of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Legal problems and solutions. / AS Pazhenkov, I. Smelyansky, TA Trofimova, IV Karyakin. Moscow: IUCN, 2005. 198 pp. http://new.wwf.ru/resources/publications/booklets/ekoset-nbsp-bashkortostana-pravovye-problemy-puti-ikh-resheniya/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4
86	Ecoregions WWF Global 200 http://assets.worldwildlife.org/publications/19/files/original/global200ecoregions.zip?1343838792	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1
87	Yanitskaya T. Practical guidance on the allocation of high conservation value forests in Russia / World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). M., 2008. 136 pp. https://wwf.ru/resources/publications/booklets/practical-guide-in-defining-high-conservation-value-forests-in-russia/	3.0 Data available are sufficient 3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6 HCV 6
88	The struggle for the preservation of the Khimki forest	3.5 HCV 5

	https://ria.ru/trend/forest_Himki_14112008/	
89	The wood is being, while the chips are against. Builders of "Olympic" TPP and Sochi Police Increase Pressure on Nature Defenders https://www.novayagazeta.ru/articles/2012/09/12/51407-les-rubyat-a-schepki-protiv	
90	In Krasnodarskiy Krai environmentalists took control over the construction of the railway http://www.kavkaz-uzel.eu/articles/166835/	
91	How do people of Altai protect their forests: the legal framework, night raids and the creativity of the authorities https://www.infpol.ru/news/asia/138814-kak-altaytsy-zashchishchayut-svoi-lesa-pravovye-ramki-nochnye-nalety-i-kreativ-vlastey/	

Annex 2.1 Identification of applicable legislation for categories 1, 4 and 5

№	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
1	Forest Code of the Russian Federation No. 200-FZ of 4 December 2006 (edited 03.07.2016)	1.1 Land tenure and management rights 1.2 Concession licenses 1.3 Management and harvesting planning 1.4 Harvesting permits 1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations 1.9 Protected sites and species 1.10 Environmental requirements 1.15 Indigenous peoples' rights 1.17 Trade and transport 1.19 Custom regulations
2	Land Code of the Russian Federation No 136-FZ of 25 October 2011 (edited 03.07.2016, editions came into force 01.01.2017)	1.1 Land tenure and management rights 1.9 Protected sites and species 1.15 Indigenous peoples' rights
3	Federal Law No. 7-FZ of 10 January 2002 (edited 03.07.2016) "On Environment Conservation "	1.9 Protected sites and species 1.10 Environmental requirements
4	Water Code of the Russian Federation of 03.06.2006 No.74-FZ (edited 31.10.2016)	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations 1.9 Protected sites and species 1.10 Environmental requirements 1.15 Indigenous peoples' rights
5	Order on the Establishment and Charter of the Federal State Autonomous Institution "Forestry Administration" of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation	1.1 Land tenure and management rights
6	Federal Law on Turnover of Agricultural Land of 24.07.2002 No.101-FZ (edited 03.07.2016)	1.1 Land tenure and management rights
7	Federal Law on Concession Licenses of 21.07.2005 No.115-FZ (edited 03.07.2016)	1.2 Concession licenses
8	Order of Ministry of Natural Resources of 28.10.2015 No.446 on Approval of the Procedure for Preparation and Conclusion of standing timber sale contracts for forests located on lands in state or municipal ownership	1.2 Concession licenses 1.4 Harvesting permits 1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees

9	Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of 18.10.2012 No. 21 (as edited on 26.05.2015) "On the application by courts of legislation for violations in the field of environmental protection and nature management"	1.2 Concession licenses 1.4 Harvesting permits.
10	Order of Ministry of Natural Resources of 28.10.2015 No.445 (edited 12.05.2016) on Approval of the Procedure for Preparation and Conclusion of a contract for giving for lease forest units located on lands in state or municipal ownership	1.2 Concession licenses 1.4 Harvesting permits 1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations
11	Order of the Federal Forestry Agency No. 423 of 5 October 2011 “On Approval of Sample Form and Content of Forest Management Plans of Subjects of the Russian Federation and its Development Procedure”	1.3 Management and harvesting planning
12	Order of Ministry of Natural Resources of 27.02.2017 No.72 on Approving the content of forest district plans, procedure for their development, duration time and amending procedure	
13	Order of the Federal Forestry Agency No. 69 of 29 February 2012. “Content of a Forest Development Project and a Procedure for its Development”	
14	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources No. 17 of 16 January 2015 “On Approving a Sample Form for a Forest Declaration, Procedures for its Development and Submission, Requirements for Electronic Version of Forest Declaration”	1.4 Harvesting permits. 1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees 1.10 Environmental requirements
15	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 31.10.2015 No.1178 «On standard standing timber sale contract»	
16	Decree of the Kirov Oblast Government No/ 202/167 of 28 March 2013 “On Approving the Procedures for Concluding Standing Timber Sales Contracts by Citizens for Personal Needs” (example of regulations issues by a subject of the Russian Federation”	
17	Penal Code No. 63-FZ of 13.06.1996 (edited 17.04.2017)	1.4 Harvesting permits 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations 1.9 Protected sites and species 1.10 Environmental requirements 1.11. Health and safety 1.12 Legal employment
18	Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation of 30.12.2001 No.195-FZ (edited 17.04.2017)	
19	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 21.09.2015 No.1003 «On standard contract for taking forest unit in lease»	1.4 Harvesting permits. 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations.
20	Tax Code of the Russian Federation (Part I) No 146-FZ of 31.07.1998 (edited 28.12.2016) Tax Code of the Russian Federation (Part II) No 117-FZ of 05.08.2000 (edited 03.04.2017)	1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes 1.7 Income and profit taxes 1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing
21	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of 13.09.2016 No.474 (edited 11.01.2017) «On approval of the rules for timber harvesting and the features of timber harvesting in forest districts, forest parks, specified in Article 23 of the Forest Code of the Russian Federation»	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations. 1.10 Environmental requirements
22	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 20.05.2017 No.607 " On the Rules of Sanitary Security in the Forests "	
23	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 30.06.2007 No.417 (edited 18.08.2016) " On the Approval of the Fire Safety Rules in Forests «	
24	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 13.01.2017 No.5 “On the approval of the regulations on specific features of the use, protection, guard, reproduction of forests located on land units granted to citizens for gratuitous use in accordance with the Federal Law "On the Specifics of Granting to Citizens Land Units in State or Municipal Ownership and Located on the Territories of Subjects of the Russian Federation , which are part of the Far Eastern Federal District, and on amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation ", the composition of the forest development project, the procedure for its development and compilation””	
25	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of16.07.2007 No.185 « On the approval of the rules for forest maintenance»	

