



**Reporting on the
pan-European Qualitative Indicators
for Sustainable Forest Management
and
National Implementation of
Commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the
Protection of Forests in Europe**

COUNTRY: Russian Federation

Date of submission: 26/04/2010

National correspondent:

Name:	Andrei N. Filipchuk
Organisation:	The All-Russian scientific research institute of forestry and mechanization of a silviculture (VNIILM)
Address:	141200, Institutskay, 15, Pushkino, Moscow region, Russia
Phone/Fax:	+7 499 709 46 60
E-mail:	afilipchuk@yandex.ru

Other professionals involved in the reporting process:

Name:	Boris N. Moiseev
Organisation:	The All-Russian scientific research institute of forestry and mechanization of a silviculture (VNIILM)
E-mail:	bmoiseev@yandex.ru
Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	
Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	

Deadline for submission: 14 May 2010

Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
ha	Hectares
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (abbreviation replaced by brand name FOREST EUROPE, November 2009)
Nfp	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

Introduction

In preparation for the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, planned to be held in Norway in June 2011, FOREST EUROPE¹ correspondents are asked to provide information to assess progress made since the reporting for the fifth Ministerial Conference in Warsaw, Poland 2007. This enquiry intends to enable signatory countries and the European Union to provide information on progress made towards sustainable forest management and implementation of commitments in the period 2007-2011. Countries which did not report for the fifth Ministerial Conference in 2007 may consider reporting also more in-depth on the current status of indicators, not only on changes.

This enquiry consists of two parts.

Part 1 contains the pan-European qualitative indicators for sustainable forest management. Results from this part will be combined with the results of the reporting on pan-European quantitative indicators (sent to the FRA national correspondents on 19.02.10), and will be presented in the next report on the State of Europe's Forests.

Part 2 contains reporting of implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007. It asks for national implementation of the Warsaw commitments and provides the opportunity to report on any major national activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe. National responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in a report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011, together with reporting on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The reports "State of Europe's Forests 2011" and "Implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011" (preliminary names) will serve as background information for the political discussions of future opportunities and challenges, and political responses to these, at the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The structure of this questionnaire was improved, compared to the 2007 version by learning from previous experience. The main change from the previous version is that reporting on national implementation of former commitments is separated and simplified. The change is meant to reduce the reporting burden on countries, while still providing for descriptions of national implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable. The questionnaire was prepared in consultation with partners at FAO and FOREST EUROPE, shared with the UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Monitoring SFM and FOREST EUROPE national focal points, and subsequently improved.

In completing the enquiry, you may wish to consult the following sources of information on policies and institutions:

MCPFE 2007 qualitative indicators: <http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

FRA 2010²: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/44375/en>

FAO-LEX: <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex>

¹ "FOREST EUROPE" has recently replaced the abbreviation "MCPFE" as the brand name of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe

² Country data not yet available

1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

Reporting on pan-European Qualitative Indicators consists of parts A and B. The five indicators in **Part A**: "Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM" aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. **Part B**: "Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area" contains twelve indicators aiming to provide information in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Under both A and B, significant changes since the last reporting process in 2007 should be reported. There is no need to repeat information already supplied in 2007³. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Europe's Forests 2011*. Please see Annex 1 for Terms and definitions, and Annex 2 for an overview of the pan-European qualitative indicators.

For reporting, please note the following:

1. In the tables all requests for responses are marked by [], visible on computer screens (not necessarily on print-outs). All requests for responses are limited to approximately 100 words or 650 letters (including blank spaces) automatically in order to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds.
2. The sum of texts provided per indicator in Parts A and B should not exceed 2 pages, and be around 1 page, if possible.
3. Changes since the reporting in 2007 will be analyzed systematically, first by determining whether or not such changes were reported. No information is interpreted as "no significant change".
4. The main indicator related to climate change is B.2 (carbon balance). Please include information related to climate change policies under this indicator. Where relevant, you can also include information related to climate change under B.3 (health and vitality) and B.4 (production and use of wood).
5. Please provide further information on the measures taken, as deemed relevant, e.g. major partners in implementation, time period, budget involved experiences made (lessons learned, obstacles encountered and solutions).
6. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise specified
7. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher.

³ Country Reports submitted in 2007 are available at:
<http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: - Federal Target Program "Ecology and Natural Resources of Russia (2002 - 2010)", subprogram "Forests"; - Strategy of Wood Complex Development of the Russian Federation for the period till 2020 (2008). The concept of forestry development in the Russian Federation for 2003-2010 (with corrections in 2007) The governmental order of the Russian Federation №1305-p Internet link: www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/agency/strategy/0	Starting year:	2007		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:				
Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE					
Commitment to iterative process		Yes/fully +	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry Forest owners representatives Representatives from other sectors Forest-related environmental and social groups Forest based industry Forest education and/or research	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, which: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input type="checkbox"/> energy <input type="checkbox"/> others:	How are the key sectors involved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements <hr/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input type="checkbox"/> mostly separate consultation processes <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Are other policies and international commitments ⁴ explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments ³ Other: Other:	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly + <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				

Comment [TB1]: Could you please specify the existence of the Nfp or of similar process?

Thank you.

	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly +	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	Changes in government system, which took place in Russia during the realization of administrative reform and budgetary-financial reform, the differentiation of powers of federal, regional and local authorities, have influenced also the area of forest relations. The specified circumstances, and also the necessity for essential increase of efficiency and volumes of forest use, improving of rent relations, solving of problems of development of forest and timber industry infrastructures, creation of favorable conditions for investments into forest sector, have required the new Forest Code of the Russian Federation.				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	Mostly negative results, due to implementation of the new Forest Code (2007) and the crisis in 2009. [-----]				
Comments on the Nfp or similar process	Ministries responsible for forestry: Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleshoz)				
Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)					
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Title of main forest policy document ⁴ and internet links	Title: Strategy of development of a forest complex for the period till 2020. Internet links: www.minprom.gov.ru www.mcx.ru				
Forest policy document development process	<input type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation	Date of endorsement	10/31/2008		
Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:</i> Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

Comment [TB2]: Would it be possible to give some examples of these negative results?

Thank you very much in advance.

The Forest Plan of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation; Forest Management Regulation; Forest Development Plan.	
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The new live document co-ordinates the providing of sustainable forest management, forest preservation and increase of their resource-ecological potential with the development of the forest complex of the country as a whole. The priority directions of development of the forest complex are the development of capacities for advanced processing of timber and the organization of multi-purpose, continuous and sustainable forest use. A set of principles is taken as a basis for perfection of the government forest management, including a principle of conformity of the state forest policy and the strategy of development of the forest complex to the international principles and obligations of the Russian Federation.</p>
Comments on the forest policy document	<p>Forest planning underlies the development of forests within forest districts and forest parks and is documented as Forest Plan of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The Forest Plan defines goals and objectives of forest planning as well as activities to achieve the forest development targets and zones of such development (art. 85 Forest Code RF). The government of the Russian Federation establishes the contents of and preparation procedures for the Forest Plan of a subject (=constituent entity) of the Russian Federation. The Forest Plan of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation shall have the attached maps with marked boundaries of forest districts, forest parks, and zones of their intended development. The Forest Plan of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation shall be approved by the head of the highest executive body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation.</p>
Reporting notes	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as "Nfp process" 2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc. 3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc. 4. The main forest policy document can be a national forest programme document, a forest policy statement, a forest strategy or other. Forest legislation is covered separately under A3. 	