26	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 26.12.2014 No.1525 « On the Approval of Rules for Accounting for Wood «	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations 1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities 1.17 Trade and transport
27	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No.105 of 09.04.2015 “On verification of felling age”	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations
28	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No. 485 of 14 December 2010 “On approval of special terms for usage, tending, protection, reforestation for forests located in water protection zone, forest performing functions of protecting nature and other sites, valuable forests, also for forests located on specially protected forest areas”	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations 1.9 Protected sites and species 1.10 Environmental requirements
29	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources No.181 of 16.07.2007 “On approval of special terms for usage, tending, protection, reforestation for forests located in nature reserves”	
30	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 30.07.2004 No.400 (edited 11.07.2016) «On approval of the regulation on the Federal Service for Supervision in the Sphere of Nature Management and amending the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 22.07.2004 No.370»	
31	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No. 513 of 5 December 2011 “On approving the List of Tree and Shrub Species for which Timber Harvesting is not Allowed”	1.9 Protected sites and species
32	Federal Law No 33-FZ of 14.03.1995 (edited 28.12.2016) On Specially Protected Nature Areas	
33	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of 25.10.2005 No.289 «On approval of lists of flora objects listed in the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation and expelled from the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation (as of June 1, 2005)»	
34	Order of the State Committee for Ecology of the Russian Federation of 19.12.1997 No.569 (edited 28.04.2011) «On the approval of lists of objects of wildlife listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation and excluded from the Red Book of the Russian Federation»	
35	The results of supervisory activities in the field of compliance with legislation on specially protected natural areas (Nadyrshin ER) (Prosecutor \ 2016 No.3)	
36	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No. 516 of 12 December 2011 “On Adopting Forest Management Instructions”	1.10 Environmental requirements
37	Federal law of 21 July 2014 г. No.277-FZ “On amending normative framework of the Russian Federation”	
38	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No. 213 of 23 December 1998 “On Adopting Standard Instructions for Workplace Safety for Main Professions and Job Types in the Forest Sector”	1.11 Health and safety 1.12 Legal employment
39	“Agreement of forest management in the Russian Federation for 2016 – 2019” (approved by Russian Forestry Agency and Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers 01.07.2016)	
40	Labor Code of the Russian Federation No. 197-FZ of 30 December 2001 (revised 03.07.2016)	
41	Federal Law No. 82-FZ of 30 April 1999 (13.07.2015) "On Guarantees of Indigenous Peoples Rights in the Russian Federation"	1.15 Indigenous peoples’ rights
42	Order by the Government of the Russian Federation No. 255 of 24 March 2000 (edited26.12.2011) "On Common List of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation”	
43	Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 631-r of 8 May 2009 (edited 01.03.2017) "On Approval of the List of Places for traditional Livelihood and Traditional Economic Activities of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation and the List of Traditional Economic Activities of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation"	
44	Federal law of 07.05.2001 No.49-FZ (edited 31.12.2014) On the territories of traditional management of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation	
45	Governmental Decree of the Russian Federation of 04.02.2009 No.132-p «On the Concept of Sustainable Development of Indigenous Small-Numbered Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation»	
46	Federal Law of 20.07.2000 No.104-FZ (edited 28.12.2013) «On the general principles of organization of communities of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation»	
47	As an example: Resolution of the Government of the Krasnoyarskiy Krai of March 14, 2017No. 128-p "On Approving the procedures for providing state support for people from certain municipal districts of the Krasnoyarskiy Krai, meaning for indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation and people who are not indigenous minorities of the Russian Federation but permanently residing on the territory where	

	indigenous peoples traditionally live and implement traditional management activities, and who carry on the same lifestyle as indigenous peoples " Also see websites of legislative bodies of the executive power of the Russian regions	
48	Federal Law of 24.07.2009 No.209-ФЗ (edited 23.06.2016) «On hunting and on the conservation of hunting resources and on amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation»	
49	ILO Convention No. C-169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (1989)	
50	Federal Law No. 402-FZ of 06.12.2011 "On Accounting" (edited 23.05.2016)	1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities
51	Order of the Russian Statistics Service of 23.05.2016 No.244" On approval of collective classification groups "Paid services to the population" on the basis of the All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities (ОКВЭД2) ОК 029-2014 (КДЕС Ред. 2) и « Paid services to the population» on the basis of ОК 034-2014 (ОКРD2) All-Russian Classification of Products by Economic Activity (КПЕС 2008)»	
52	Procedure for labeling valuable wood species (oak, beech, ash), approved by the Decree of the Government of RF on 04.11.2014 No. 1161	
53	Governmental Decree of the Russian Federation of 03.12.2014 No.1301 «On approving regulations for providing information to the Unified State Automated Information System of wood flow records and transactions»	1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities 1.17 Trade and transport
54	Governmental Decree of the Russian Federation of 28.01.2015 No.55 «On the procedure of utilization of the Unified State Automated Information System of wood flow records and transactions»	
55	Governmental Decree of the Russian Federation of 06.01.2015 No.11 «On Approval of the Rules for the Submission of a Declaration on Transactions with Wood»	
56	Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part II) No. 14-FZ of 26 January 1996 (revised 28.03.2017)	1.15 Indigenous peoples' rights 1.17 Trade and transport
57	Federal Law of 28.12.2013 No.415-FZ (edited 21.07.2014) «On providing amendments to the Forestry Code of the Russian Federation and Administrative Penal Code of the Russian Federation»	1.17 Trade and transport
58	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 571 of 21 June 2014 "On accompanying document for transportation of timber"	
59	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 272 of 15 April 2011 (revised 22.12.2016) "On Adopting Rules of Cargo Transportation by Road Transport"	
60	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1090 of 23 October 1993 (revised 24.03.2017) "On Road Traffic Rules"	
61	Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora	1.20. CITES
62	Order of the Federal Service for Supervision in the Sphere of Nature Management of 19.10.2011 No.761 "On permited activities in the field of conservation of biological diversity"	
63	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation of 30.06.2015 No.297 "On Approval of the Administrative Regulations of the Federal Service for Supervision in the Sphere of Nature Management of the provision of a state service for the issuance of permission to export from the Russian Federation and the import to the Russian Federation of species of endangered wild fauna and flora, or derivatives subject to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of 3 March 1973, other than sturgeon species and their products, including caviar"	
64	Decree of the Government of RF No.310 of 22.05.2007 (edited on 09.06.2014) "On payments for one unit of volume of forest resources and one unit of square forested surface in federal ownership"	1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees
65	Decree of the Ministry of Finance of the RF No. 111n of 02.10.2014 on Amending the list List of Countries and Territories That Provide a Beneficial Tax Regime and/or Do Not Require the Disclosure and Submission of Information When Conducting Financial Transactions (Offshore Zones), approved by the decree of the Russian Ministry of Finance No. 108n of 13 November 2007	1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing
66	Federal Law of 18.07.2011 No.227-FZ (edited 05.04.2013) «n Amending Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation related to the Improvement of the Principles for Determining Prices for Tax Purposes»	
67	Federal Law of 27.11.2010 No.311-FZ (edited 28.12.2016) «On customs regulation in the Russian Federation»	1.19 Custom regulations
68	Federal law of 5 July 1996 No.86-FZ "State Regulation in the Field of Genetic Engineering Activities" (as edited in federal laws of 12.07.2000 No. 96-FZ, of 30.12.2008 No.313-FZ, of 04.10.2010 No.262-FZ)	5.1 There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.

69	Decree of the Government of RF of 23 September 2013 No. 839 “On State Registration of Genetically Engineered/Modified Organisms Intended for Release into the Environment and Products Derived from the Use of Such Organisms or Containing Such Organisms” (as edited in Governmental Decree of 16.06.2014 г. No.548)	
70	Federal law of 3 July 2016 No.358-FZ “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of the State Regulation in the Sphere of Genetic Engineering Activities.”	
71	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation of 08.07.2017 No.283 «About proving the specific approach of realization of preventive and rehabilitation activities in areas of radioactive contaminated forests”	1.10.a. Requirements for wood from radioactively contaminated areas
72	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation of 29.05.2017 г. No. 264 «On the approval of the specific approach to protection in the forests of rare and endangered trees, bushes, lianas, other forest plants listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation or red books of the subjects of the Russian Federation”	1.9 Protected sites and species
73	Amfori website, translation of Decree No. 313. “On measures to implement the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated March 8, 2022 No. 100”	1.17 Trade and transport 1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing 1.19 Custom regulations 1.20. CITES

Annex 2.2 Identification of applicable legislation for category 2

№	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
1	Labor Code of the Russian Federation of 30.12.2001 No.197-FZ (edited 03.07.2016)	2.2 Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
2	Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation of 30.12.2001 No.195-FZ (edited 17.04.2017)	
3	Penal Code No. 63-FZ of 13.06.1996 (edited 17.04.2017)	
4	Federal Law of 12.01.1996 No.10-FZ (edited 03.07.2016) «On trade unions, their rights and guarantees of their activities»	2.2 Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2.2.a Rights for freedom for association and collective bargaining
5	Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part II) No. 14-FZ of 26 January 1996 (revised 28.03.2017)	
6	“Agreement of forest management in the Russian Federation for 2016 – 2019” (approved by Russian Forestry Agency and Russian Union of Forest Industries Workers 01.07.2016)	
7	Law of the Russian Federation of 19.04.1991 No.1032-1 (edited 01.05.2017) «On employment in the Russian Federation»	2.2.d Gender discrimination 2.2.e Racial (national origin) discrimination
8	ILO Convention No. 100 on Equal Remuneration Convention (1951)	
9	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted 18.12.1979by the General Assembly 34/180	
10	Federal Law of 25.07.2002 No.115-ФЗ (edited 17.04.2017) «On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation»	
11	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 25.02.2000 No. 162 «On the approval of the list of heavy works and works with harmful or dangerous working conditions for which the employment of women is prohibited»	
12	ILO Convention No. C-29 Forced Labor Convention (1930)	2.2 Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2.2.b Compulsory or forced labor
13	Penal Enforcement Code of the Russian Federation of 08.01.1997 No.1-FZ (edited)	
14	Law of the Russian Federation of 21.07.1993 No.5473-1 (edited 28.12.2016) «On institutions and bodies that carry out criminal penalties in the form of imprisonment»	
15	ILO Convention No. C-138 Minimum Age Convention (1973)	2.2 Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2.2.c Child labor
16	ILO Convention No. C-182 Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (1999)	
17	ILO Convention No. C-169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (1989)	2.3 The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld

Annex 2.3 Identification of applicable legislation for category 3

№	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
1	Forest Code of the Russian Federation No. 200-FZ of 4 December 2006 (edited 03.07.2016)	3.1 HCV 1 3.4.HCV 4
2	Federal Law No. 52-FZ of 24.04.1995 (edited 03.07.2016) “On Wildlife”	3.1 HCV 1
3	Federal Law No. 7-FZ of 10 January 2002 (edited 03.07.2016) “On Environment Conservation "	3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3
4	Federal Law No. 82-FZ of 30 April 1999 (13.07.2015) "On Guarantees of Indigenous Peoples Rights in the Russian Federation"	3.5 HCV 5 3.6.HCV 6
5	Decree of Federal Forestry Agency No. 498 of 19 December 2007 (edited 20.03.2008) “On identification of forests as protection, commercial or reserve forests”.	3.1 HCV 1 3.4 HCV 4
6	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No. 516 of 12 December 2011 “On Adopting Forest Management Instructions”	3.1 HCV 1
7	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No. 513 of 5 December 2011 “On approving the List of Tree and Shrub Species for which Timber Harvesting is not Allowed”	3.1 HCV 1 3.4.HCV 4
8	As an example: Order of the Government of Leningrad Oblast from April 2, 2007 No. 118-r "On the list of water bodies on the territory of the Leningrad Oblast, subject to regional state control and supervision over the use and protection of water bodies" See Decrees of the executive authorities concerning the approval of lists of water bodies for which water protection zones are identified	3.4 HCV 4
9	Order of the Forestry Agency of the Russian Federation of 10.11.2011 No.472 (ред. От 07.05.2013) «On the Approval of the Methodological Recommendations for the Conduct of the State Forest Inventory»	3.1 HCV 1 3.3 HCV 3 3.4 HCV 4
10	Water Code of the Russian Federation of 03.06.2006 No.74-FZ (edited 31.10.2016)	3.2 HCV 2 3.4.HCV 4
11	Order by the Government of the Russian Federation No. 255 of 24 March 2000 (edited 26.12.2011) "On Common List of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation”	3.4.HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6.HCV 6
12	Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 631-r of 8 May 2009 (edited 01.03.2017) "On Approval of the List of Places for traditional Livelihood and Traditional Economic Activities of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation and the List of Traditional Economic Activities of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation"	3.4.HCV 4 3.5 HCV 5 3.6.HCV 6
13	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of 13.09.2016 No.474 (edited 11.01.2017) «On approval of the rules for timber harvesting and the features of timber harvesting in forest districts, forest parks, specified in Article 23 of the Forest Code of the Russian Federation»	3.4.HCV 4
14	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 20.05.2017 No.607 "On the Rules of Sanitary Security in the Forests"	3.4.HCV 4
15	Order of Federal Forestry Agency No. 485 of 14 December 2010 “On approval of special terms for usage, tending, protection, reforestation for forests located in water protection zone, forest performing functions of protecting nature and other sites, valuable forests, also for forests located on specially protected forest areas”	3.1 HCV 1 3.4.HCV 4