A.2. Institutional frameworks				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Part of Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility - forest policy administration. - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Central government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] Institutional frameworks of forest management: 1. Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. 2. Forest Department of the Minister of Agriculture. 3. Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleshoz). 4. Regional authorities. In the Russian context: central government is the Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleshoz), federal government are an administrative body of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :	Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	93000		
	...of which forest administration ³			
	...of which management of public forests			
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions	595		
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	<p>Federal law of the RF "On Self-Regulating Organizations", adopted at December 1, 2007, significantly increased the role of associations in the regulation of economic processes in Russia. Associations, particularly in outsourcing frameworks, can receive a certain amount of functions, including actualization of Forest Fund of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Currently, the following business associations work in the forest sector of Russian economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian Lumbermen Union and Forest Exporters Association; - Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP, http://www.rspp.ru/); - Russian Association of pulp-paper organizations and enterprises (RAO "Bumprom", www.bumprom.ru/); - FSC Russia (www.fsc.ru/) - Association of furniture and woodworking enterprises of Russia - Association of Wooden House-building - Russian Association of Fiberboards Producers (RAPP 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Association of Enterprises and Organizations of Wood Machinery Manufactures of Russia - Confederation of Associations and Unions of Forest, Pulp and Paper, Woodworking and Furniture Industry - Russian Association of Glulam Producers and Customers (RADeKK) - Forestry Enterprises Association of the Russian Federation - Research and Educational Association of the Lumber Industry of the Russian Federation 			

Comment [TB3]: Would it be possible to complete the whole table? Please provide indicative numbers or specify if data is not available.

Thank you.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section of Forestry Sciences, Russian Academy of Natural Sciences - The Union of Timber Industrialists and Exporters of the Tver Region - Association of forest entrepreneurs of the Priladogie, Pomorie and Prionegie - Association of woodworker and furniture makers of Leningradskaya oblast - and others
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Since 2007 differentiations of functions of state forestry administration and economic activities of forest management bodies took place. First of all, the functions of intermediate cuttings, forest regeneration, construction of forest roads, forest hydrotechnical melioration were delegated to commercial structures.</p> <p>Powers on the organizing of forest use, protection and regeneration were delegated to the subjects of the Russian Federation in order to increase the management efficiency in forest sector. The federal center kept the functions of legal regulation of forest relations, inspection and oversight of the execution of the delegated powers by regional public authorities.</p>
Comments on the institutional framework	
Reporting notes	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide. 2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff. 3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and general support to forest management. 	

Comment [TB4]: CF. above. Would it be possible to get some indications on regional documents making reference to MCPFE criteria? Just only the Forest Plans of the constituent entities (subjects) of the Russian Federation

Tanya, I do not understand your comment and what is wrong, I have no comment on the response provided. For me it is ok

A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

Legal/regulatory frameworks		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: In Forest Code of the RF (2006)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Name and reference to legal document	Organization of forest planning and designing are regulated by the following regulatory legal acts of the Russian government: a. Decrees of the government of the Russian Federation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the adoption of Statute about the development of Forest Plan of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation (2007); On Forest Inventory and Planning rules (2007); On carrying out the State Forest Inventory (2007). b. Orders of the government of the Russian Federation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the adoption of the Order of calculation of Allowable Cut (2007); On the adoption of the Forest Inventory and Planning instruction (2008); On the adoption of the Contents of Forest Management Regulations, the order of their development, their duration and rules of update (2007); On the adoption of the Contents and order of development of forest development projects (2007); Order of State (Municipal) Assessment of Forest Development Plan (2007).
	Main changes from previous legal act	The basic documents provide differentiation of functions of the government by forestry and economic activities of controls by forestry. Such differentiation is supposed to be spent in view of concrete forest ecosystem, economic conditions of regions and features of their social development. First of all transfers of functions on carrying out of cabins of intermediate using, reproduction of forests, construction of forest roads, water melioration in a field of activity of commercial structures.
	Date of enactment	2007
	Date of latest amendment	2008, 2009, 2010.
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The main novations of the new Code are: decentralization of forest management system, civil legal base of forest use, expansion of the allowed forms of forest use, responsibility of forest businesses for their activities, elimination of unreasonable limitations on forest use and formation of forest infrastructure, providing the access to forest resources on the base of investment contracts related to large projects of high-level processing of wood connected with forest	

	infrastructure development.
Comments	
<i>International commitments</i>	
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] no data
Comments	

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy	
Economic policy	
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The forestry of the Russian Federation is centrally controlled budgetary branch. Financial maintenance of forestry is carried out by target financing from the federal budget, extra budgetary resources, payments and receipts from budgets of the subjects of the Federation.</p> <p>Subventions are distributed proceeding from the area of operational and protective forests, intensity of their use, quantity of the population of the subject of the Russian Federation, parameters of fire danger of forests.</p>
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Financial maintenance of forestry is carried out by target financing from the federal budget and extra budgetary income from economic activities of forest enterprises.</p> <p>Since 2007 decentralization of management by forest branch is shown to transfer of separate federal powers in the field of forest attitudes to bodies of the government of subjects of the Russian Federation. The new mechanism of the organization of financial attitudes between the center and regions has been created. The economic essence of these mutual relations to be reduced to granting subventions from the federal budget for realization by subjects of the transferred powers with the subsequent estimation of efficiency of their expenditure and achievement target прогнозных parameters.</p>
Comments	
Financial instruments	
Public forest management	<p>Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Since January, 1st, 2007 the Governmental order of the Russian Federation from December, 29th, 2006 N 837 " About the statement of Rules of an expenditure and the account of the means given in the form of subventions from the federal budget to budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation on realization of separate powers of the Russian Federation in the field of forest attitudes " In the present document during 2007-2009 has come into force were made changes (the Governmental orders of the Russian Federation from March, 10th, 2007 N 151, from December, 17th, 2007 № 890, from February, 26th, 2009 № 176, from March, 10th, 2009 N 207, from October, 03rd 2009 r № 798, from 30 November 2009 № 969)</p> <p>In accordance with the Forest Code of the Russian Federation (2006), the federal budget is to provide subventions for execution of the powers devolved to regional public authorities from the federal level. Such subventions are allocated depending on the areas of production and protection forests in specific regions, intensity of their use, regional population, and forest fire dander levels.</p> <p>In 2008, the total spending on forest management amounted to RUR 24.91 billion and included funds from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subventions from the federal budget (RUR 17.59 billion) and • Funding from the regional budgets (RUR 7.32 billion). <p>In recent years, funding of forest management from the federal budget prevails in regions with scarce proceeds from payments due to social, economic and geographical factors and forest site conditions (regions of the Southern, Siberian and Far East Federal Okrugs).</p> <p>The total actual forestry expenditures included RUR 13.42 billion (53.9%) spent on public administration in forestry which were funded out of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subventions from the federal budgets (RUR 10.96 billion) and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional budgets (RUR 4.46 billion). <p>Spending on forest protection and renewal in the forest estate was RUR 11.49 billion (46.1%), including expenditures funded from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subventions from the federal budgets (RUR 6.63 billion) Regional budgets (RUR 1.31 billion) and Other sources (RUR 3.55 billion) <p>Spending on forest renewal and afforestation amounted RUR 5.39 billion (46.9% of actual expenditures on forest protection and renewal in the forest estate), including those on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reforestation operations (RUR 1.04 billion or 9.1%) Silvicultural treatments (RUR 2.51 billion or 21.8%). 		
Government financial instruments: private forest management	<p>Please specify the use of financial instruments, including fiscal measures, subsidies, loans etc. for private forests and their management, incl. main objectives [max. 100 words]</p> <p>no data because there are no private forests in Russia</p>		
Public expenditure¹			
Year:	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³			
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴			
Total public expenditure¹			
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		
	For management of public forests		
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		
	For other institutions. Please specify:		
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In 2008 charges of the federal budget on conducting a forestry exceeded incomes of using wood fund on 35 %. The most part of charges (53,9 %) has been directed on realization of functions of the government, and on maintenance of protection, protection, reproduction of forests only 46,1 %. Weak development of a wood transport infrastructure constrains conducting a forestry and development of wood resources. In 2008, for the first time, Rosleshov has been allocated to subjects of the Russian Federation more than 1 billion rubles for construction of forest roads. The reasons of a low level of profitability of a forestry is: imperfection of operating system of normative and legal base, instability of the developed documents</p>		
Comments			
Reporting notes			
<p>1. Data on operational expenditure, transfer payments and total public expenditure for the year 2009 has been reported to FRA 2010 (http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra) in local currency. FRA definitions and reporting guidelines, also specified in these reporting notes, apply. Please indicate figures based on FRA data, or updated figures when available. Please specify the year which the data refers to in the intended box.</p> <p>Public expenditure refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It corresponds to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions. It includes expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centers). It excludes expenditures in publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in</p>			

Comment [TB5]: Could you please complete the public expenditure table? Please provide indicative numbers or specify if you have no data available. Thanks.

forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).