16	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources No.181 of 16.07.2007 “On approval of special terms for usage, tending, protection, reforestation for forests located in nature reserves”	3.1 HCV 1 3.4.HCV 4
17	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of 25.10.2005 No.289 «On approval of lists of flora objects listed in the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation and expelled from the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation (as of June 1, 2005)»	3.1 HCV 1
18	Order of the State Committee for Ecology of the Russian Federation of 19.12.1997 No.569 (edited 28.04.2011) «On the approval of lists of objects of wildlife listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation and excluded from the Red Book of the Russian Federation»	3.1 HCV 1
19	Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation of 30.12.2001 No.195-FZ (edited 17.04.2017)	3.1 HCV 1
20	Penal Code No. 63-FZ of 13.06.1996 (edited 17.04.2017)	3.1 HCV 1
21	Federal Law No 33-FZ of 14.03.1995 (edited 28.12.2016) On Specially Protected Nature Areas	3.1 HCV 1 3.2 HCV 2 3.3 HCV 3
22	Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part II) No. 14-FZ of 26 January 1996 (revised 28.03.2017)	3.3 HCV 5

Annex 3.1 List of indigenous peoples and subjects of the Russia Federation where indigenous peoples are present

The list is composed on the basis of the List of lands representing as traditional environments and places of economic activities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation approved by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated May 8, 2009 No. 631-r, Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 255 of 24 March 2000 (with amendments) "On Common List of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation", information from the National Risk Assessment for Russia FSC-CW-RA-015-RU V2-0 and information from the Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North and consultations with NRA-WG experts.

This table is normative for applications only within implementing the NRA. For FSC forest management certification and application of the national standard for forest management this table shall be used only as additional reference material.

Instructions:

For indicator 1.15 assessment only indigenous peoples and their places of living included in official lists shall be considered. In the table they are not marked in italics.

For indicator 2.3 assessment all indigenous peoples from the list below including Ainu, Izhma Komi, Udorachi, etc. shall be considered, because FSC understands the term "indigenous" broader than it is described in the national legislation of Russia. To consider peoples that are not included in the official lists, but included in the table below, was advised by the Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North and NRA-WG experts. In the table these peoples and places of their living are marked in italics with a note "*For indicator 2.3*".

Subject of RF	Indigenous peoples	Location
Republic of Adygeya	-	-
Republic of Bashkortostan	-	-
Republic of Buryatia	Soyots, Evenks	Barguzinsky municipal district (Barguzinskoye, Suvinskoye, Yubileynoye rural settlements), Bauntovsky Evenkiysky municipal district, Zakamensky municipal district (ulus Myla of Mylinskoye rural settlement), Kurumkansky municipal district (rural settlements Dyren (Evenks) Ulyukhan (Evenks), Kurumkan), Muysky municipal district (rural settlement: Muyskaya rural administration), Okinsky municipal district, Severo-Baykalsky municipal district
Republic of Altai	Kumandins, Telengits, Tubular, Chelkans, Shors	Kosh-Agach municipal district, Mayminsky municipal district (Kyzyl-Ozekskoye, Birulinskoye rural settlements), Turochaksky municipal district, Ulagansky municipal district, Choysky municipal district
Republic of Dagestan	Avar, Aghul, Azerbaijanis, Dargins, Kumyks, Laks, Lezgins, Nogais, Rutuls, Tabasarans, Tats, Tsakhurs, Russians, Chechen-Akints	Locations are not specified
Republic of Ingushetia	-	-
Kabardino-Balkar Republic	-	-
Republic of Kalmykia	-	-
Karachay-Cherkess Republic	Abazin	Abazinskiy district