2. **Operational expenditure** is all government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not). Operational expenditure includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.
3. **Transfer payments** refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities. It includes cash grants and subsidies. It excludes tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives available to all individuals and enterprises or not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).
4. See A2 reporting notes.

A.5. Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Increase of the information openness and publicity of procedures of development and approving of the government decisions, realization of the rights of citizens for access to the information. Use of information technologies in the work of federal public authorities. The used tool: the Federal target program "Electronic Russia (2002-2010)"; an annual stat report on forest resources in RF; the Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests (Montreal Process): Russian Federation's National report. (2003, 2009).</p> <p>The information policy of Rosleskhoz is aimed to development of critical decisions in Russian forest management, development and a substantiation of long-term and intermediate-term federal and regional programs of forest resources management, monitoring of activities of subjects of the Russian Federation due to the delegation of powers on forests use, protection and reproduction to the regional level, granting of the information of the public.</p> <p>For informing of the population on the topics of forest legislation, forest policy, development of forestry, monitoring, etc., 1 newspaper of nation-wide level "Forest newspaper" and 2 magazines "Forest novelty" and "Forestry" are published.</p>
	<p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] no data
Comments	

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1. Land use and forest area & other wooded land	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The quantity of kinds of use of forest is essentially increased (up to more than 20 types).</p> <p>The civil legislation and the Forest Code of the Russian Federation (2006) guarantee to citizens the right to free stay in forest land and in forests which are not included into forest land. Parcels of forest land can be used by citizens and legal bodies in forms of lease, gratuitous using, concessions and short-term use.</p> <p>The objectives from the last SoEF 2007 are not relevant anymore.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 180 000 ha within / until 3 years (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to limit decreasing to ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p> <p>Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: We have small area, but we don't have data about short rotation forestry area in Russia</p>
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Name/reference</p> <p>The resolution No 450 from June, 12th, 2008 Regulation about the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>The resolution No 445 from June, 11th, 2008 About modification of some acts of the Government of the Russian Federation concerning realisation of certain powers by Federal Agency of veterinary and fytosanitary supervision and Federal Agency of Forestry,</p> <p>The governmental order of the Russian Federation from May, 29th, 2008 "About modification of the Forest Codex of the Russian Federation and the Federal law "About enactment of the Forest Codex of the Russian Federation",</p> <p>The governmental order of the Russian Federation from July, 15th, 2008 No 534 and Regulation about Council for development of the forest complex;</p> <p>"About the powers of Federal Agency of Forestry (Rosleskhoz) in the field of forest relations". It is affirmed by the governmental order of the Russian Federation No 314 from 5/24/2007, and the addendum is affirmed by the governmental order of the Russian Federation No 900 from 12/13/2007;</p>
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In 2008 the Federal Agency of Forestry has been deduced from the submission of the Ministry of natural resources and transferred to submission of the Ministry of Agriculture. All forest districts are subordinated to local authorities.</p>

Comment [TB6]: Do you mean the types of forest use listed in Section B4, Production and Use of Wood?

Thanks.

<p>Changes in main instruments used since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The forest plan (defined at the regional level) is the basic document regulating the use of forests in a region for 10 years. It should include the list of economically well-grounded actions providing sustainable use of forests in the region. There is not reference direct to MCPFE criteria, just to SFM or 'sustainable use of forests'.</p> <p>Instead of traditional forest planning projects for the organizing and use of forest land, Forest Management Regulations of forest districts and forest parks are introduced. The Forest Management Regulation is a set of established normatives and parameters of complex forest development on the certain territory under certain forest-growing conditions.</p>
<p>Other comments</p>	

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Since 2007 scientific researches for developing of scientific-methodical bases of implementation of Kyoto Protocol in Russian forestry were carried out. The technique of the account of carbon accumulation by specially created forest plantings was developed and preliminary forecast calculation of carbon absorption by forest stands was carried out. The agreements between Rosleskhoz and administrations of Nizhniy Novgorod and Ulyanovsk oblasts (regions), concerning implementation of Kyoto Protocol points about the creation of carbon depositing plantations, providing obligations of the subjects of the Russian Federation on of transfer of parcels of unused agricultural lands into forest land and the obligation of Rosleskhoz to finance the planning and planting of the artificial stands in 2007, were signed.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives: [max 100 words]</p> <p>Criteria of selection of sites for the creation of carbon depositing plantations and estimation of their suitability were defined. The competition was held, and the state contracts for creation of such plantations on the area of 3.5 thousand ha in Nizhniy Novgorod and Ulyanovsk oblasts, and also for planning of such plantings in eight subjects of the Russian Federation on the area of 25 thousand ha, are awarded. The works are executed at the expense of 200 million rubles from the federal budget.</p> <p>Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives: [max 100 words]</p>
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Name/reference</p>
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p>
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The complex plan of actions for the implementation of Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Russia, 2007</p> <p>Russian obligations in UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol cover carbon deposition and increasing of natural carbon sink. Russian quota of greenhouse gas emission is 605 million tons of CO₂ equivalent for the 2008–2012 period. In 2007 Rosleskhoz prepared a draft of "Concept of Federal Forestry Agency Activities Program". This program is supposed to develop the methodology of registration of carbon accumulated by forest stands and to make the preliminary estimation of carbon pickup by forest stands. Also criteria of sites selection for planting the carbon-accumulating forest stands were defined. In 2007 Rosleskhoz organized a contest and as a result of it signed government contracts for the creation of such stands on the area of 3.5 thousand ha in Nizhny Novgorod and Ulyanovsk regions. Designing similar forest stands for 6 more subjects of the Russian Federation on the area of 25 thousand ha is completed. 200 million rubles were assigned from the Federal Budget for these works. In 2008 planting the forest stands on the area of 9.8 thousand ha is planned in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol.</p>

Comment [TB7]: Does the absence of an answer mean that there have not been changes in most relevant institutions in regards to carbon balance since 2007 (except that the Federal Agency of Forestry has been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture)? Please provide updated data or indicate "no changes". Thanks.

	About 80% of the total number of Russian publications on human-induced climate change are produced in collaboration with WWF-Russia. The number of Russians aware of the problem is growing considerably every year thanks to these publications.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.3. Health and vitality									
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Improving of the ecological monitoring system and its components - forest and forest pathology monitoring (at federal, regional and local levels). In accordance with the Forest Code 2006, there are several types of forest accounting works, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of fire safety in forest (Article 53); - forest pathology monitoring (Article 56); - radiation pollution surveys of forest (Article 58). <p>Creation of uniform information system on forest pathology conditions changes.</p> <p>Improving of methods of active protection of forests from pests and by using new effective remedies of protection, and also by development of biological methods of forest protection.</p> <p>Increasing of the role of preventive actions against pests and diseases outbursts, particularly by formation of the forest stands which are resistant against negative factors, and compliance with the requirements of forest protection in forest management.</p> <p>The systematic measures are used to stabilize the pathological situation in the forests. They include extermination measures inside the outbreaks and preventive measures.</p> <p>In 2008, the localization and extermination measures were applied by Rosleskhoz to the area of 356.1 thousand ha, among them by aerial techniques on 90.6 thousand ha. Preventive biological measures have been done on a territory of 224.7 thousand ha.</p> <p>The pathological monitoring of forest is conducted annually for timely detection of any pathological changes in forest.</p> <p>The pathological monitoring of forest is a system of data collection, analysis and use of information about forest pathology condition, including areas affected by pests classified as quarantine. It is organized and conducted on the basis of zonal forest protection regionalization. A preliminary forest protection regionalization showed that the zones of forest pathology threat of diseases and pests in the Russian Federation as a whole are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> zone of low threat - 408352.0 thousand ha (52.8%) <input type="checkbox"/> zone of medium threat - 288781.1 thousand ha (37.4%) <input type="checkbox"/> zone of high threat - 75803.7 thousand ha (9.8%). <p>FTP (Federal Target Program) "Fire safety in the Russian Federation for the period till 2012" the Governmental order of the Russian Federation No 1532-r, October, 31st, 2007 Internet link: http://www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/activity/fcp/docs/4</p>								
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>The governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/29/2007 No 414 "About the approval of Rules of sanitary safety in forests".</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>"Rules of the organization and carrying out of aviation works on forest protection". The Governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/19/2007 No 385;</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>"About the approval of Fire prevention rules in forests".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference			The governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/29/2007 No 414 "About the approval of Rules of sanitary safety in forests".		"Rules of the organization and carrying out of aviation works on forest protection". The Governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/19/2007 No 385;		"About the approval of Fire prevention rules in forests".
Name/reference									
	The governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/29/2007 No 414 "About the approval of Rules of sanitary safety in forests".								
	"Rules of the organization and carrying out of aviation works on forest protection". The Governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/19/2007 No 385;								
	"About the approval of Fire prevention rules in forests".								

		<p>The Governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/30/2007 No 417;</p> <p>"About the approval of Regulation of the specifics of placing of the order for conducting of works on protection and regeneration of forests".</p> <p>The Governmental order of the Russian Federation from 6/30/2007 No 418.</p>
<p>Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Forest Fire Monitoring controls all territory of Forest Fund in the RF by means of on-ground, aviation, and space satellites. The aerial monitoring of fires and protection of forests and reindeer pastures are the responsibilities of The Central Base of Aerial Forest Fire Protection (FSD Avialesookhrana) (www.aviales.ru). They are working together with MNR, Rosleskhoz, Russian Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Emergency Situations Russia, other federal executive bodies, and also with public authorities of the constituent entities of Russian Federation. In constituent entities of RF were organized 32 aviation bases for serving 466 million ha of forests. "Rosleskhoz Information System of distant fire monitoring" is working on the base of the regional subdivisions of FSD Avialesookhrana and centers for receiving and processing data from satellites.</p> <p>For every constituent entity of the country forest protection regionalization is represented in the form of tables on the distribution of forest land in the zones of threat and as maps.</p> <p>In 2008, forest pathology monitoring was conducted by selected on-ground methods on 76.3 million ha, and at the same time the data from 12.7 thousand permanent monitoring stations were collected and processed</p> <p>To provide the sustainable radioactivity safe forest management, the Laboratories of Radiation Control are working in 14 constituent entities of RF. They monitor the radiation environment through 167 observation stations, where samples are taken and radiometric measurements are done annually. Samples include timber and food forest resources, forest litter, soil, and other components of forest ecosystems.</p>	<p>Comment [TB8]: Thank you for your answer. However, should not this information refer to instruments rather to institutions?</p>
<p>Changes in main instruments used since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p>	<p>Comment [TB9]: Please provide information or indicate "no changes"</p>
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>	<p>Thanks.</p>

B.4. Production and use of wood	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Since 2007, the normative legal regulation of forest use in forest land and other territories with the presence of forest stands was improving. The transfer of management functions of forest land and forest use to the level of subjects of the Russian Federation, with keeping of supervising functions by Rosleskhoz. Working out and implementation of the National plan of actions for struggle against illegal cuttings.</p> <p>The volume of wood harvesting in Russia has been increasing since 2002. In 2007, it reached 206.1 mill. m³, where 134.6 mill. m³ was harvested from the final cutting. The volume of timber removal also increased: by 4.3% in 2007 comparing to the 2006. But in 2008 the volume of timber removal in Russia decreased by 21.7% comparing to 2007, and this decreasing occurred in all Federal Okrugs. The biggest decrease ratios were in Southern (71.4%), Central (37.8%) and Ural (34.6%) Okrugs, the lowest – in North-Western Okrug. The biggest decrease in absolute volume of timber removal was in Siberian Okrug (8.8 mill. m³).</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by m³ within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: to decrease by 20 mill m³ within / until 2007 (period or year)</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by within/until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by within/until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other uses: [please specify]: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by within/until (period or year)</p>
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Forest harvesting is carried out for payment in all cases, except harvesting by indigenous small-numbered peoples for their own needs. The list of kinds of forest use is essentially expanded. The following forest uses shall be permitted in the Forest Fund of the Russian Federation (art. 25 FC RF):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) wood harvesting (logging); 2) resin harvesting; 3) harvesting and collecting of non-timber forest resources; 4) harvesting of food forest resources and collecting of medicinal plants; 5) game management and hunting; 6) agriculture; 7) scientific research activities, education activities; 8) recreational activities; 9) establishing and using of forest plantations; 10) cultivation of forest fruit, berry, ornamental plants, and medicinal plants; 11) works related to geological exploration of mineral resources and development of mineral resource deposits; 12) construction and operation of water reservoirs and other man-made water bodies as well as water engineering facilities and special-purpose ports;

Comment [TB10]: Thank you for your answer. It provides a nice description on wood harvesting evolutions since 2002, but does not say much about the current policy objectives. Could you please specify your answer?

Thank you.

Comment [TB11]: Would it be possible to check the policy target which mentions "decrease by 20 millions m³ until 2007"? It cannot be considered as a valid objective if it refers to 2007

Comment [TB12]: Many thanks for your detailed answer. However, should not that information refer to instruments rather than to institutions?