Republic of Karelia	Veps	Prionezhsky municipal district (Shokshinskoye Veps, Sheltozerskoye Veps, and Ryboretskoye Veps rural settlements)
	For indicator 2.3: Pomor	*Belomorsky municipal district, Kemsky municipal district, Loukhsky municipal district*
Republic of Komi	Mansi, Nenets, Khanty	Vorkuta Urban Okrug, Inta Urban Okrug (except Inta city), Usinsk Urban Okrug (except Usinsk city), Izhemsky municipal district, Ust-Tsilemsky municipal district
	For indicator 2.3: Izhma Komi	*Vorkuta Urban Okrug, Inta Urban Okrug (except Inta city), Usinsk Urban Okrug (except Usinsk city), Izhemsky municipal district, Ust-Tsilemsky municipal district*
	For indicator 2.3: Udorachi	*Udora district*
Republic of Mari El	-	-
Republic of Mordovia	-	-
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	Dolgans, Chukchi, Evenks, Evens (Lamuts), Yukagirs	Abyyskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Kebergene of Maiyarskiy national rural settlement (nasleg)), Aldanskiy municipal district (ulus) (villages Khatystyr and Ugayan of Belletskoye rural settlement (nasleg), village Kutana of Ana-minskoye rural settlement (nasleg)), Allaikhovskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Olenegorsk of Yukagirskoye rural settlement (nasleg), village Nychalakh Byyangnyrskoye rural set-tlement (nasleg), village Chkalov of Berelekhskoye rural settlement (nasleg), village Russkoye Ustye of Russko-Ustyinskoye rural settlement (nasleg), village Oyotung of Oyotungskoye rural settlement (nasleg)), Anabarskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Saskylakh of Saskylakhskoye rural settlement (nasleg), village Yuryung-Khaya of Yuryung-Khainskoye rural settlement (nasleg)), Bulunskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Bykovskiy, village Kyusyur of Bulunskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Namy of Boro-gonskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Naiba of Khara-Ulakhskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Taimylyr of Tyumetinskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Siktyakh of Siktyakhskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Ust-Olenek Ystannakhskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Verkhnekolymskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Nelemnoye of Nelemnskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Utay and Verkhnekolymsk of Verkh-nekolumskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Usun-Kyuel of Arylakhskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Zhiganskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Zhigansk, village Kystatyam of Lenskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Bakhynay of Lindinskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Bestyakh of Bestyakhskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Kobyayskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Sebyan-Kyuel of Lamynkhinskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Segyan-Kyuel of Ki-rovskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Mirninskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Syuldyukyar of Sadynskiy national rural settlement (nasleg)), Momskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Sasyr of Ulakhan-Chistaiskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Kulun-Yelbyut of Chy, Sysy of Indigirskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Khonuu of Momskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Sobolokh of Sobolokhskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Nerungrinskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Iengra of Iengrinskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Nyzhnekolymskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Andryushkino of Olerinskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Kolymskoye of Khalarchinskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Pokhodok of Pokhodskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Olekminskiy municipal district (ulus) (villages Tokko and Uolbut of Zharkhanskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Tyanya of Tyanskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Kudu-Kyuel of Kindigirskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village of Byas-Kyuel of Charinskiy national rural settlement (nasleg)), Oymyakonskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Tomtor II of Borogonskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Orto-Balagan of Sordonnokhskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Yuchugey of Yuchugeiskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Olenekskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Olenek of Olenekskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Kharyyalakh of Kirbeiskiy nationalrural settlement (nasleg), village Zhilinda of Zhilindinskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Eyik of Sholo-gonskiy na-tional rural settlement (nasleg)), Srednekolumskiy municipal district (ulus) (villages Berezovka and Urodan of Berezovskiy national (nomadic) rural settlement (nasleg)),

		Tomponskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Topolinoye of Tomponskiy rural settlement (nasleg)), Ust-Mayskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Kyuptsy of Kyupskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Ezhantsy of Ezhanskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), villages Petropavlovsk and Troitsk of Petropavlovskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Tumul of Kyupskiy national rural settlement (nasleg)), Ust-Yanskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Khayyr of Omoloyskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Tumat of Tumatskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Sayylyk of Silyannyakhskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Kazachye of Kazachinskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Ust-Yansk of Ust-Yanskiy national rural settlement (nasleg), village Yukagir of Yukagirskiy national (nomadic) rural settlement (nasleg), village Yandi of Yandinskiy national rural settlement (nasleg)), Eveno-Bytantayskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Batagay-Alyta of Tyugesirskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Kustur of Nizhnebytantayskiy rural settlement (nasleg), village Dyargalakh of Verkhnebytantayskiy rural settlement (nasleg)) Verkhoyanskiy municipal district (ulus) (village Ulakhan-Kyuel of Tabalakhskiy rural settlement (nasleg))
Republic of North Ossetia-Alania	-	-
Republic of Tatarstan	-	-
Republic of Tyva	Tozhu	Mongun-Taiginskiy municipal district (kuzhuun) (rural settlements (sumons) Mogen-Burenskiy, Toolailyg), Tere-Kholskiy municipal district (kuzhuun) (rural settlements (sumons) Shynaanskiy, Kargynskiy, Balyktygskiy, Emi), Todzhinskiy municipal district (kuzhuun) (rural settlements (sumons) Azasskiy, Iyskiy, Systyg-Khemskiy, Chazylarskiy), Erzinskiy municipal district (kuzhuun) (rural settlement (sumon) Bai-Dagskiy
Udmurt Republic	Besermyan	The whole territory
Republic of Khakassia	Shors	Askizskiy municipal district (rural settlements Biskamzhinskiy possovet, Balyksinskiy selsovet), Tashtypskiy municipal district (rural settlements Anchulskiy, Maturskiy selsovets)
Chechen Republic	-	-
Chuvash Republic	-	-
Altai Krai	Kumandins	Biyskiy Urban Okrug (settlement Nagorny), Krasnogorskiy municipal district, Soltonskiy municipal district
Zabaikalskiy Krai	Evens	Kalarskiy municipal district (village Kust-Kemda of Charskoye rural settlement, village Chapo-Ologo of Chapo-Ologskoye rural settlement, village Nelyaty of Kuandinskoye rural settlements, village Sredny Kalar of inter-settlement area of the municipal district)
Kamchatskiy Krai	Aleuts, Alyutors, Itelmens, Kamchadals, Koryaks, Chukchi, Evens (Lamuts), Eskimo	Viluchinskiy Urban Okrug, Urban Okrug of settlement Palana, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Urban Okrug, Aleutsky municipal district, Bystrinsky municipal district, Elizovsky municipal district, Karaginsky municipal district, Milkovsky municipal district, Olyutorsky municipal district, Penzhinsky municipal district, Tigilsky municipal district, Sobolevskiy municipal district, Ust-Bolsheretsky municipal district, Ust-Kamchatskiy municipal district
	For indicator 2.3: Ainu	*Locations are not specified*
Krasnodarskiy Krai	Shapsugs	Locations are not specified
Krasnoyarskiy Krai	Dolgans, Kets, Nganasans, Nenets, Selkups, Chulyms, Evenks, Enets	Yeniseuskiy district (settlement Symskiy selsovet), Severo-Yeneseyskiy municipal district, Taymyrskiy Dolgano-Nenetskiy municipal district, Turukhanskiy municipal district, Tyukhtetskiy municipal district (rural settlement Chindatskiy selsovet), Evenkiysky municipal district, Tungiro-Olekminskiy municipal district (village Tupik of rural settlement Tupikskoye, village Zarechnoye of Zarechenskoye rural settlements, village Moklakan, Srednyaya Olekma, Gulya of inter-settlement area of the municipal district) Tungokochenskiy municipal district (village Verkh-Usugli of Verkh-Usuglinskoye rural settlement, village Tungokochen of Tungokochenskoye rural settlement, village Ust-Karenga of Ust-Karenginskoye rural settlement, villages Zelenoye Ozero, Yumurchen, Krasny Yar in the inter-settlement area of the municipal district)