	<p>13) construction, reconstruction, and operation of power transmission lines, communication lines, roads, pipelines, and other linear utilities; 14) processing of wood and other forest resources; 15) religious activities; 16) other uses.</p> <p>There are two main type of access to forest resources: lease of parcels and trade of forest stands. New parcels are leased via auctions (only the lease cost is taken into account).</p> <p>Competitive procedures for granting forest land to lease replaced by the auctions. The authorization-based procedure of forest use is declarative (submission of the forest declaration).</p> <p>Harvesting and processing of wood is performed by approximately 60000 big, middle, and small enterprises in all regions of the Russia. There are more than a million employees in the wood industry. 99% of wood industry enterprises are private. 12 enterprises are leading wood industry holdings. These holdings cover 27% of all wood industry production, more than 75% of pulp production, and about 70% of paper and paperboard.</p> <p>Two principal views of access to forest resources and forest use are: lease of forest parcels and sale-purchase of forest stands. Leasing agreements for forest parcels shall be concluded based on the results of an auction (only rental cost is taken into account)</p>		
<p>Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="416 725 1174 1055"> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 725 603 1055"> <p>Name/reference</p> </td> <td data-bbox="603 725 1174 1055"> <p>About the approval of the Form of the forest declaration and the order of its filling". Order of MNR of Russia from 4/2/2007 No 74. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 4/26/2007 No 9345; "Rules of forest use for processing of timber and other forest resources". Order of MNR of Russia from 5/10/2007 No 123. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 6/1/2007 No 9580; "About the approval of Rules of forest harvesting". Order MNR of Russia from 7/16/2007 No 184. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 10/22/2007 No 10374.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Name/reference</p>	<p>About the approval of the Form of the forest declaration and the order of its filling". Order of MNR of Russia from 4/2/2007 No 74. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 4/26/2007 No 9345; "Rules of forest use for processing of timber and other forest resources". Order of MNR of Russia from 5/10/2007 No 123. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 6/1/2007 No 9580; "About the approval of Rules of forest harvesting". Order MNR of Russia from 7/16/2007 No 184. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 10/22/2007 No 10374.</p>
<p>Name/reference</p>	<p>About the approval of the Form of the forest declaration and the order of its filling". Order of MNR of Russia from 4/2/2007 No 74. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 4/26/2007 No 9345; "Rules of forest use for processing of timber and other forest resources". Order of MNR of Russia from 5/10/2007 No 123. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 6/1/2007 No 9580; "About the approval of Rules of forest harvesting". Order MNR of Russia from 7/16/2007 No 184. It is registered in Ministry of Justice of 10/22/2007 No 10374.</p>		
<p>Changes in main instruments used since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Currently the lease relations are the dominating legal form of forest use. The Forest Code of the Russian Federation abolishes the right of short-term using and the logging ticket. The main feature of occurrence of the rights to forest parcels is their binding to the kinds of forest use (the Forest Codex allows the lease for purposes listed in article 25).</p>		
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation					
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In the new Forest Codex following positions for the first time are precisely formulated:</p> <p>Preservation ecosystem, water-security, protective, sanitary-and-hygienic, improving and other useful functions of forests in interests of maintenance of the right of everyone on a favorable environment;</p> <p>Use of forests in view of their global ecological value, and also in view of duration of their cultivation and other natural properties of forests;</p> <p>Participation of citizens, public associations in preparation of decisions which realization can affect forests at their use, protection, protection, reproduction, in established by the legislation of the Russian Federation the order and forms;</p> <p>Use of forests by the ways which are not putting harm to an environment and health of the person;</p> <p>Inadmissibility of use of forests bodies of the government, institutions of local government;</p> <p>Payment for use of forests.</p>				
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <p>Rules of preparation and gathering of not wood forest resources (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 6/21/2007 № 156, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 7/11/2007 № 9812);</p> <p>Rules of preparation of food forest resources and gathering of herbs (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/10/2007 № 83, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/23/2007 № 9526);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for conducting an agriculture (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 5/10/2007 №124; are registered in The Ministry of Justice Russia of 6/5/2007 №9593);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for cultivation forest fruit, berry, ornamental plants, and also herbs (are approved by Order MNR of Russia от10.04.2007 № 85, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9516);</p> <p>Rules of preparation живицы (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/10/2007 № 84, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9508);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for realization of recreational activity (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/24/2007 № 108, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9515);</p> <p>About hunting and preservation of the hunting resources and about modification in separate acts of the Russian Federation. The federal law № 209-ФЗ from July, 24th, 2009;</p> <p>Per 2007-2008 in all subjects of the Russian Federation laws establish Rules of use of forests for conducting the hunting facilities</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference			<p>Rules of preparation and gathering of not wood forest resources (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 6/21/2007 № 156, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 7/11/2007 № 9812);</p> <p>Rules of preparation of food forest resources and gathering of herbs (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/10/2007 № 83, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/23/2007 № 9526);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for conducting an agriculture (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 5/10/2007 №124; are registered in The Ministry of Justice Russia of 6/5/2007 №9593);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for cultivation forest fruit, berry, ornamental plants, and also herbs (are approved by Order MNR of Russia от10.04.2007 № 85, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9516);</p> <p>Rules of preparation живицы (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/10/2007 № 84, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9508);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for realization of recreational activity (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/24/2007 № 108, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9515);</p> <p>About hunting and preservation of the hunting resources and about modification in separate acts of the Russian Federation. The federal law № 209-ФЗ from July, 24th, 2009;</p> <p>Per 2007-2008 in all subjects of the Russian Federation laws establish Rules of use of forests for conducting the hunting facilities</p>
Name/reference					
	<p>Rules of preparation and gathering of not wood forest resources (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 6/21/2007 № 156, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 7/11/2007 № 9812);</p> <p>Rules of preparation of food forest resources and gathering of herbs (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/10/2007 № 83, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/23/2007 № 9526);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for conducting an agriculture (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 5/10/2007 №124; are registered in The Ministry of Justice Russia of 6/5/2007 №9593);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for cultivation forest fruit, berry, ornamental plants, and also herbs (are approved by Order MNR of Russia от10.04.2007 № 85, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9516);</p> <p>Rules of preparation живицы (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/10/2007 № 84, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9508);</p> <p>Rules of use of forests for realization of recreational activity (are approved by Order MNR of Russia from 4/24/2007 № 108, are registered in The Ministry of Justice 5/22/2007 № 9515);</p> <p>About hunting and preservation of the hunting resources and about modification in separate acts of the Russian Federation. The federal law № 209-ФЗ from July, 24th, 2009;</p> <p>Per 2007-2008 in all subjects of the Russian Federation laws establish Rules of use of forests for conducting the hunting facilities</p>				
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No data</p>				
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>It is allocated four kinds of use of forests (earlier it was allocated two),</p>				

	<p>concerning to not wood production of a forest: preparation and gathering of not wood forest resources; preparation of food resources of a forest and gathering of herbs; conducting an agriculture; cultivation forest fruit, berry, ornamental plants, herbs.</p> <p>Enterprise activity on use of not wood production of a forest and conducting the hunting facilities is carried out on the basis of contracts of rent of forest plots.</p> <p>Preparation by citizens of not wood, food forest resources, gathering of herbs and use by citizens of forests for realization of amateur and sports hunting are regulated by separate clauses of the Forest Codex of the Russian Federation</p>
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.6. Biodiversity	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>System engineering of concrete measures and actions on preservation of a biodiversity (the national Program and the Plan of works on preservation of a biodiversity of forests). Distribution and adaptation of CBD materials for a forestry of Russia. Development of legislative and normative legal certificates, systems of organizational-administrative and financial and economic mechanisms in the field of preservation and steady use of a biodiversity. Development of network, preservation of the virgin old-age forests located outside of network of Protected areas. Because the list of Protective forests and Specially Protected Areas of forests, provided by the Forest Code (2006), does not include many types of biologically and socially valuable forests in the Russian Federation, the national concept of "Forests of High Conservation Value" (The High Conservation Value Forests, HCVF) was developed. Currently, HCVF are identified in the Russian National Framework Standard Certification of forests. They can be valuable on different scales - international, regional, or national.</p> <p>Significant experience is being accumulated in identifying, allocating, and mapping HCVF (www.wwf.ru). An Atlas and Methods of Allocation HCVF in the Komi Republic and the Arkhangelsk oblast have been prepared. An Atlas of HCVF for Primorsky kray is compiled and a similar Atlas for the southern areas of Khabarovsk Kray and the Jewish Autonomous Region is preparing. HCVFs were allocated for the southern areas of Krasnoyarsk Kray (Priangarie). In 2008, the practical manual (guideline) on allocating HCVF in Russia has been developed (www.wwf.ru). Protective Forests, SPA, and HCVF have important environmental and ecological value. These categories are the reserve pool for later inclusion in the SPNT network; these areas have been already identified in the forest and have regulations on protective regimes and forest management similar to the SPNT.</p> <p>In Russian Federation the significant information has accumulated on the status of the lightly disturbed forest ecosystems and their biodiversity. Maps of ecologically valuable forests, which combine topographic and thematic maps with Remote Sensing data, were composed. WWF and Greenpeace Russia using Remote Sensing data have prepared an "Atlas of Intact Forest Lands of Russia" which allowed, for the first time, estimate degree of conservation of forest ecosystems in Russia.</p>
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 752000 ha within / until 2007-2010 (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>
Changes in main legal or reference	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>

document(s) since 2007	Name/reference	<p>Russian National Forest Stewardship Council Standard. <FSC-STD-RUS-01 2008-11 Russian national standard ENG>. Eds. M. L. Karpachevskiy and V. A. Chuprov. Moscow: Russian FSC National Initiative, 2008.</p> <p>B frameworks WWF-Russia following editions (www.wwf.ru/forests/) are prepared:</p> <p>Normative and legal basis of preservation of a biodiversity at preparations of wood and the recommendation on its application / O. Ilyin, M. Karpachevskiy, T. Yanitskaya; the World fund of the wild nature (WWF.)-, 2009. - 36 c.</p> <p>Forests of high nature protection value: experience of revealing and protection. The collection of clauses. - the world fund of the wild nature (WWF.)-, 2008. - 88 with.</p> <p>Dobrynin D.A. Landshaftnoe a variety and system of especially protected natural territories of the Arkhangelsk area / D.A.Dobrynin, And. Item Stolpovskiy; ОГУ « Management especially protected природ. Territories region. Values ». - Arkhangelsk, 2008. - 36 with.</p> <p>T. Yanitskaya. Practical guidance on allocation of forests of high nature protection value in Russia / World fund High Conservation Value Forests: The concept in theory and practice. - WWF Intl, 2007. 25 pages</p> <p>Key biotope of forest ecosystems of the Arkhangelsk area and the recommendation on their protection / E.A.paradise, S.V. Torkhov, N.V. Burova, S.Y. Rykova, P.N. Amos, V.I. Korepanov, A.M. Rikov, L.V.Puchnina, E.Y.Churakova. - WWF Russia, Arkhangelsk: 2008.</p>
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] no data	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] no data	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	
Reporting notes		
Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns 2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species 3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production 		

B.7. Protective services	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The system of forest management has radically changed, the use of protective forests changed, allowing different types of cuttings.</p> <p>The order of MNR No. 13 of Jan 22, 2008, registered by Ministry of Justice and published in "Rossiyskaya gazeta" at Mar 1, 2008, approved "Features of use, protection, and reproduction of the forests located in water security zones, the forests which are carrying out functions of protection of natural and other objects, valuable forests, and also the forests located on especially protective sites of forests". The order comes into force since March, 12th, 2008</p> <p>In accordance with the Regulation on State Forest Inspection and Oversight as approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation # 394 of June 22, 2007, state forest inspection and oversight rest with the Federal Service for Veterinary and Plant Health Surveillance, Federal Oversight Service for Natural Resource Use and regional executive authorities. Within municipal entities, forest inspection and oversight are executed by local self-governance bodies.</p> <p>In 2008, there were 12,721 state forest inspectors in Russian regions.</p> <p>The lists of officials, executing state forest inspection and oversight, are established in regulations of different levels in all Russian regions.</p> <p>All forests of the Russian Federation, to varying degrees, carry out anti-erosion, water-protection, and water regulation functions. Between them there are forest stands designated to focus on the protection of soil and water resources. Forest Code RF (2006) classified them as Protective forests. Their share is 22.6% of the total forested areas. Variation of this indicator in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is mainly due to varying natural conditions and determined the decision of regional authorities. Over thirty-year period (1978-2008) the values of this indicator have not changed significantly within the boundaries of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Protective forests are subject to maintain environmental, water protection, conservation, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other beneficial functions of forests. Using and management of the Protective forest is possible only if it is compatible with the designation and beneficial functions of the forest. The following legal categories of the Protective forests have been established:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forests located in Specially Protected Natural Territories (SPNT); 2. Forests located in water protection zones; 3. Forests acting as protection for natural and other objects. <p>In addition to the Specially Protected Natural Territories categories, the Specially Protected Areas of forests (SPA) have been allocated inside the Protective, Production and Reserve forests, according to the article 107 of the Forest Code. SPA are the small forest plots that are greatly important for biodiversity conservation. SPA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bank protecting, soil protecting forest areas along water bodies, slopes of ravines; • forest margins bordering woodless spaces; • Permanent Seed Collection areas; • Reserved Forest Areas; • forest plots with the existence of relic and endemic plants; • habitats of rare and endangered wild animals;

Comment [TB13]: Should not this information refer rather to institutions?

Thanks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other Specially Protected Areas of forests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ small plots of forest, located in woodless territories; ○ specially protected zones of State Natural Refuges; ○ plots of forest around capercaillie mating display territories; ○ strips of forest along the banks of rivers and other water bodies inhabited by European Beavers; ○ nectariferous areas of forest; ○ Permanent Sample Plots; ○ strip of forest along the federal or regional permanent, approved in the accordance with the established procedure; ○ forest on the stony placers; ○ forest on the easily-erodible soils; ○ forest on the reclaimed quarries and dumps, etc. <p>Parameters for selecting SPA in areas of potential habitats and distribution of rare and endangered animal and plant species in the forest of different regions (North of the European part of Russia, South of the Far East) have been developed. Currently, proposals have been prepared for amendments to the Forest Code to transfer the power of allocation of SPA to the constituent entities of the RF, while leaving to the Russian Federation the authority of establishing the list and protective regimes of SPA.</p> <p>Because the list of Protective forests and SPA, provided by the Forest Code (2006), does not include many types of biologically and socially valuable forests in the Russian Federation, the national concept of "Forests of High Conservation Value" (The High Conservation Value Forests, HCVF) was developed. Currently, HCVF are identified in the Russian National Framework Standard Certification of forests. They can be valuable on different scales - international, regional, or national.</p> <p>Significant experience is being accumulated in identifying, allocating, and mapping HCVF (www.wwf.ru). An Atlas and Methods of Allocation HCVF in the Komi Republic and the Arkhangelsk oblast have been prepared. An Atlas of HCVF for Primorsky kray is compiled and a similar Atlas for the southern areas of Khabarovsk Kray and the Jewish Autonomous Region is preparing. HCVFs were allocated for the southern areas of Krasnoyarsk Kray (Priangarie). In 2008, the practical manual (guideline) on allocating HCVF in Russia has been developed (www.wwf.ru).</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no <table border="1" data-bbox="421 1279 1173 1377"> <tr> <td data-bbox="421 1279 603 1377">Name/reference</td> <td data-bbox="603 1279 1173 1377">The new Forest Code has taken effect since January, 1st, 2007. Till now was amendments to the Forest Code of 2007 are approved. Last amendments have been approved in March, 2009 by FL (Federal law) No 32</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The new Forest Code has taken effect since January, 1st, 2007. Till now was amendments to the Forest Code of 2007 are approved. Last amendments have been approved in March, 2009 by FL (Federal law) No 32
Name/reference	The new Forest Code has taken effect since January, 1st, 2007. Till now was amendments to the Forest Code of 2007 are approved. Last amendments have been approved in March, 2009 by FL (Federal law) No 32		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Regarding the perfection of the wood legislation, Rosleshoz works together with the Ministry of Agriculture. There is a corresponding instruction of the Government of the Russian Federation. It is supposed to solve in 2010 the questions concerning the basic normative legal documents, Forest item of care, functioning of green zones and their sizes which define the policy of forest relations in protective forests etc.</p>		

Comment [TB14]: Should not that information refer rather to instruments?

Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Order of MNR from 7/16/2007 No 182 «About the improvement of the typical form of the Forest plan of the subject of the Russian Federation» (registered in Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation at 8/20/2007, No 10035)</p> <p>. Order of MNR of the Russian Federation from 4/24/2007 No 108 "ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT OF RULES OF FOREST USE FOR REALIZATION OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY" (registered in Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation at 5/22/2007 No 9515)</p> <p>Order of MNR of the Russian Federation from 4/6/2007 No 77 "ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT OF STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT OF FOREST EXPLOITATION AND THE ORDER OF ITS DEVELOPMENT" (registered in Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation of 5/2/2007 N 9389)</p> <p>- The governmental order of the Russian Federation from 24.05. 2007 No 318 «About the state forest register»;</p>
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>With the improvement of the Forest Codex of the Russian Federation (2006) basic functions on management of forests, planning and conducting of forest management and forest use, the organizing and carrying out of forest inventory and planning are transferred to the subjects of the Russian Federation, while forests are kept in state ownership. According to that, the functions of federal bodies regarding management of a forestry are changed. This requires the creation of effective and operative tools and methods of monitoring and supervision of of regional forestry bodies activities.</p>
Reporting notes	
Protective services cover services as specified in pan-European indicators 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions" and 5.2 "Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources"	