	For indicator 2.3: oldbelievers/starozhily, Esseysk Yakuts	*Locations are not specified*
Permskiy Krai	-	-
Primorskiy Krai	Nanai, Taz, Udege	Krasnoarmeysky municipal district, Lazovsky municipal district, Olginsky municipal district, Pozharsky municipal district, Terneysky municipal district
Stavropolskiy Krai	-	-
Khabarovskiy Krai	Nanai, Negidals, Nivkhs, Oroch, Udege, Ulchi people, Evenks, Evens (Lamuts)	Urban Okrug of Khabarovsk, Urban Okrug of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Amursky municipal district, Bikinsky municipal district, Ayano-Maysky municipal district, Baninsky municipal district, Berkhnebureinsky municipal district, Vyazemsky municipal district, Komsomolsky municipal district, Municipal district Lazo, Nanaysky municipal district, Nikolayevsky municipal district, Okhotsky municipal district, Municipal district after Polina Osipenko, Sovetsko-Gavansky municipal district, Solnechny municipal district, Tuguro-Chumikansky municipal district, Ulchsky municipal district, Khabarovsky municipal district
Amur Oblast	Evenks	Zeysky municipal district (rural settlement Bomnaksky selsovet), Mazanovskiy municipal district (rural settlement Maysky selsovet), Selemdzhinskiy municipal district (rural settlement Ivanovsky selsovet), Tyndinskiy municipal district (rural settlements Nyukzhinsky, Pervomaysky and Ust-Nyukzhinsky selsovets)
Arkhangelsk Oblast	Nenets	Locations are not specified
	Nenets	*For indicator 2.3: Mezen municipal district, Leshukon municipal district, Pinega municipal district*
	For indicator 2.3: Pomor	*Primorskiy municipal district, Onega municipal district, Mezen municipal district, Leshukon municipal district, Kholmogory municipal district*
Astrakhan Oblast	-	-
Belgorod Oblast	-	-
Bryansk Oblast	-	-
Vladimir Oblast	-	-
Volgograd Oblast	-	-
Vologda Oblast	Veps	Kazachinsko-Lenskiy municipal district (Kazachinskoye, Magistralninskoye rural settlements and inter-settlement areas of the munici-pal district), Katangskiy municipal district, Kachugskiy municipal district (Vershino-Tuturskoye rural settlements), Kirenskiy municipal district (Alexeevskoye, Kirenskoye, Petropavlovskoye rural settlements), Mamsko-Chuyskiy municipal district (Gorno-Chuyskoye, Lugovskoye, Mamskoye and Sogdiondonskoye rural settlements), Nizhneudinsky municipal district (Verkhnegutarskoye, Nerkhinskoye and Tofalarskoye rural settlements), Ust-Kutsky municipal district (Rucheyskoye rural settlement and inter-settlement areas of the municipal district), Bodaybinskiy municipal district (Zhuinskoye rural settlement), Babaevskiy municipal district (Kuyskoye national Veps rural settlement, Pyazhozerskoye rural settlement), Vytegorskiy municipal district (Oshtinskoye rural settlement)
Voronezh Oblast	-	-
Ivanovo Oblast	-	-
Irkutsk Oblast	Tofalars (Tofa), Evenks	Kazachinsko-Lenskiy municipal district (Kazachinskoye, Magistralninskoye rural settlements and inter-settlement areas of the munici-pal district), Katangskiy municipal district, Kachugskiy municipal district (Vershino-Tuturskoye rural settlements), Kirenskiy municipal district (Alexeevskoye, Kirenskoye, Petropavlovskoye rural settlements), Mamsko-Chuyskiy municipal district (Gorno-Chuyskoye, Lugovskoye, Mamskoye and Sogdiondonskoye rural settlements), Nizhneudinsky municipal district (Verkhnegutarskoye, Nerkhinskoye and Tofalarskoye rural

		settlements), Ust-Kutsky municipal district (Rucheyskoye rural settlement and inter-settlement areas of the municipal district), Bodaybinskiy municipal district (Zhuinskoye rural settlement)
Kaliningrd Oblast	-	-
Kaluga Oblast	-	-
Kemerovo Oblast	Kumandins, Teleuts, Shors	Belovskiy Urban Okrug (village Zarechnoye), Belovsky municipal district (village Novobachaty of Novobachatskoye rural settlement, villages Bekovo, Chelukhoevo, village Verkhovskaya of Bekovskoye rural settlement), Guryevsky municipal district (village Shanda of Razdolnoye rural settlement), Mezhdurechensky Urban Okrug (settlements Ilyinka, Luzhba, Orton, Sliven, Studyeny Ples, Teba, Trekhrechye, Uchas), Novokuznetsky Urban Okrug, Novokuznetsky municipal district (settlement Staroabashevo of Atamanovskoye rural settlement, settlement Berezovaya Griva, village Bezrukovo of Bezrukovskoye rural settlement, settlement Verkh-Kinerki of Kostenkovskoye rural settlement, settlements Kuzedeevo, Ust-Tala, Shartonka of Kusdeevskoye rural settlement, settlement Taylep of Kurtukovskoye rural settlement, settlement Krasny Kaltan of Or-lovskoye rural settlement, village Sary-Chumysh of Sary-Chumyshskoye rural settlement, villages Kruglenkoye, Sidorovo of Sidorovskoye rural settlement, village Uchul of Sosnovskoye rural settlement), Tashtagolsky municipal district (settlement Tenesh of Kazskoye urban settlement, settlements Tarlashka, Turla, Ust-Urush of Spasskoye urban settlement, settlements Blizhniy Kezek, Verkhniy Anzas, Dalniy Kezek, Za-Mrassu, Parushka, Sredniy Chiley, Suyeta, Ust-Anzas, Chazy-Buk of Sheregoshskoye urban settlement, settlements Amzas, Bazancha, Kalary, Karagol, Kondoma, Tsentralny Razyezd 538 km of Kalarskoye rural settlement, settlements Altamash, Gabovsk, Chushla of Kourinskoye rural settlement, settlements Bolshoy Labysh, Verkhniy Taymet, Verkh-Kochura, Kamzas, Karbalyk, Kluchevoy, Maly Labysh, Mrassu, Sayzak, Sokushta, Chulesh of Kyzyl-Shorskoye rural settle-ment, settlements Verkhnyaya Aleksandrovka, Ust-Azas (Shortaiga), Belka, Verkhniy Bugzas, Sredniy Bugzas, Dzhelsay, Ust-Kabyrza, Ust-Karagol, Ust-Kezes, Verkhniye Kichi, Nizhniye Kichi, Sredniye Kichi, Ust-Pyzas, Srednyaya Purla, Kantus, Kolkhozny Karchit, Novy, Verkhniy Nymzas, Nizhniy Nymzas, Parlagol, Saraset, Senzas, Taska, Uzungol, Elbeza, Anzas, Chilisu-Anzas, Verkhniy Alzac, Nizhniy Alzac of Ust-Kabyrzinskoye rural settlement, Myskovkiy municipal district (settlements Chuvashka, Toz, Kazas, Borodino, Kolchezas, Chuazas, Ust-Mras)
Kirovsk Oblast	-	-
Kostroma Oblast	-	-
Kurgan Oblast	-	-
Kursk Oblast	-	-
Leningrad Oblast	Veps, Vods, Izhorians	Podporozhskiy municipal district (Voznesenskoye urban settlement, Vinnitskoye rural settlement), Boksitogorskiy municipal district (Radogoschinskoye rural settlement), Lodeynopolskiy municipal district (Alekhovschinskoye rural settlement), Tikhvinskiy municipal district (Pashozerskoye rural settlement)
Lipetsk Oblast	-	-
Magadan Oblast	Itelmens, Koryaks, Chuvans, Evens (Lamuts), Yukagir	Olsky municipal district, Omsukchanskiy municipal district (urban settlement Omsukchan, village Merenga of the inter-settlement area of the municipal district), Severo-Evensky municipal district, Srednekanskiy municipal district (urban settlement Seymchan, rural settlement Kolymskoye), Tenkinsky municipal district (village Orotuk of the inter-settlement area of the municipal district), Khasynskiy municipal district (urban settlement Palatka)
Moscow Oblast	-	-
Murmansk Oblast	Saami	Urban Okrug Kovdorskiy district, Kolsky municipal district, Lovozersky municipal district, Tersky municipal district
	For indicator 2.3: Pomor	*Tersky municipal district, Kandalaksha municipal district, Kola municipal district*
Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast	-	-
Novgorod Oblast	-	-
Novosibirsk Oblast	-	-
Omsk Oblast	-	-

Orenburg Oblast	-	-
Orel Oblast	-	-
Penza Oblast	-	-
Pskov Oblast	Setu (Seto)	Locations are not specified
	For indicator 2.3: Setu (Seto)	*Pechora municipal district*
Rostov Oblast	-	-
Ryazan Oblast	-	-
Samara Oblast	-	-
Saratov Oblast	-	-
Sakhalin Oblast	Nanai, Nivkhs, Oroks (Ulta), Evenks	Urban Okrug Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy district, Urban Okrug Noglikskiy district, Urban Okrug Okhinskiy district, Urban Okrug Poronayskiy district, Urban Okrug Smirnykhovskiy district (village Buyukly), Urban Okrug Tymovskiy district, Urban Okrug of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk city
	For indicator 2.3: Ainu	*Locations are not specified*
Sverdlovsk Oblast	Mansi	Ivdelskiy Urban Okrug
Smolensk Oblast	-	-
Tambov Oblast	-	-
Tver Oblast	-	-
Tomsk Oblast	Selkups, Khanty, Chulyms, Evenks	Urban Okrug Strezhevoy, Aleksandrovskiy municipal district, Berkhneketskiy municipal district, Kargasokskiy municipal district, Kolpashevskiy municipal district, Molchanovskiy municipal district, Parabelskiy municipal district, Teguldetskiy municipal district
Tula Oblast	-	-
Tyumen Oblast	Mansi, Selkups, Khanty, Evenks	Uvatskiy municipal district
Ulyanovsk Oblast	-	-
Chelyabinsk Oblast	Nagaybaks	Locations are not specified
Yaroslavl Oblast	-	-
Moscow	-	-
Saint-Petersburg	-	-
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	-	-
Nenets Autonomous Okrug	Nenets	Municipal district Zapolyarny district (except urban settlement Iskateley workers' settlement)
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Yugra	Mansi, Nenets, Khanty	Beloyarskiy municipal district (urban settlement Beloyarskiy, urban settlements Verkhnekazymskiy, Kazym, Lykhma, Polnovat, Sorum, Sosnovka, the inter-settlement area of the municipal district), Berezovskiy municipal district (urban settlements: Berezovo, Igrim, rural settlements: Saranpaul, Pripolyarny, Svetly, Khulimsunt, the inter-settlement area of the municipal district), Kondinskiy municipal district (urban settlements: Kondinskoye, Mortka, rural settlements: Leushi, Mulymya, Shugur, Bolchary, Polov-inka, the inter-settlement area of the municipal district), Nefteyuganskiy municipal district (rural settlements: Salym, Cheuskino, Lempino, the inter-settlement area of the municipal district), Nizhnevartovskiy municipal district (urban settlement: Novoagansk, rural settlements: Agan, Laryak, Vakhovsk, the inter-settlement area of the municipal district), Oktyabrskiy municipal district (urban settlement: Oktyabrskoye, rural settlements: Maly Atlym, Peregrebnoye, Sherkaly, the intersettlement area of the municipal district), Sovetskiy municipal district (settlement Timkapaul of urban settlement Tayezhny), Surgutskiy municipal district (urban settlement: Lyantor, rural settlements: Solnechny,

		Russkinskaya, Sytomino, Nyzhnesortymskiy, Ugut, Ult-Yagun, the inter-settlement area of the municipal district) Khanty-Mansi municipal district (rural settlements: Vykatnoy, Gornopravdinsk, Kedrovy, Krasnoleninskiy, Kyshik, Lugovskoy, Seliya-rovo, Sibirskiy, Sogom, Tsyngaly, Shapsha, village Nyalinskoye and settlement Pyryakh of rural settlement Nyalinskoye, the inter-settlement area of the municipal district)
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	Kereks, Koryaks, Chuvans, Chukchi, Evens (Lamuts), Eskimo, Yukagirs	Urban Okrug Anadyr, Tsentralny municipal district, Bilibinsky municipal district, Vostochny municipal district, Providensky municipal district, Chaunsky municipal district, Chukotsky municipal district
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomos Okrug	Nenets, Selkups, Khanty	Urban Okrug Salekhard, Krasnoselkupskiy municipal district, Nadymsky municipal district, Priuralsky municipal district, Purovsky municipal district, Tazovsky municipal district, Shuryshkarsky municipal district, Yamalsky municipal district