B.8. Economic viability			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The main changes of the primary goals of economic policy in wood sector to economy consists in regulation of an economic orientation, legal structure and tools for support and creations of stable conditions of steady management by forests which stimulate investment in wood sector. The basic new directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Granting sites of wood fund in long-term rent for the period of 49 years; - Orientation to tenants, that make deep processing of wood; - Transfer to tenants of the responsibility for conducting a forestry and for restoration of the cut down forest. <p>In 2007 Russian forest management system was reformed due to new forest legislation..</p> <p>Currently, the new system of forest management is created in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive agencies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in forest relations were formed - Leskhozoes were reorganized into forest districts (with forest management functions) . <p>There are two main type of access to forest resources: lease of parcels and trade of forest stands. New parcels are leased via auctions (only the lease cost is taken into account).</p> <p>There are two main types of access to forest resources in Russian forest: lease of parcels and Sale and Purchase of forest stands. Competitive procedures for granting forest land to lease replaced by the auctions. The authorization-based procedure of forest use is declarative (submission of the forest declaration).</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>Order of MNR of Russia from April, 11th, 2007 No 87 "About the approval of target forecast indicators and forms of reports about the expenditure of subventions from the federal budget to budgets of the subjects of the Russian Federation for exercise of certain powers of the Russian Federation by public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of forest relations and about the achievement of target forecast indicators». This order is registered in Ministry of Justice of Russia (the letter from April, 26th, 2007 No 9350)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Order of MNR of Russia from April, 11th, 2007 No 87 "About the approval of target forecast indicators and forms of reports about the expenditure of subventions from the federal budget to budgets of the subjects of the Russian Federation for exercise of certain powers of the Russian Federation by public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of forest relations and about the achievement of target forecast indicators». This order is registered in Ministry of Justice of Russia (the letter from April, 26th, 2007 No 9350)
Name/reference	Order of MNR of Russia from April, 11th, 2007 No 87 "About the approval of target forecast indicators and forms of reports about the expenditure of subventions from the federal budget to budgets of the subjects of the Russian Federation for exercise of certain powers of the Russian Federation by public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of forest relations and about the achievement of target forecast indicators». This order is registered in Ministry of Justice of Russia (the letter from April, 26th, 2007 No 9350)		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The government of the Russian Federation has carried out a number of actions on increase of competitiveness of wood sector, by assistance to innovations and business with the purpose of effective maintenance of the population the new both improved wood and not wood goods and services.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>For the decision of a problem of increase of economic viability of steady management forests use system of the developed measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal (acts, rules, instructions), 		

Comment [TB15]: Isn't this answer rather referring to changes in institutions than changes in main instruments? Would it be possible to get an evaluation of the cost of these actions?

Thanks.

Comment [TB16]: This paragraph seems quite similar to the 2007 answer. Would it be possible to elaborate on the differences occurred since 2007 if any?

Thanks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Financial and economic (loans, credits, grants),- Social (a coordination of actions, a consensus of interests, removal of social intensity and so forth),- Information (use of means of a press and TV).
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.9. Employment (including safety and health)			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Formation of a new control system by a forest has coincided with the burst financial and economic crisis of the international scale. It has complicated the decision of many problems, including preservation of personnel potential of all forest sector of economy. The primary goal of personnel selection in a forestry is preservation of workplaces and social security of workers. The forest enterprises, Rosleshoz subordinated, combining functions of management and economic activities in forests are reorganized. The forest enterprises are transformed to the structures which are carrying out management in regions - "lesnichestvo" , and in the commercial structures which are carrying out economic activities - "leskhoz". These new entities are not private, they are all public (=government). All of them are on a local level.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td> <p>The decision №1305-p from September, 28th, 2007 the Concept of development of a forestry of the Russian Federation on 2003 - 2010 (made changes)</p> <p>The Program « Personnel maintenance of structure Rosleskhoz » - 2008 is created</p> <p>The federal law № 32-Ф3 from March, 14th, 2009 « About modification in the Forest code of the Russian Federation and separate acts of the Russian Federation »</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	<p>The decision №1305-p from September, 28th, 2007 the Concept of development of a forestry of the Russian Federation on 2003 - 2010 (made changes)</p> <p>The Program « Personnel maintenance of structure Rosleskhoz » - 2008 is created</p> <p>The federal law № 32-Ф3 from March, 14th, 2009 « About modification in the Forest code of the Russian Federation and separate acts of the Russian Federation »</p>
Name/reference	<p>The decision №1305-p from September, 28th, 2007 the Concept of development of a forestry of the Russian Federation on 2003 - 2010 (made changes)</p> <p>The Program « Personnel maintenance of structure Rosleskhoz » - 2008 is created</p> <p>The federal law № 32-Ф3 from March, 14th, 2009 « About modification in the Forest code of the Russian Federation and separate acts of the Russian Federation »</p>		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The employment in forest management is decreasing during last years. In 2008 Russian forest management had more than 180 thousand employees.</p> <p>Wood industry lacks employees, especially qualified workers and engineers. In 2008 average staffing number in wood processing sector was 328.7 thousand, in pulp and paper sector - 129.4 thousand.</p> <p>In 2007 Russian forest management system was reformed due to new forest legislation..</p> <p>Currently, the new system of forest management is created in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive agencies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in forest relations were formed - Leskhozoes were reorganized into forest districts (with forest management functions and more than 50 thousand of employees in total) . <p>As of Jan 1, 2009, the Russian Federation had 1484 forest districts and forest parks (on 7618 parcels of forest districts) and also commercial structures (2373 enterprises with different business legal structure and more than 107 thousand of employees in total).</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Per 2008 four Interdepartmental meetings concerning a labour safety of federal enforcement authorities have been lead. At meetings questions « About realization of a state policy in the field of conditions and labour safeties in the Russian Federation in 2007 and problems on 2008 have been considered "," About conditions of carrying out of certification of workplaces on working conditions according to order Minsdrav of Russia from August, 31st, 2007 № 569 « About the statement of the Order of carrying out of certification of workplaces on working conditions »;</p> <p>Since 2008 Rostrud the account of separate parameters of an industrial traumatism (the Form № a 1-traumatism and the Form № a 2-</p>		

	traumatism, approved by the Order of Federal service of the state statistics from October, 3rd, 2008 N 244 is carried out "About the statement of statistical toolkit for organization Rostrud of statistical supervision over an industrial traumatism".
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.10. Public awareness			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The primary goal is to form the public opinion in the fields of a solicitous attitude to forests and forest resources, effective use of forest values, increase of public interest in improvement of ecological conditions. The modern forest legislation provides possibility of participation of the society in development of public policy and the decision-making processes concerning forests.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td> <p>The Forest Code of the Russian Federation. It is put in force at 1/1/2007</p> <p>Statute about the Public ecological council at Federal agency of Forestry. It is published at 2/5/2010 www.minprom.gov.ru www.mcx.ru</p> <p>Strategy of development of the forest complex for the period till 2010</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	<p>The Forest Code of the Russian Federation. It is put in force at 1/1/2007</p> <p>Statute about the Public ecological council at Federal agency of Forestry. It is published at 2/5/2010 www.minprom.gov.ru www.mcx.ru</p> <p>Strategy of development of the forest complex for the period till 2010</p>
Name/reference	<p>The Forest Code of the Russian Federation. It is put in force at 1/1/2007</p> <p>Statute about the Public ecological council at Federal agency of Forestry. It is published at 2/5/2010 www.minprom.gov.ru www.mcx.ru</p> <p>Strategy of development of the forest complex for the period till 2010</p>		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>At Federal agency of forestry Public ecological advice into which representatives ecological have entered, the public organizations known for active work in the field of preservation of the environment is organized</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The primary goals of the Public ecological advice created at Federal agency of forestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - attraction of institutes of a civil society to development and realization of forest policy of the state; - strengthening of cooperation of the state bodies and public associations; - application of an available potential of public associations for the decision of the problems facing to federal controls by a forestry of the country. <p>Sessions of Public Advice and discussion of current questions are carried out 1 time a quarter.</p> <p>Illumination of forest problems in electronic and printed mass-media has extended.</p> <p>The All-Russia competition « For the careful attitude to forest riches of Russia » is annually spent and shined in periodicals.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>The network of modeling forests which are considered as long-term projects on steady management of forest territories on the basis of partnership of bodies of the government, commercial and public organizations, radical and local population develops.</p>		