Annex 3.2 Rare forest ecosystems in the subjects of the Russian Federation

Currently, there are no generally accepted criteria for identifying rare ecosystems and national lists in Russia. It is proposed to use the following list of ecosystems that are rare at the national level:

- forests with Manchurian fir (needle fir) in Primorskiy Krai;
- in European Russia, old-growth polydominant broadleaf forests (mature and overmature forests with at least four of the following noble hardwood species: oak, ash, linden, elm, Norway maple, field maple, sycamore maple);
- in European Russia, old-growth oak forests (overmature oak-dominated forests (when the oak's share is 40 and more percents));
- In European Russia and Western Siberia, old-growth (overmature) spruce-fir-linden forests and spruce-fir forests with admixture of linden;
- in all regions of Siberia – old-growth *chernevaya taiga* (overmature fir-aspen tall-herb forests with nemoral relic herbs);
- in the regions of the Russian Far East, Korean pine forests.

Subject of RF	Forests with Manchurian fir	Polydominant broadleaf forests	Oak forests	Spruce-fir-linden forests and spruce-fir forests with inclusion of linden	Chernevaya taiga	Korean pine forests
Republic of Adygeya		+	+			
Republic of Altai					+	
Republic of Bashkortostan				+		
Republic of Buryatia						
Republic of Dagestan		+	+			
Republic of Ingushetia		+	+			
Kabardino-Balkar Republic		+	+			
Karachay-Cherkess Republic		+	+			
Republic of Karelia						
Republic of Kalmykia						
Republic of Komi						
Republic of Mari El			+	+		
Republic of Mordovia		+	+			
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)						
Republic of North Ossetia-Alania		+	+			
Republic of Tatarstan			+			
Republic of Tyva						
Udmurt Republic			+	+		
Republic of Khakassia					+	
Chechen Republic		+	+			
Chuvash Republic		+	+			

Altai Krai				+	+	
Zabaikalskiy Krai						
Kamchatskiy Krai						
Krasnodarskiy Krai		+	+			
Krasnoyarskiy Krai						
Permskiy Krai				+		
Primorskiy Krai	+					+
Stavropolskiy Krai		+	+			
Khabarovskiy Krai						+
Amur Oblast						
Arkhangelsk Oblast				+		
Astrakhan Oblast						
Belgorod Oblast		+	+			
Bryansk Oblast		+	+			
Vladimir Oblast		+	+			
Volgograd Oblast		+	+			
Vologda Oblast			+	+		
Voronezh Oblast		+	+			
Ivanovo Oblast		+	+			
Irkutsk Oblast						
Kaliningrad Oblast						
Kaluga Oblast		+	+			
Kemerovo Oblast				+	+	
Kirov Oblast			+	+		
Kostroma Oblast		+	+	+		
Kurgan Oblast				+		
Kursk Oblast		+	+			
Leningrad Oblast		+	+			
Lipetsk Oblast		+	+			
Magadan Oblast						
Moscow Oblast		+	+			
Murmansk Oblast						
Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast		+	+	+		
Novgorod Oblast		+	+			
Novosibirsk Oblast					+	
Omsk Oblast						

Orenburg Oblast						
Orel Oblast		+	+			
Penza Oblast		+	+			
Pskov Oblast		+	+			
Rostov Oblast		+	+			
Ryazan Oblast		+	+			
Samara Oblast			+			
Saratov Oblast		+	+			
Sakhalin Oblast						
Sverdlovsk Oblast				+		
Smolensk Oblast		+	+			
Tambov Oblast		+	+			
Tver Oblast		+	+			
Tomsk Oblast				+		
Tula Oblast		+	+			
Tyumen Oblast				+		
Ulyanovsk Oblast			+			
Chelyabinsk Oblast				+		
Yaroslavl Oblast		+	+			
Jewish Autonomous Oblast						+
Nenets Autonomous Okrug						
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug				+		
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug						

Update and Revision History

1. Updates

The table below presents the history of corrections and minor edits to the risk assessment. These changes result in second-level version number changes. This table is cleared whenever a new first-level version number is issued (see table 2 below).

Date	Version	Section/indicator	Change
18/08/22	4-1	Section 7.3	Corrected indicator numbering. Indicator 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, etc. are now correctly numbered. No other changes made.

2. Revisions

The table below presents the history of major changes and revisions to the risk assessment. These changes result in first-level version number changes. This table is persistent throughout the lifetime of the risk assessment.

Date	From version…	To version…	Section/indicator	Change
11/07/22	3-0	4-0	Section 1	Added description of FSC International taking over maintenance of the NRA.
	3-0	4-0	Section 3	Changed to reflect ownership of document by FSC International.
	3-0	4-0	Section 4	Procedure changed to reflect ownership of document by FSC International.
	3-0	4-0	Section 5	Added description of FSC International taking over maintenance of the NRA.
	3-0	4-0	Indicator 1.8	Removed defunct website from CM 10.
			Indicator 1.9	Removed broken link from CM 2
	3-0	4-0	Section 7.2	Added description of EU import ban.
	3-0	4-0	Indicator 2.1	Added information on the EU import ban, new Specified Risk threshold. Risk designation and CM unchanged.
08/03/22	2-0	3-0	Section 7.1	Paragraph added about the military operation by the Russian government against Ukraine.
08/03/22	2-0	3-0	Indicator 1.8	The instructions for implementing CMs 6-12 were changed to match the intent of the working group, and to be more streamlined and easier to understand. The CMs themselves are unchanged.
08/03/22	2-0	3-0	Section 7.2	Paragraph added about the military operation by the Russian government against Ukraine.
08/03/22	2-0	3-0	Indicator 2.1	The risk description was updated based on the risk of forestry operations contributing to armed conflict threatening nation or regional security. The risk designation was changed to Specified Risk. A mandatory CM was introduced: Do not source material from Russia. Revised according to FSC-ADV-60-002-01.