B.11. Research, training and education		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Activization of innovative development of a forest complex and the organization of personnel maintenance of forestry. Optimization of a forest science and forest formation. Improvement of quality of formation, preparation and improvement of professional skill of workers of forestry. Strengthening of a science, development of interbranch and diversified researches. Strengthening of interaction between scientific researches and political processes, including the priority directions of researches directed on elimination of blanks in knowledge, and use of scientific knowledge for support of decision-making.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Rules of use of forests for realization of research activity, educational activity. Are approved by order МПП №137 from May, 28th, 2007 www.rosleshoz.gov.ru</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Rules of use of forests for realization of research activity, educational activity. Are approved by order МПП №137 from May, 28th, 2007 www.rosleshoz.gov.ru	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In system Rosleskhoza work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 branch scientific research institutes (www.rosleshoz.gov.ru). The structure of scientific research institute includes the forest experimental stations located in various лесорастительных zones of the country which carry out field researches, introduction of scientific development into practice, spend long-term supervision. In the research network of the Federal Forestry Agency, forest research and development are undertaken by the following organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Research Institute of Silviculture and Forestry Mechanisations (VNIILM), Pushkino, Moscow Oblast • St-Petersburg Forestry Research Institute (SPbNIILKh), St-Petersburg • Far East Forestry Research Institute (DalNIILKh), Khabarovsk • Northern Forestry Research Institute (SevNIILKh), Arkhangelsk • Research Institute of Forest Genetics and Breeding (NIILGiS), Voronezh <p>Regional research facilities and forest experiment stations are responsible for implementation of R&D outputs, field studies and long-term observations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 branch institutes of improvement of professional skill of executives and experts of a forestry; - 15 timber enterprises-technical schools; - 4 forest colleges. <p>For experts of forestry prepare in 56 higher educational institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Education and a science of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Now in Russia 3 thousand the school forest areas uniting more 50 thousand of pupils of city and rural schools is totaled nearby.</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Development of a network of modeling forests promotes an exchange of experience of steady management of forests and knowledge for improvement of professional skill of experts of a forestry, to ecological education and formation of local population and youth</p>	

Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>Strategy of development of a forest complex provides actions on support of priority directions of development of a science, integration of a science and formation. For activation of scientific researches in the field of forest genetics, selection and biotechnologies creation of laboratory-experimental base is provided.</p>
----------------	---

B.12. Cultural and spiritual values			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The structure of the forest grounds includes the natural territories borrowed by nature sanctuaries, monuments of history and culture. For these categories of the grounds the mode of special protection is established. With a view of maintenance of their safety they are withdrawn from economic use in full or in part. The forests located on the grounds of especially protected territories have special nature protection, scientific, historical and cultural, aesthetic, recreational, improving and other valuable value.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td> <p>The order №181 from July, 16th, 2007 of the Ministry of natural resources of the Russian Federation « About features of use, protection, protection, reproduction of the forests located in especially protected natural territories » date of the publication: 10/3/2007</p> <p>The law « About objects of a cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) people of the Russian Federation » №73-Ф3 6/14/2002. Edition from 12/17/2009 № 313-Ф3</p> <p>The order of the Government of the Russian Federation from February, 4th, 2009 № 132-p Concepts of steady development of radical small people of the North, Siberia and the Far East Russian Federation</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	<p>The order №181 from July, 16th, 2007 of the Ministry of natural resources of the Russian Federation « About features of use, protection, protection, reproduction of the forests located in especially protected natural territories » date of the publication: 10/3/2007</p> <p>The law « About objects of a cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) people of the Russian Federation » №73-Ф3 6/14/2002. Edition from 12/17/2009 № 313-Ф3</p> <p>The order of the Government of the Russian Federation from February, 4th, 2009 № 132-p Concepts of steady development of radical small people of the North, Siberia and the Far East Russian Federation</p>
Name/reference	<p>The order №181 from July, 16th, 2007 of the Ministry of natural resources of the Russian Federation « About features of use, protection, protection, reproduction of the forests located in especially protected natural territories » date of the publication: 10/3/2007</p> <p>The law « About objects of a cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) people of the Russian Federation » №73-Ф3 6/14/2002. Edition from 12/17/2009 № 313-Ф3</p> <p>The order of the Government of the Russian Federation from February, 4th, 2009 № 132-p Concepts of steady development of radical small people of the North, Siberia and the Far East Russian Federation</p>		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The number of national parks has grown with 39 up to 41.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Actions of the Federal target program “Culture of Russia” (2006-2010).</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>From the Russian national parks to the objects of exclusive historical and cultural value which were entered into the List of the World heritage of UNESCO in 2001 it is included НП “Kurshskay Kosa”. In borders of national park “Russian North » are a monument of culture – Deonisia frescos from FeroPontov monastery, carried to the list of the World heritage of UNESCO in 2000.</p>		

Comment [TB17]: Should not that information refer rather to instruments? Could you please describe any changes in relevant institutions since 2007, if any?

Thanks.

2. Reporting on National⁵ Implementation of Warsaw commitments and activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe

Please report on national implementation of Warsaw commitments, and major activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Note that responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in the next report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments (2007-2011), together with information on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

We ask that the report on national implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007 be kept to maximum 4 pages. Please do not report on participation in international cooperative efforts, but focus on implementation within your country

National implementation of Warsaw Declaration

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges.

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 1 Forests, Wood and Energy

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

Major activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable

Please describe any major national activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Please specify the Commitment (Ministerial Conference and Declaration/Resolution) to which the activity relate

⁵ Note that the European Commission is asked to report on EU relevant implementation activities

Annex 1: Terms and definitions

Forest	<p>Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m, are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
Other wooded land	<p>Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i> (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
Forest institutional framework	<p>It refers mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process)</p>
Forest policy	<p>A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of the society.</p>
National forest policy/strategy document or statement	<p>It describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.</p>
Subnational forest policy/strategy documents or statements	<p>Forest policy document or statement which refers to subnational administrative units, e.g. States in a Federation or Autonomous Regions or Provinces.</p>

<p>“National forest programme” (Nfp)</p>	<p>According to the MCPFE approach (Vienna resolution 1), a national forest programme (Nfp) is a participatory, holistic, inter-sectoral and iterative process of policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at the national and/or subnational level in order to proceed towards the further improvement of sustainable forest management as defined in Helsinki Resolution H1, and to contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>The principles of Nfps in Europe are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation - Holistic and inter-sectoral approach - Iterative process with long-term commitment - Capacity building - Consistency with national legislation and policies - Integration with national sustainable development strategies - Consistency with international commitments recognising synergies between international forest related initiatives and conventions - Institutional and policy reform - Ecosystem approach - Partnership for implementation - Raising awareness
<p>Law (or Act or Code) on forest</p>	<p>Set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.</p>
<p>Institutional framework</p>	<p>Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process).</p>
<p>Forest management</p>	<p>The processes of planning and implementing practices for the stewardship and use of forests and other wooded land aimed at achieving specific environmental, economic, social and /or cultural objectives. It includes management at all scales such as normative, strategic, tactical and operational level management.</p>
<p>Forms of ownership</p>	<p>Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u> In this questionnaire, forest ownership refers to the ownership of the trees growing on land classified as forest, regardless of whether or not the ownership of these trees coincides with the ownership of the land itself.</p>
<p>Publicly owned forest</p>	<p>Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality. 2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares. 3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer.
<p>Privately owned forest</p>	<p>Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private cooperatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.</p>

Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

Ind. No.	Crit.	Policy area	Main objectives	Relevant institutions	Main policy instruments used			Signific. changes since last Ministerial Conference
					Legal/regulatory	Financial/economic	Informational	
B.1	C1	Land use and forest area and OWL ²						
B.2	C1	Carbon balance						
B.3	C2	Health and vitality						
B.4	C3	Production and use of wood						
B.5	C3	Production and use of non-wood goods and services, provision of especially recreation						
B.6	C4	Biodiversity						
B.7	C5	Protective forests and OWL						
B.8	C6	Economic viability						
B.9	C6	Employment (incl. safety and health)						
B.10	C6	Public awareness and participation						
B.11	C6	Research, training and education						
B.12	C6	Cultural and spiritual values						